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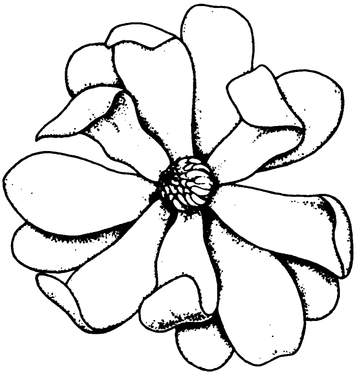

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

By Authority of the New South Wales Commission.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF

EXHIBITS FROM THE COLONY,

FORWARDED TO

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION,

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[GAZETTED 16th JANUARY, 1885.]

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A

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[*GAZETTED 8th APRIL, 1885.*]

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WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, Esquire, M.P.
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[*GAZETTED 12th JANUARY, 1886.*]

JOHN DAVIES, Esquire, C.M.G., M.P.

ALEXANDER CUMMING, Esquire, *Secretary*.

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[*GAZETTED 16th JANUARY, 1885.*]

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Vice-President:

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Executive Commissioner for New South Wales in London:

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SIR FRANCIS TURVILLE, K.C.M.G.
THE HONORABLE JOHN BROWN WATT, M.L.C.

[*GAZETTED 8th APRIL, 1885.*]

GEORGE ALFRED LLOYD, ESQUIRE.
GEORGE RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, of "The Hoe House," The Hoe, Plymouth, England.

[*GAZETTED 22nd APRIL, 1885.*]

THOMAS DALTON, ESQUIRE, J.P., M.P., of Orange, New South Wales.

[*GAZETTED 29th MAY, 1885.*]

ALFRED BENNETT, ESQUIRE.
HENRY BULL, ESQUIRE, "Hazelmount," Crouch End, London.
DAVID MARKS, ESQUIRE.
ROBERT HODDLE DRIBERG WHITE, ESQUIRE, J.P., M.P.

[*GAZETTED 18th SEPTEMBER, 1885.*]

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WILLIAM EDWARD WARREN, ESQUIRE, M.D., Sydney.
THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS FITZGERALD, Melbourne, Victoria.

[*GAZETTED 27th OCTOBER, 1885.*]

MAGNUS JOSEPH PIKE, ESQUIRE, "Devonshire-place House," Regent's Park, London.

[*GAZETTED 29th OCTOBER, 1885.*]

FREDERICK GEORGE MOUNTFORD, ESQUIRE, No. 7, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, London.

Commission for New South Wales in London.

[*GAZETTED 5th JANUARY, 1886.*]

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RANDOLPH CHARLES WANT, Esquire.

[*GAZETTED 12th JANUARY, 1886.*]

CHARLES EDWARD PILCHER, Esquire.
JOHN POPE, Esquire, J.P.
ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, Esquire, J.P., M.P.
JAMES WATSON, Esquire, J.P.

[*GAZETTED 27th JANUARY, 1886.*]

MAHLON CLARKE COWLISHAW, Esquire.
WILLIAM L. DAVIS, Esquire.
GEORGE HARDIE, Esquire.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Esquire, R.N., Captain Commanding the Naval Brigade.
WILLIAM ALSTON HUTCHINSON, Esquire.
CHRISTOPHER LETHBRIDGE, Esquire.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, Esquire.

[*GAZETTED 12th FEBRUARY, 1886.*

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WILLIAM FREDERICK BUCHANAN, Esquire, J.P.
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THOMAS CURRAN, Esquire.
ISAAC DOUST, Esquire.
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JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, Esquire.
WILLIAM HEZLETT, Esquire, J.P.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Esquire.
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EUSTACE HENRY LEVER PRATT, Esquire, M.R.C.S., E.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esquire.
HENRY SEWARD, Esquire.
EDWARD PERCY SIMPSON, Esquire.
JOHN TAIT, Senior, Esquire, J.P.
FREDERICK TOOTH, Esquire.
FREDERICK WILSON UTHER, Esquire.
WALTER HUSSEY VIVIAN, Esquire, J.P.

[*GAZETTED 4th MARCH, 1886.*]

The Reverend GEORGE BROWN.
The Reverend JOSEPH CAMPBELL, M.A.
GEORGE DUNCAN, Esquire, M.D., R.N.
EVAN JONES, Esquire.
ALFRED LAMB, Esquire, J.P.
SAMUEL POOLMAN, Esquire.
PATRICK STANLEY, Esquire, J.P.
PHILIP BILLINGSLEY WALKER, Esquire, J.P., Major of the Torpedo Corps.

Secretary to Commission in London:

Captain **AUGUSTUS PELHAM BROOKE LOFTUS.**

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS, WITH COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION.

THE President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission are *ex officio* Members of all Committees.

[*GAZETTED 23rd FEBRUARY, 1886.*]

THEOPHILUS HENRY BOLGER, ESQUIRE.
ROLLO ALBERT CAPE, ESQUIRE.
EDWARD CHAPMAN, ESQUIRE.
ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN FRASER, ESQUIRE.
FRANK GARDNER, ESQUIRE.

books.
9. Maps, charts, plans, and geographical apparatus.
10. Specimens of work done by pupils in schools.
14. Scientific instruments.
15*a*. Scientific reports and publications.

Section B (*with* K *also*), *under charge of Committee II, as follows :—*

Augustus Morris, Esq. (Chairman).

P. F. Adams, Esq.
M. Chapman, Esq., J.P., M.P.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
E. Fosbery, Esq., J.P.
F. T. Humphery, Esq., J.P., M.P.
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.
J. M. Purves, Esq., M.A., M.P.
E. P. Ramsay, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S.
H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S.
Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.P.
W. H. Vivian, Esq., J.P.
R. C. Critchett Walker, Esq., J.P.
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

SECTION C.—HEALTH.

15*b*. Systems of drainage.
16. Appliances connected with sanitation and hygiene.
17. Drugs and medicines.
18. Surgical instruments.
19. Hospital appliances.
20. Ambulances.
21. Other objects connected with health

SECTION D.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OR DECORATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

22. Furniture and upholstery.
23. Glassware of all kinds.
24. Stone utensils, pottery, porcelain, and earthenware.
25. Metalware, hardware, and cutlery.
26. Clocks, watches, and their accessories.
27. Brushware.
28. Basketware.[1]
29. Apparatus and processes for cooling, heating, and lighting.
30. Decorative works, including carving and artware.
31. Matting, tapestry, hangings.
32. Marble, &c.
33. Ornamental work in gold, silver, and other metals.
34. Other household utensils and appliances.

Sections C *and* D, *under charge of Committee III, as follows* :—

R. Burdett Smith, Esq., J.P., M.P. (Chairman).

Wm. Clarke, Esq., M.P.
F. A. Franklin, Esq., J.P., C.E.
A. R. Fremlin, Esq., M.P.
C. K. Mackellar, Esq., A.M., M.B., C.M.
William McMillan, Esq.
D. Marks, Esq., J.P.
John Pope, Esq., J.P.
R. H. D. White, Esq., J.P., M.P.
John Young, Esq., J.P.

SECTION E.—FABRICS, INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL WEAR AND USE.

35*a*. Wool.
35*b*. Wool fabrics.
36. Mixed and other fabrics.
37. Shawls.
38. Fancy-work.
39*a*. Furs and skins.
39*b*. Apparel, haberdashery, and travelling equipments.
40. Boots, shoes, and slippers.
41. Hats and caps.
42. Umbrellas and parasols.
43. Jewellery and precious stones.
44. Perfumery.
45. Objects not specified.

SECTION F.—RAW PRODUCTS, AND MANUFACTURES FROM PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

46*a*. Minerals, metals, and mining models.
46*b*. Indigenous timber and other forest products.
47. Oils.
48. Soap, tallow, wax, and other manufactures of oleaginous substances.
49. Hides, horns, hair, &c.
50. Leather and manufactures of leather.
51. Silk—raw, cocoon, and thread.
52. Other manufactures from fibres.
53. Paper.
54. Tortoiseshell, sponge, and shells.
55. Materials for baskets, wicker and plaited work.
56. Building materials.
57. Gums and resins.
58. Dyeing and colouring materials.
59. Colours, paints, varnishes.
60. Tobacco.
61. Chemicals.
62. Meterials used for bleaching, tanning, and currying.
63. Other products and manufactures not specified.

Sections E *and* F, *under charge of Committee IV, as follows* :—

R. G. Higgins, Esq., J.P. (Chairman).

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J. N. Brunker, Esq., M.P.
Richard Jones, jun., Esq.
Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
Wm. McMillan, Esq.
Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.
Hon. H. Mort, M.L.C.
John Pope, Esq., J.P.
W. H. Vivian, Esq., J.P.
John Walsh, Esq.
R. B. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.
Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P.
John Young, Esq., J.P.

Official Classification of Exhibits, with Committees.

SECTION G.—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, MEANS OF TRANSPORT, APPLIANCES, AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS AND INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING MODELS AND DESIGNS.

64. Boilers and engines.
65. Railway plant and rolling stock, tramways.
66. Telegraphy, telephones, heliographs.
67. Civil engineering and architecture.
68. Ocean, coast, and river navigation.
69. Carriages and vehicles, wheelwrights' work.
70. Workshop machines and tools.
71*a*. Masonry work.
71*b*. Blacksmiths' work, locks, safes, &c.
72. Carpenters' work, joinery, &c.
73. Cooling machinery and ice machines.
74. Aerated waters and bottling machines.
75. Machines and processes for preserving food.
76. Pressing and baling.
77. Gauges and registering instruments.

Section G, *under charge of Committee* V, *as follows* :—

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B. Wolfe Levy, Esq.
W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.
W. G. Murray, Esq.
E. Quin, Esq., J.P.
E. B. Woodhouse, Esq., J.P.
Hon. F. A. Wright, J.P., M.P.
John Young, Esq., J.P.

SECTION H.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

78. Sugars, syrups, &c.
79. Breadstuffs and articles made therefrom.
80. Arrowroot, tapioca, sago.
81. Butter, cheese, and other fatty substances.
82. Preserved meats.
83. Preserved soups.
84. Fresh fish.
85. Preserved fish.
86. Fresh fruits and vegetables.
87. Preserved fruits and vegetables.
88. Confectionery.
89. Jams and jellies.
90. Honey.
91. Essences and extracts.
92. Pickles, sauces, chutneys, and curries.
93. Ale, beer, and porter.
94. Wines and liqueurs.
95. Spirits.
96. Cordials and syrups.
97. Aerated and mineral waters.
98. Vinegar.
99. Other provisions not specified.

Section H, *under charge of Committee VI, as follows* :—

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John Hardie, Esq., J.P.
Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.
Thomas Playfair, Esq., J.P.
C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.
John See, Esq., J.P., M.P.
John Walsh, Esq.
R. H. D. White, Esq., J.P., M.P.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

100. Agricultural products.
101. Horticultural products.
102. Processes, implements, and machines used in cultivation.
103. Processes, implements, and machines applied to agricultural and horticultural products.
104. Plant, processes, implements, and machines used in irrigation.
105. Garden furniture, fountains.
106. Manures.

Section I, under charge of Committee VII, as follows:—

Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Chairman).

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John See, Esq., J.P., M.P.
R. Burdett Smith, Esq., J.P., M.P.

SECTION K.—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

107. Ethnological collections.
108. Archæological collections.
109. Implements connected with fishery.
110. Collections of animals stuffed, &c.
111. Other natural history specimens.

Section K *is under charge of Committee II on Education and Application of Liberal Arts.*

SPECIAL SECTION (COMMITTEE VIII).—LIVE STOCK.

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R. Jones, junr., Esq.
Henry Moses, Esq., J.P., M.P.
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SPECIAL SECTION (COMMITTEE IX).—MINING, METALLURGY, AND THEIR APPLIANCES.

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William Clarke, Esq., M.P.
F. A. Franklin, Esq., J.P., C.E.
A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.
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C. F. Stokes, Esq., J.P.
Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P.

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Henry E. Cohen, Esq.
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
W. G. Murray, Esq.
Louis Phillips, Esq., J.P.
Hon. Geo. Thornton, M.L.C.

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Russell Barton, Esq., M.P.
F. A. Franklin, Esq., J.P., C.E.
E. Fosbery, Esq., J.P.
R. G. Higgins, Esq., J.P.
David Marks, Esq., J.P.
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.
J. M. Purves, Esq., M.A., M.P.
C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.
Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P.
John Young, Esq., J.P.

INVITATION ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

(*Extracted from the Official Programme.*)

THE Commissioners appointed to take the necessary steps in order to secure as complete a representation as possible of New South Wales at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in May, 1886, feeling how greatly the success of their labours must depend upon the co-operation which they may meet with from the people of the Colony, earnestly invite the aid of all who are engaged either in the raising of raw products, or the conversion of those products, or imported raw materials, into manufactured articles.

The Commissioners feel that they may safely, and with every assurance of success, appeal to the public spirit of the people of New South Wales; and would point out that the proposed Exhibition, at which are to be collected together the productions of the whole of the British Colonies and of the Indian Empire, offers the best opportunity ever afforded, in the greatest market of the world, for New South Wales to display her many resources, and to secure the commercial benefits likely to result from such publicity.

The high character of this great undertaking is a guarantee that it will be carried out with every regard to the interests and welfare of exhibitors; and the personal interest which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, is taking in the organization of the Exhibition, will conduce to its success.

The following remarks contained in a letter addressed by His Royal Highness to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, and to the Agent-General for the Colony in London, show his deep personal concern that this Colony should have a representation commensurate with the extent of her resources and the importance of the occasion:—

"Many points of interest will doubtless present themselves to you, and to those who are concerned in the preparation of the Exhibition; but I should wish particularly to point out that I hope that careful statistics of your Colony may be prepared, carrying the information to 1885, and in such a clear and readable form as to permit this valuable information to be readily understood by the working classes of this country. Maps, specially prepared for the information of the public, should also, as far as possible, be prominently shown in the New South Wales Court. It is hoped that these statistics, as well as the maps on a reduced scale, will be largely made use of in the catalogue.

"Much interest is taken in this country in the woods of the various Colonies; and I should be glad to find that where cases are requisite for the display of goods these cases should be made from the native woods of your Colony, in order that a complete representation of them may be practically shown.

"With reference to the building stones and marbles of your Colony, I would suggest that they should be sent over in the form of pedestals, a sketch to scale of which is enclosed, as likely to add uniformity, and to render the specimens of commercial value.

"As it is possible that the various Colonial Governments participating in the Exhibition may desire, as its outcome, that a Permanent Colonial Museum should be founded in London, it has been suggested that there are strong reasons for showing the adaptability of the products of your Colony generally, in as practical a manner as possible; hence it would be desirable that the raw products should be displayed in connection with the manufactured article.

"I have decided that commemorative medals should be given to all those taking part in the Exhibition, and I trust to have the assistance of specialists of known repute, who will commence at the opening of the Exhibition to make exhaustive reports on the resources of the various Colonies. These reports, issued at an early stage, will take the place of the jury system of previous Exhibitions.

"Before closing this letter, I should wish briefly to refer to special features which I have in view for the general advantage of the Exhibiting Governments.

"This would seem a fitting occasion for the collection of all books and documents having relation to the Colonies and India. A library, therefore, will, I trust, be formed by the various Governments concerned, which it will doubtless be found possible to supplement with contributions from this country.

"Special arrangements will be provided for the practical illustration by one special kitchen of all the Colonial frozen-meat industries, and of the Colonial preserved meats, fish, and vegetables. You should be able to announce that the various producers, through your Government, are prepared to furnish the necessary supply. This department will be carried out by the Royal Commission itself, in order that the due participation in the various interests concerned may be maintained.

"There will also be a Colonial fruit and vegetable market; which, it is hoped, each Government will make arrangements to supply by monthly shipments. This department will also be under the control of the Royal Commission.

"An exhibition of Colonial wines will be organized by the Royal Commission.

"I have also made arrangements for a limited space to be set apart for the exhibition of living animals from the Colonies.

"In assuming the control of these various departments the Royal Commission wishes to afford to the actual producers all the advantages of a fair display in the Exhibition. The importers will, no doubt, hereafter benefit; but at the present time the interests of the producers, as exhibitors, are of the first consideration to me,—and here I may mention that in these departments, as well as generally throughout the Exhibition, I have decided that only *bonâ fide* Colonists can, through their respective Governments, participate in the Exhibition. It will not, therefore, be possible for the Royal Commission to entertain applications on any pretence whatever from colonial importers or agents in this country."

So valuable and important are the suggestions contained in His Royal Highness's letter that the Commissioners have deemed it expedient to quote, as they have done, the greater part of its text. It will be seen that special significance has been attached to the proposed formation of a Colonial Museum in London; and if the exhibitors from this Colony should be willing, after the period of the Exhibition, to give their contributions to such a Museum, they will find a space on the form of entry where they can express their intention for the guidance of the Commission.

The Commissioners trust that all who mean to become exhibitors will give timely notice of their purpose, so that every possible arrangement may be made; and that, besides filling in with as much exactitude as may be the form of application for space, they will furnish for catalogue and other requirements the fullest information regarding their exhibits. For instance, in the case of wines, to give full particulars as per headings on entry forms; minerals—locality of mine, extent of yield, and its ratio to quantity of ore; grain—area under cultivation, yield per acre, weight per bushel; timber—full particulars as to habitat, growth, and economic value.

The classification for exhibits, with a regard to local conditions, is left to the option of the Commission; and that hereto attached has been modified so as to comprise those classes only in which it is possible for our Colony to provide a representation.

The attention of exhibitors is specially directed to the regulations drawn up for their guidance. Their signature on the form of entry, which contains a reprint of these regulations, will be held as signifying their willingness to be bound by them.

The Secretary will furnish whatever forms may be required by exhibitors, and will give any information that may be desired. Exhibitors should address all their communications to the Secretary.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS FRAMED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF EXHIBITORS.

EXHIBITORS, for obvious reasons, are desired at the earliest possible period to inform the Secretary of the Commission of their intention to exhibit, and also to state in general terms the nature and extent of their proposed contribution.

Applications for space must reach the Secretary on or before 1st August.

All Exhibits, except wool, for which a separate date will be fixed, must be in store by the 2nd November. Each package should be carefully addressed to the Secretary of the Commission in Sydney.

Exhibitors must see to the proper packing of their goods for a long voyage. The packing-cases should be of the most secure description, and where the character of the Exhibit is such as to demand the precaution it should be placed in a tin-lined case. Exhibitors should place within their cases when dispatched to Sydney proper labels, giving name and full address, and memo. descriptive of the character of the Exhibit. Exhibitors are requested, wherever practicable, to have their show-cases made of colonial woods. The Commissioners will not undertake to receive Exhibits if not properly packed and cased.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of approval or rejection of any Exhibit that may be sent in, and will reject all Exhibits of a dangerous or offensive nature.

Exhibitors, when sending in their forms of entry or application for space, must furnish a complete description of their contributions for Catalogue purposes, and also give a precise valuation for insurance, while detailed values of individual articles should also be furnished—the prices to be free on board in Sydney.

Complete information should also be afforded, either on entry forms or by letter, but if practicable on the former, as to the manner in which it is desired an Exhibit should be disposed of. Where an Exhibit is likely to require special arrangement, plans, diagrams, or written directions should also be forwarded.

The Commissioner for Railways has granted free carriage for all Exhibits. Labels to pass Exhibits free by rail will be furnished by the Secretary of the Commission. The Commission will defray all reasonable charges for freights to Sydney, other than by rail, and will effect, at it own cost, insurances while goods are in store in Sydney, also during their passage by sea between Sydney and London, and while on exhibition in London, and will return Exhibits to the Colony if unsold or otherwise disposed of. The Commission will not be responsible for any damage or loss to Exhibits which may not be covered by the insurances effected.

Any information will be immediately supplied, or printed papers or forms forwarded, on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary to the New South Wales Commission, Sydney.

SECTION A.

FINE ARTS.

SECTION A.—Fine Arts.

CLASS 1.—Paintings and Drawings.

1. **COCKS, G. Walford, Kiama.**—Panoramic view of the Coast District of Kiama.

2. **COLLINGRIDGE, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney.**
   1. Oil Painting, "The Nepean River." Price, £20.
   2. Oil Painting, "A Crossing on the Balonne River," Queensland. Price, £15.
   3. Oil Painting, "Making First Locomotive at Sydney." £15.
   4. Water Colour Drawing, "A Tributary of the Hawkesbury River." Price, £10.

3. **COLLINGRIDGE, George, Berowra, viâ Dural, Hawkesbury River.**
   1. "Corner of a Lemon Orchard on the Lane Cove River, near Sydney." (Oil Painting.) Price, £21.
   2. "Ferry Road, Hunter's Hill, near Sydney, at Dawn of Day." (Water Colour.) Price, £5 5s.
   3. "El Pardo, near Madrid, Spain." (Water Colour.) Price, £3 3s.
   4. "Gum Trees, Hunter's Hill, near Sydney." (Water Colour.) Price, £4 4s.
   5. "Stoney Creek, Lane Cove River, near Sydney." (Water Colour.) Price £5 5s.
   6. "Sandstone Rock, Riverview, Lane Cove River, near Sydney." (Water Colour.) Price, £5 5s.
   7. "Parramatta River, at Parramatta." (Water Colour.) Price, £3 3s.

4. **HERN, Charles E., 148, New Bond-street, London, late of Sydney.**—Water Colour Drawing, "Katoomba Falls, Blue Mountains."

5. **PIGUENIT, W. C., Hunter's Hill, near Sydney.**—Oil Painting, "A Billabong on the Murray River, N.S.W." Price £100.

6. **PIGUENIT, W. C., Hunter's Hill, near Sydney.**—Oil Painting, "Sydney in 1882, from North Shore, showing Garden Palace, destroyed by fire, 22nd September, 1882." Price, £100.

7. **SAYER, James W., London Chartered Bank, Sydney.**—Painting in Oils, "View on the Kurrajong."

8. **TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Hand-painted Water Colour Drawings of Australian Wild Flowers and Scenery.

    1. Acmena elliptica, Enstrephus Boronia, Victoria Pass, Blue Mountains.
    2. Kennedya coccinea, and View at Pitt Water, Hawkesbury River.
    3. Comesperma volubile, and Australian Butterflies.
    4. Boronia pinnata, and View on the Hawkesbury River.
    5. Boronia pinnata, and Australian Moths.
    6. Ceratopetalum gummiferum, and View at Katoomba, Blue Mountains.
    7. Epacris longiflora, and Govett's Leap, Blue Mountains.
    8. Boronia pinnata, and Wentworth Falls, Blue Mountains.
    9. Tecoma australis, and Fairy Creek, Wollongong.
    10. Bœckia diffusa, and Grose Valley, Blue Mountains.

9. **VIVIAN, Walter H., Manly, near Sydney.**—Six Landscapes in Oil from Nature, in the Albury District, painted on eucalyptus leaves, by S. Eustace, a shepherd.

10. **WATSON, P. Fletcher, Director of the Sketching Institute of N.S.W., 6, Foy's Chambers, Bond-street, Sydney.**

    1. "Lincoln's-Inn Gateway, London," from a Sketch made 1882. Price, £25.
    2. "A Perfume Shop, Pompeii," from a Sketch made 1881. Price, £25.
    3. "The Lagoon, Narrabeen, N.S.W." Price, £25.
    4. "Woodland Scene, N.S.W." Price, £25.

11. **WOODHOUSE, E. Bingham, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown.**—Oil Painting, Shorthorn Bull.

12. **WOODHOUSE, E. Bingham, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown.**—Oil Painting, Shorthorn Cow.

CLASS 2.—Sculptures, Die-sinking, & Embossing.

13. **TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Heraldic, Mercantile and Colour Embossing, and Die-sinking on Paper.

CLASS 3.—Architectural Drawings, Models, &c.

14. **AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK** (Directors of), **George and King Streets, Sydney.**—Water-colour Drawing of New Head Office, Australian Joint Stock Bank, George and King Streets. E. H. C. Blachmann & Parkes, Architects.

15. **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney.**—Designs and Photographs of Public School Buildings, prepared in the Architect's Office of the Department.

No.	Description of Exhibit.	Public School.	Departments.	Accommodation.
1	Pen and Ink Perspective.	Pyrmont, Sydney	3	270 boys, 200 girls, 330 infants.
2	Do	Young	3	282 boys, 259 girls, 340 infants.
3	Do	Croydon	3	134 boys, 134 girls, 160 infants.
4	Do	East Maitland......	3	630 boys, girls, and infants.
5	Photograph ...	Crown-street, Sydney.	3	400 boys, 400 girls, 600 infants.
6	Do ...	Waterloo, Sydney	3	275 boys, 275 girls, 316 infants.
7	Do ...	Croydon	3	134 boys, 134 girls, 160 infants.
8	Do ...	Surrey Hills South, Sydney.	3	460 boys, 380 girls, 610 infants.
9	Do ...	Petersham, Sydney	3	290 boys, 205 girls, 275 infants.
10	Do ...	Manly, Sydney ..	2	225 boys and girls, 130 infants.
11	Do ...	Bondi, Sydney ...	1	200 boys, girls, and infants.
12	Do ...	Summer Hill, Sydney.	2	300 boys and girls, 220 infants.
13	Do ...	Blackfriars, Sydney	3	700 boys, 500 girls, 600 infants.
14	Do ...	Waverley, Sydney	3	200 boys, 250 girls, 380 infants.
15	Do ...	Sussex-street, Sydney.	3	370 boys, 360 girls, 200 infants.
16	Do ...	Macdonaldtown, Sydney.	3	260 boys, 260 girls, 220 infants.
17	Coloured Lithograph of Design for Primary Public School for small town.			150 boys, girls, and infants.
18	Do do with a Teacher's Residence attached.			85 boys, girls, and infants.
19	Do do with a Teacher's Residence for country.			45 boys, girls, and infants.
20	Do do do do			36 boys, girls, and infants.
21	Do do (wood) do do			54 boys, girls, and infants.
22	Do do do do			45 boys, girls, and infants.
23	Coloured Lithograph of Design for Portable Temporary School (wood).			54 boys, girls, and infants.
24	Coloured Lithograph of Design for Teacher's Residence for Country Schools.			

CLASS 3.—*Architectural Drawings, Models, &c.*

16. **ELLIS & SLATYER, Scott's Chambers, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Architectural Drawings.
    1. Elevation of Royal Foresters Hall, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Foundation Stone laid 26th January, 1885.
    2. Elevation of Messrs. William Inglis and Son's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, now in course of erection, Pitt-street, Sydney.

17. **PRITCHARD, William, Architect, 19, Macquarie Place, Sydney.**—Drawing of Sydney Exchange, showing the building with an additional story, to be added shortly.

18. **PRITCHARD, William, Architect, 19, Macquarie Place, Sydney.**—Drawing of Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Wool Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney.

19. **PRITCHARD, William, Architect, 19, Macquarie Place, Sydney.**—Drawing of Messrs. Goldsborough's Wool Stores, Darling Harbour, Sydney.

20. **SMITH, Robert Burdett, M.P., 203, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.**—Silver Miniature Statue of Captain Cook, erected in Hyde Park, Sydney. Presented to Exhibitor at Government House by Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, at meeting of Citizens of Sydney, in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary of Captain Cook Statue Committee.

21. **SHEERIN & HENNESSY, City Chambers, 243, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Architectural Drawing, Design of St. Patrick's College being erected at Manly, near Sydney.

22. **STUART, Thomas Peter Anderson, M.D., &c., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University of Sydney.**—Designs of New Medical School, Sydney University, now in course of erection in the University Grounds, adjacent to the main buildings and close to the Prince Alfred Hospital, a general Hospital connected with the University and containing some 200 beds.

General design by Dr. Anderson Stuart, but architectural details by the Colonial Architect, Mr. James Barnet. Material, stone; style, Gothic, both to harmonize with present buildings. Length, 206 ft.; three transepts, each 110 ft. by 44 ft. Slope of ground gives a basement at one end. Plan adopted gives eight ends whereto additions may be made when growth of Colony and of School demand it. The Lecture Theatres are all on the upper floor, and the rooms are grouped into departments as far as possible.

The building accommodates all really medical subjects as follows:—

Anatomy.—Basement—Hearse entrance, injecting room, cellars, lift. Ground floor—Museum and Curator's room, bone room. Upper floor—Dissecting-room (51 feet by 41 feet), w.c. and urinals, lavatory, Demonstrator's room, large and small theatres, prosectory, Professor's private room and laboratory.

Physiology.—Basement—Experimental room. Ground floor—Workshop, experimental and chemical rooms, instrument and balance room, practical histology class-room, microscopical demonstration room, histological laboratory, Professor's private room and laboratory, Demonstrator's private room, dark room. Upper floor—theatre.

Materia Medica.—Ground floor—Museum, Lecturer's private room, laboratory. Upper floor—Theatre.

Pathology.—Basement—Experimental room. Ground floor—Lecturer's room, laboratory, practical class-room, museum. Upper floor—Theatre.

Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery, and Diseases of Women.—Upper floor—Museums, Lecturers' private rooms, theatres.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Basement—Lecturer's private room, laboratory. Upper floor—Theatre.

General.—Basement—Porter's quarters, ladies' private rooms, &c., refreshment room, reading-room, w.c.'s, urinals. Ground floor—General lavatory. Tower contains 42,000-gallon tank in case of fire, and to give a constant supply throughout the building. The head of water will drive the physiological apparatus.

23. **SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Sydney.**—Plans and Drawings of the Town Hall, and Centennial Hall, Sydney.

Ground Plan.
First Floor Plan.
Elevation to George-street.
Perspective Exterior.
Back Elevation.
Interior View.

The Centennial Hall, Sydney, is now in course of erection, from designs prepared by the City Architect, Mr. Thos. H. Sapsford, on the site at the corner of George-street and Druitt-street, and in connection with the present municipal buildings.

The area of land available has been utilized to its fullest extent, and in designing much care was required so as not to interfere with the present building. Considerable difficulty has also been experienced owing to the nature of the site, which involved much work, on account of the incline backwards, to reach the level of the present vestibule. As an equivalent for this expenditure, however, a large lower hall has been secured on the basement floor, as well as additional rooms, kitchens, &c.

Ground Floor Plan.—The ground plan shows the present municipal buildings and the new Centennial Hall.

First Floor Plan.—The first floor plan is similar in arrangement to the ground floor.

Elevation to Harbour.—The elevation facing the harbour shows the western end of the Centennial Hall and the present tower in the distance.

Perspective Views.—The exterior perspective view is taken from a point in Druitt-street, being at right angles to George-street, and shows the Druitt-street front and the end facing the harbour.

The interior perspective view is taken from the eastern end of the hall looking towards the proscenium.

The new hall, besides being architecturally elegant, presents several features of interest. In the first place, it is understood to be the largest of its kind in the world in connection with a Town Hall; in the second, it will be built of stone which, for softness and richness of tone, is not excelled anywhere; and in the third, it will be conveniently situated for the use of the citizens, and will comprise every requisite for public meetings, concerts, balls, or banquets. It is also to have an organ which will be in thorough keeping with its own character.

The Great Hall is entered by thirteen doorways opening outwards. In length it is 166½ feet, in width 85 feet, and in height 65 feet, and at the western end there is a covered recess 85 feet by 26 feet for the organ. The proscenium is constructed with coupled marble Corinthian columns, which are 3 feet in diameter and 29 feet high.

CLASS 4.—Engravings, Lithographs, &c.

24. **COLONIAL ARCHITECT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Hyde Park, Sydney.**—Lithographs of Garden Palace, in which was held Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, showing designs of buildings and coloured diagram of allotment of space.

25. **COLLINGRIDGE, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney.**—Wood Engravings.

1. "On the Paterson River."
2. A Creek 600 feet underground, at the Fish River Caves.

26. **COLLINGRIDGE, George, Berowra, via Dural, Hawkesbury River.**—Wood Engravings.

Frame No. 1.

1. "Ben Cruachan, Scotland."
2. "On the Murray River, N.S.W."
3. "The Fish River Caves, N.S.W."
4. "Lerwick, Shetland Islands."

Frame No. 2.

"Views in the Field of Mars Common."

Frame No. 3.

1. "On the Paterson River, N.S.W."
2. "In the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, N.S.W."
3. } Two Engravings for Michelet's "Histoire de France."
4. }
5. "Putney Point, on the Parramatta River, near Sydney, N.S.W."
6. "Coogee Bay, near Sydney, N.S.W."
7. "The Giant's Leg, Scotland."

Frame No. 4.

"On the Homebush and Waratah Railway Line, N.S.W."

27. **GIBBS, SHALLARD & Co., 70, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Specimens of Chromo-lithography.

28. **TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Chromo-lithographed specimens of Australian Wild Flowers.

13.— 1. (1) Dipodium punctatum, Sydney; (2) Sarcopetalum Harveyanum, Springwood, Blue Mountains; (3) Wahlenbergia gracilis, Sydney.

14.— 2. (1) Styphelia tubiflora, Sydney; (2) Lobelia ramosa, Sydney.

15.— 3. (1) Grevillea punicea, Sydney; (2) Hemigenia purpurea Sydney; (3) Pterostylis pedunculata, Sydney.

16.— 4. (1) Styphelia triflora, Sydney; (2) Dampiera stricta var. fasciculata, Sydney.

17.— 5. Swainsona greyana, Darling River (Poison Pea of the Darling).

18.— 6. (1) Eriostemon buxifolius, Sydney; (2) Dampiera stricta, Sydney; (3) Leptomaria acida (native currant), Sydney.

20.— 7. (1) Eriostemon salicifolius, Sydney; (2) Actinotus helianthi, Sydney (Australian Butterflies).

19.— 8. (1) Patersonia glabrata, Sydney; (2) Dillwynia floribunda, Sydney; (3) Acmena elliptica (Lilly-pilly), Sydney.

21.— 9. (1) Acacia decurrens, Sydney; (2) Viola hederacea, Sydney.

22.—10. (1) Gompholobium latifolium, Sydney; (2) Scœvola hispida, Sydney; (3) Small berry from Hunter River.

23.—11. (1) Tecoma Australis, Sydney; (2) Sowerbœa juncea, Sydney.

24.—12. (1) Hibbertia volubilis, Sydney; (2) Comesperma ericinum, Sydney.

13. (1) Boronia serrulata (Native Rose), Sydney; Lobelia ramosa, Sydney.

14. Wild flowers, Emu, Lyre-birds, and Kangaroos.

15. (1) Correa speciosa, Sydney; (2) Actinotus helianthi, Sydney; (3) Asplenium flabellifolium, Kurrajong.

16. (1) Blandfordia nobilis, Sydney; (2) Adiantum Æthiopicum (Maiden-hair Fern), Sydney.

17. (1) Tetratheca ericifolia, Sydney; (2) Dianella lævis, Kurrajong.

18. (1) Boronia pinnata, Sydney; (2) Actinotus minor, Sydney.

19. (1) Clianthus Dampierii (Sturt's Desert Pea), New Holland; (2) Elœscarpus obovatus, Hunter River; (3) Mytraseme polymorpha, Sydney.

20. (1) Podocarpus elongata, Hunter River; (2) Bauera rubioides, Sydney; (3) Ionidium filiforme, Sydney.

21. (1) Telopea speciosissima, Waratah; (2) Leptomaria acida (Native Currant), Sydney.

22. (1) Riconocarpus pinifolius, Sydney; (2) Exocarpus cupressiformis (Native Cherry), Sydney.

23. (1) Epacris longiflora, Sydney; (2) Ionidium filiforme, Sydney.

24. (1) Dilwynia ericifolia, Sydney; (2) Hardenbergia monophylla, Sydney.

25. (1) Ceratopetalum gummiferum (Christmas Bush), Sydney; (2) Thysanotus tuberosus (Fringed Violet), Sydney.

CLASS 5.—Photography.

29. **AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Photographs.

No. 1 *Frame.*

1. Carlotta Arch, Fish River Caves, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
2. In Nettle Cave, do do
3. Entrance to Devil's Coach-house, Fish River Caves, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
4. Waterfall on Cave River, do do
5. The Grand Stalactites, do do
6. The confluence of the Colo and Hawkesbury Rivers, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
7. A Study on the Colo River, Fish River Caves, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
8. "Far from the Madding Crowd," Hawkesbury River, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
9. Early Morning, Hawkesbury River, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
10. A Study in Perspective, do do
11. At Barr Point, do do
12. At the Old Mill, do do
13. On the Macdonald River, do do
14. In the National Park, Port Hacking.
15. On the Nepean River.
16. Launching the Boat, Parramatta River, taken by T. Turner.
17. Mossman's Bay, Sydney Harbour, taken by W. Hamilton.
18. Falls, Shell Cove, do taken by J. J. Rouse.
19. Willoughby Falls, do do
20. Group, "Waiting," Taylor Bay, taken by Victor Cohen.

No. 2 *Frame.*

1. Botanical Gardens, Sydney, taken by E. P. Bishop.
2. Do do do
3. Do do do
4. Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains, do
5. National Park, Head of River, taken by T. Turner.
6. Do Settlement, do
7. Do Hacking River, do
8. Fishing off Rocks, near Sydney Heads, do
9. Hacking River, National Park, taken by H. S. Jeanneret.
10. Erskine Creek, Nepean River, do
11. Gore Creek, near Sydney, taken by T. Turner.

30. **ARMIDALE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Armidale.**—Photographic Views of Armidale and the New England District.

Panoramic View of the City of Armidale, 1885.

1. Hospital, City of Armidale.

2. J. Richardson & Co.'s Mill.
3. Beardy-street, looking east.
4. Town Hall.
5. J. Moore & Co.'s Stores.
6. Anglican Cathedral.
7. Public Park, Armidale.
8. Post Office. do
9. J. Richardson & Co.'s Store.
10. Public School.
11. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
12. Bank of New South Wales.
13. Commercial Bank.
14. Presbyterian Church.
15. Court-house.
16. Herrmann's Store.
17. Australian Joint Stock Bank.
18. Telegraph Office.
19. Beardy-street, looking west, from near Dangar-street
20. Do do from Marsh-street.
21. Do looking east, from near Tattersall's.
22. J. Moore & Co.'s Mill.
23. Tattersall's Hotel.
24. Railway Station.
25. Thalgarrah, showing Lake.
26. Herbert Park, showing Creek.
27. Herbert Park Paddock.
28. Herbert Park.
29. Herbert Park Homestead.
30. Herbert Park.
31. Shearing Shed, Herbert Park.
32. Thalgarrah Homestead.
33. Thalgarrah Lake.
34. Wollomumbi Falls.
35. Residence of Roman Catholic Bishop, Armidale.
36. Dangar's Gorge.
37. Dangar's Falls, 660 ft. in depth.
38. Navvies' Camp.
39. Gostwyck, with woolshed in distance.
40. Gostwyck Homestead, view of rear.

31. **BATHURST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Bathurst.**—Photographs of Views in the City of Bathurst.

1. Panorama of City of Bathurst, looking from Hospital.
2. Lower George-street, looking east.
3. William-street, looking west.
4. Lower William-street, looking east.
5. Railway Bridge over Macquarie River, at Bathurst.

6. Macquarie River, near Bathurst.
7. Landscape, near Bathurst.
8. Mountain Scenery, near Bathurst.
9. Post and Telegraph Offices, and Court-house.
10. Entrance to Court-house.
11. Public School.
12. Hospital, facing Howick-street.
13. Town Hall.
14. School of Arts Hall.
15. All Saints' Cathedral.
16. Church of England College.
17. R.C. Convent and Church.
18. St. Stanislaus' College, R.C.
19. Presbyterian Church.
20. Wesleyan Church.

32. **BAYLISS, Charles, 348, George-street, Sydney.**—Panoramic View of Sydney and Harbour, and Views of Public and Mercantile Buildings, Suburban and Country Residences, &c.

1. Complete Panorama of Sydney, Harbour, and Suburbs, 20 feet in length, taken from the Cupola of Garden Palace.
2. Sydney Museum.
3. Sydney University.
4. Solicitors' Offices, Sydney.
5. Australian Mutual Provident Life Insurance Offices.
6. A City Store, Sydney.
7. Public Works Offices, Sydney.
8. A Marine Residence, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney.
9. A Country Residence, near Parramatta, N.S.W.
10. A Suburban Residence, Sydney.
11. Fort, "La Perouse," Botany Bay.
12. Sydney Harbour, from North Shore.
13. Garden Palace.

33. **BOAKE, B. C., 488, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographs.

1. Photographic Trophy, commemorative of the New South Wales Military Expedition to the Soudan, consisting of portraits of officers and members of the Contingent.

34. **CAMPBELLTOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Campbelltown; A. Munro, Mayor.**—Photographs.

1. Panoramic View of Campbelltown, N.S.W. This historic old town of the Colony of New South Wales is situated on the Great Southern Railway, and is distant from Sydney 34 miles. It was founded in the year 1820, and named after Mrs. Macquarie—the wife of the Governor—whose maiden name was Campbell.

2. View of Part of Queen-street, Campbelltown. This view shows Post and Telegraph Office, Commercial Bank, &c.
3. View of Lithgow-street, Campbelltown.
4 and 5. Bird's-eye view of Campbelltown.
6. View of Church of England, Campbelltown. This is the second oldest Church in the Colony, having been built in the year 1820.
7. View of Roman Catholic Chapel, Campbelltown. Built in the year 1830.
8. View of Reservoir and Cattle-tanks, Campbelltown.
9. "Mount Gilead," the residence of Mr. E. B. Woodhouse, situated about 4 miles from Campbelltown.
10. View of Wind Flour-mill, Mount Gilead.
11. View of George's River, Campbelltown.
12. View of Artificial Lake, Mount Gilead.
13. View on the Nepean River, about 4½ miles from Campbelltown. This river furnishes the supply of the immense waterworks which are now approaching completion, designed to provide Sydney and suburbs with water.
14 and 15. Views on George's River, about 2½ miles from Campbelltown.
16. View on the Nepean River, about 6 miles from Campbelltown

35. **CANEY & CO., Mount Victoria (now of Port Natal, South Africa).**—Silver Print Photographs of Subterranean Views of Fish River Caves and Blue Mountain Scenery.

1. Complete view from top of Zigzag, Blue Mountains.
2. Zigzag, from under top Viaduct, Blue Mountains.
3. "Alone on the Mountain," near Mount Victoria.
4. Orphan Rock and Fern Glen, Katoomba.
5. Walls at entrance of Bushranger's Cave, upon the Little Zigzag.
6. "Queen Victoria," and Grose Valley, at Dr. M'Kenzie's Coal-mine, Mount Victoria.
7. "Nero and Dalley," 1 mile from Mount Victoria.
8. "Victoria Cliffs," Mount Victoria.
9. Govett's Leap, the Waterfall on right, Blackheath, Blue Mountains.
10. Govett's Leap, the Gorge, Blackheath, Blue Mountains.
11. Govett's Fall, from the water's edge, Blackheath, Blue Mountains.
12. Govett's Gap and Valley, Blackheath, Blue Mountains.
13. Rock of Cashel and Valley, from Picnic Shed, Katoomba, Blue Mountains.
14. Jamieson's Valley, from Look-out Rock, Leura Falls, Katoomba, Blue Mountains.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

15. The Witches' Glen, Mount Victoria.
16. Complete view of Wentworth Falls, Wentworth.
17. Three Cascades, from edge of Cliffs, near Katoomba.
18. Bushranger's Cave upon Little Zigzag.
19. Looking out of Cave upon Little Zigzag.
20. Prince Regent's Glen, Wentworth.
21. Entrance to the Grand Arch, Fish River Caves.
22. The Arch Cave, about 20 feet wide and 15 feet high, Fish River Caves.
23. Grand Arch, returning from Arch Cave, Fish River Caves.
24. The Lion and Organ Gallery in Grand Arch, Fish River Caves.
25. The Belfry in Arch Cave, Fish River Caves.
26. "Magnificent Shawls" in Imperial Cave, Fish River Caves.
27. Helena Cave, with "Madonna and Child," Fish River Caves.
28. The Wise Lady in Lucas Cave, Fish River Caves.
29. Looking into Devil's Coach-house from the north, Fish River Caves.
30. Rowell's Escape, in Nettle Cave.
31. The "Hand of Joshua," in Upper Chamber of Nettle Cave.
32. The Crystal City, in Imperial Cave, Fish River Caves.
33. The Bride's Veil in Imperial Cave, Fish River Caves.
34. The Queen's Diamonds in Imperial Cave, Fish River Caves.
35. Broken Column in Lucas Cave, Fish River Caves.
36. The Lurline Cave, Fish River Caves.
37. Katie's Bower, about 1,000 feet below the surface, Fish River Caves.
38. Curtains and Columns in Lucinda Cave, Fish River Caves.

Photographs of Fish River Caves and Blue Mountain Scenery on large Mount.

1. "Statue of Queen Victoria" in Helena Cave, Fish River Caves.
2. Columns in Nettle Cave (Upper Chamber), do
3. The Stalagmite Cave, do
4. Lot's Wife, about 6 feet high, do
5. Twenty Years' growth of Stalactite in Arch Cave, do
6. The Vestry, Imperial Cave, do
7. Gem of the West, do
8. The Alabaster Column in Celina Cave, do
9. Garden Palace, do
10. Nelly's Grotto, do
11. Crystal Palace, do
12. The "Ladies' Fingers," do
13. Carrots in Lurline Cave, do
14. Weeping Rock.
15. Blue Mountain Ferns.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

36. **CASPERS, Rudolph, Goulburn.**—Photographic Views of Buildings and Scenery.

Frame No. 1.

1. "Ardgowan" Villa, on the Yass Road.
2. View of Lansdowne Estate, Yass.
3. Do do
4. Do do
5. Yass Post and Telegraph Offices.

Frame No. 2.

1. Pulpit, C.E. Cathedral, Yass.
2. Organ, Do do
3. Throne, Do do

Frame No. 3.

1. Entrance Gate and Residence of Chief Gaoler, Yass Gaol.
2. Hospital, do
3. Church and end of Main Range, do
4. Interior of the Yards, from N.E. Tower, do
5. Do do showing Kitchen, Chapel, &c., &c.

Frame No. 4.

1. View of Lake Bathurst, 5 miles from Bungendore, near Goulburn.
2. View of Lake Bathurst.

37. **COLONIAL ARCHITECT OF N. S. WALES, Hyde Park, Sydney.**—Photographic Views of Public Buildings.

1. Public Works Office.
2. Lands Office.
3. Post and Telegraph Office, Redfern.
4. Post Office, Sydney.
5. Public Offices, Orange.
6. Court-house, do
7. Post Office, Bathurst.
8. Lands Office, do
9. Post and Telegraph Office, Goulburn.
10. Garden Palace.
11. Museum.
12. Entrance, Darlinghurst Gaol.
13. Police Station, George-street North.
14. Police Station, Woolloomooloo.
15. Court-house, Newtown.
16. Captain Cook's Statute, Hyde Park.
17. Macquarie Lighthouse, South Head. 2 views.
18. Hornby do do
19. University, Sydney. 2 views.
20. Court-house, Parramatta.

21. Post Office, Parramatta.
22. Government House. 3 views.
23. Asylum for Insane, Callan Park. 5 views.
24. Asylum for Insane, Gladesville. 4 views.
25. Court-house, Bathurst.
26. Gaol, Goulburn. 3 views.
27. Gaol, Goulburn, interior.
28. Victoria Barracks.
29. Seal Rocks Lighthouse. 2 views.
30. Sanatorium, Little Bay. do
31. Government House Stables.
32. Main Entrance, Botanic Gardens.
33. Governor Bourke's Statue, Domain.
34. Fountain opposite Gates, Botanic Gardens.
35. General View of Domain Gates.
36. Domain Gates. 2 views.
37. The Mortuary, Redfern. 2 views.
38. The Mortuary, Haslem's Creek (Rookwood).
39. Entrance to Mortuary, Redfern.
40. Details of General Post Office. 4 views.
41. Coast Scene, South Head. 2 views.
42. Old Outer Lighthouse, South Head. 3 views.
43. The Medical School, University. 5 views.
44. Tingall Head (Tweed River) Lighthouse.
45. Montague Island do
46. Green Cape do
47. The Badge.

38. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney. Panoramic Photo. View of Sydney, from Garden Palace. Prepared by Mr. C. Bayliss, at cost of Commission.

39. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney. Photographic Views of the Streets, &c., of Sydney, taken by Mr. William Slade to the order of the Commissioners.

1. George-street, Sydney, from Jamieson-street.
2. Do do do Post Office.
3. Pitt-street, Sydney, from Hunter-street, looking south.
4. Do do from Market-street.
5. Do do do St. Martin's-lane.
6. Do do do Hunter-street, looking north.
7. King-street, Sydney, looking west.
8. Bond-street, Sydney, looking east.
9. Do do do west.
10. Barrack-street, Sydney.
11. Cathedral and Town Hall, George-street.
12. Sydney Cove, from Dawes' Battery.
13. Wynyard Square, from Margaret-street.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

40. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.** Photographic Views of Scenery of the Colony, taken by Mr. William Slade, to the order of the Commissioners.

41. **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Sydney.**—Photographs of Mountain Scenery, Public Buildings, Railway Works, &c.

1. Valley of the Grose, Blue Mountains.
2. Do do
3. Do do
4. Do do
5. Do do
6. Sydney Water Supply Works.
7. Open Canal, Sydney Water Supply.
8. Tunnel, do
9. Open Canal, do
10. Do do
11. Do do
12. Do do
13. Do do
14. Nepean River, do
15. Do do
16. Do do
17. Upper Nepean River, do
18. Lower do do
19. Aqueduct, do
20. Temporary Works, do
21. Do do
22. Bondi Sewer, New Sydney Sewerage System.
23. Do do
24. Do do
25. Bridge, Yass.
26. Paterson Bridge over Paterson River.
27. Dubbo Bridge over Macquarie River.
28. Wellington Bridge do
29. Dubbo Bridge do
30. Wellington Bridge do
31. Tamworth Bridge over Peel River.
32. Yetholm Creek Bridge.
33. Railway Bridge over Murrumbidgee River, Wagga Wagga.
34. Menangle Bridge.
35. Viaduct, Tarana.
36. Bathurst Bridge.
37. Picton Viaduct.
38. Viaduct near Bowenfels.
39. Penrith Bridge over Nepean River.

Class 5.—*Photography.*

40. Railway Bridge, Singleton.
41. Viaduct, Boxer's Creek.
42. Picton Tunnel.
43. Zigzag, Great Western Railway.
44. Do do
45. Do do
46. Railway Station, Sydney.
47. Do do
48. Do Armidale, Great Northern Line.
49. Do Wagga Wagga, Great Southern Line.
50. Do Bowenfels, Great Western Railway.
51. Do Wallerawang, do
52. Do do do
53. Do George's Plains, do
54. Do Mount Victoria, do
55. Government House, Sydney.
56. Do do
57. Do do (entrance to grounds)
58. Public Offices, do
59. Do do
60. Town Hall, do
61. Newington College, Parramatta River.
62. University, Sydney.
63. Asylum for the Insane, Gladesville.
64. Do Callan Park.
65. Do do
66. Exhibition Building, Sydney.
67. Do do
68. Do do
69. Miller's Point, do
70. Sydney Harbour.
71. Do
72. Do from North Shore.
73. Lantern, Macquarie Lighthouse, Sydney.
74. Macquarie Lighthouse, do
75. Lighthouse, Wollongong.
76. Breakwater, Kiama.
77. Post Office, Goulburn.
78. School of Arts, Bathurst.
79. Blue Mountains.
80. Mount Wilson.
81. Do
82. Mount Victoria Pass.
83. One-tree Hill, Mount Victoria.
84. Darlinghurst Road, Sydney.
85. Pitt-street, do

86. Bridge-street, Sydney.
87. Peel-street, Tamworth.
88. Newcastle, New South Wales.
89. Hydraulic Cranes, Newcastle, N. S. Wales.
90. Engine-house Cranes, do do
91. Hudson Bros. Works, Granville.
92. Do do

42. **DIXSON & SONS, "Conqueror" Tobacco Works, Sydney.**—Photograph of Dixson's Tobacco Works, Park and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

43. **DÖRNER, Henry, Auburn-street, Goulburn.**—Photographs.

Frame No. 1.

1. Interior of C.E. Cathedral, Goulburn.
2. Do do do
3. Exterior Do do do
4. Post Office do
5. Catholic Bishopric do
6. Wesleyan Church do
7. Scotch Church do
8. Primitive Methodist Church do
9. Railway Station do
10. Mechanics' Institute do
11. Gaol Entrance do
12. St. Patrick's College do
13. Bishop's Throne, C.E. Cathedral, do
14. Australian Mutual Provident Society do
15. Pulpit—C.E. Cathedral.

Frame No. 2.

1. Springfield Station, the property of Mr. L. Faithfull, near Goulburn.
2. Springfield Homestead, the residence do
3. Do do do
4. Springfield do do
5. Do do do
6. Prize Sheep bred at Springfield by Mr. L. Faithfull, near Goulburn.
7. Brisbane Grove, Goulburn.
8. Bishopthorpe, Goulburn.
9. Railway Bridge, do
10. Wollondilly Bridge, do
11. Auburn-street, do
12. Hurstville College, do
13. Catholic Convent, do
15. Ox Team, do

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

44. **DRINKWATER, Charles, Tamworth.**—Photographic Views of Tamworth, &c. &c.

Frame No. 1.

1. Peel-street, looking north.
2. Gaol.
3. W. F. Tribe, Mayor of Tamworth.
4. The Court-house.
5. Peel-street, looking south.
6. R. C. Chapel.
7. Bank of N. S. Wales.
8. Panorama of Tamworth.
9. Church of England.
10. Commercial Bank.
11. Messrs. Lewis Bros'. General Store.
12. The Railway Terrace.
13. The Post and Telegraph Office, in course of erection.
14. The Hospital.
15. Messrs. Blackhall and Hunt.
16. Bank of Australasia.
17. D. Regan's General Store.
18. The Convent.
19. Public School, W. Tamworth.
20. Messrs. Cohen and Levy's Stores.
21. Brisbane-street, looking west.
22. Peel-street, looking north.
23. Do do
24. The Criterion Hotel.
25. The Pleasure Grounds.
26. The Railway Bridge.
27. The Railway Hotel.
28. W. Matthews' General Store.

Frame No. 2.

1. Mill and Lagoon, Walcha Township.
2. Bullock Island, Hunter River.
3. St. Paul's Church, West Tamworth.
4. Railway Bridge, M'Donald River.
5. Tamworth Flour Mill.
6. M'Donald River View.
7. Tamworth, looking south.
8. Public School, Hanging Rock.
9. Brick Kilns, Tamworth.
10. Saw Mill, do
11. Brisbane-street, looking east.
12. R. Chaffey's Farm, Tamworth.
13. Bowling Alley Point, County of Parry.
14. Smith's Tannery.

15. Narrabri Lagoon and Bridge.
16. Prince of Wales Hotel.
17. Forest Hanging Rock.
18. Tamworth, looking east.
19. Gold Digger's Arms Hotel.
20. Glen Innes Post and Telegraph Office.
21. Peel-street, Tamworth, looking north.
22. Orange-tree.
23. Tamworth Railway Station and Platform.
24. J. Jarman's Boot Store, Tamworth.
25. Post and Telegraph Office, do

45. **FORBES MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Forbes.**—Photographs.

1. Messrs. J. and W. Thomas, Stores, Forbes.
2. The Court-house.
3. E. G. Bollinger's Buildings.
4. J. Manson and Co.'s Establishment.
5. Residence of Mr. J. Frazer, J.P.
6. Lachlan-street South.
7. Do North.
8. Residence of Mr. W. Thomas, J.P., Mayor of Forbes.
9. Government Lands Office.
10. Bridge over the Lachlan River.
11. Bank of New South Wales.
12. Australian Joint Stock Bank.
13. The Gaol.
14. The Reservoir, Forbes' Waterworks.
15. St. John's Church of England.
16. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
17. Public School.
18. Mitchell's Post Office Hotel.
19. Rankin-street from Commercial Bank.
20. The Hospital.
21. C. Prow's Stores.
22. Nicolas and Raymond's Flour Mills.
23. Court-street from Post Office.
24. Vandenberg's Court-house Hotel.
25. Residence of Dr. Sandford.
26. Jones' Club House Hotel.
27. Victoria Square.
28. St. Joseph's R. C. Church.
29. Residence of Mr. A. Sharpe.
30. Wright, Heaton, & Co.'s Wool Stores.
31. Bridge over South Forbes Lake.
32. Comber's Osborne Hotel.
33. Post and Telegraph Office.
34. Commercial Bank.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

46. **GEYER, Henry, Photographer, Hay.**—Landscape Photographs, illustrating Town of Hay and District.

1. Hay Bridge, in course of erection, 1870.
2. One-Tree Hotel, situated 25 miles from Hay.
3. Oxley Station, situated on the Lachlan River.
4. Garden View, Benduck Station, near Hay.
5. Groongal Station, situated 50 miles from Hay.
6. Garden View, Benerembah Station, on Murrumbidgee River,
7. Front View, do. do.
8. Clump of Timber, called "Hen and Chicken," near Hay.
9. Tuppo Woolshed, situated on Murrumbidgee River.
10. View of Murrumbidgee River, near Hay.

47. **GOVERNMENT PRINTER (Thomas Richards), Sydney.**—Photography and Photo-Mechanical Printing. Samples of Photography and of Photo-Mechanical Printing, executed at the Government Printer's Department, Sydney, New South Wales.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

SYDNEY AND ENVIRONS.

1. Panorama of Sydney, from Government Printing Office.
2. Do Harbour, do do
3. Do Sydney, from Government House Tower.
4. Garden Walk, Government House Grounds.
5. Sydney Harbour, from Government House Grounds.
6. Do from Botanic Gardens.
7. Farm Cove.
8. Do from Outer Domain.
9. Do from Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.
10. Sydney Harbour.
11. The Detached Squadron.
12. Do do
13. Sydney Harbour, from Garden Palace Grounds.
14. Do do do do
15. Do do do do
16. Do do do do
17. The Garden Palace Grounds.
18. The Botanic Gardens.
19. Do do
20. Do do
21. Do do
22. Do do
23. Do do

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

24. The Botanic Gardens.
25. Do do
26. Do do
27. Do do
28. Do do
29. Do do
30. Do do
31. Potts's Point, from Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.
32. Do do Outer Domain.
33. Woolloomooloo Bay, from Outer Domain.
34. Rose Bay.
35. Double Bay.
36. Watson's Bay.
37. Darling Harbour, showing part of City.
38. Circular Quay, from Dawes' Point.
39. Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Works, Pyrmont.
40. Mort's Dry Dock, Waterview Bay.
41. Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach.
42. Manly Beach.
43. The Hon. W. B. Dalley's Residence, Manly Beach.
44. Do do do do
45. Middle Harbour.
46. The Spit, Middle Harbour.
47. Gunpowder Works, Narrabeen.
48. Do do
49. Do do
50. Statue of T. S. Mort, Bridge-street
51. York-street, looking South.
52. Castlereagh-street, looking South.
53. Bridge-street, looking East.
54. William-street, looking West.
55. O'Connell-street.
56. Mort & Co.'s Wool Store.
57. Trebeck & Son's Wool Store.
58. Hill, Clark & Co.'s Wool Store.
59. Harrison, Jones, & Devlin's Wool Store.
60. Dixon & Son's Conqueror Tobacco Factory.
61. Bank of New South Wales.
62. The Town Hall, Glebe.
63. Do do Sydney.
64. The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution.
65. Garden Walk, Gladesville Asylum.
66. Prince Alfred Hospital.
67. Do do
68. Do do rear view.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

69. Interior of Men's Ward, Prince Alfred Hospital.
70. St. Vincent's Hospital.
71. The Great Hall, University of Sydney.
72. Chemical Lecture-room, University of Sydney.
73. Do Laboratory, do do
74. Experimental Physics Lecture-room, University of Sydney.
75. Museum of Mineralogy and Geology, do do
76. Library, University of Sydney.
77. Newington College, Stanmore—Wesleyan.
78. St. Paul's do C.E., affiliated to University.
79. St. Andrew's do Presbyterian, affiliated to University.
80. St. John's do R.C., do do
81. St. Andrew's Cathedral, C.E.
82. St. James's Church, C.E.
83. St. John's do do
84. Hudson Bros. Works, Granville.
85. Do do do
86. Do do do
87. Do do do

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

88. Mr. M'Laughlan's Residence, Orange.
89. Mr. James Dalton's Residence, near Orange.
90. Summer-street, Orange.
91. Presbyterian Church, Bathurst.
92. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bathurst.
93. Church of England, Bathurst.
94. St. Stanislaus' Roman Catholic College, Bathurst.
95. Bathurst Hospital.
96. Bathurst City.
97. Eskbank Railway Station.
98. Hassan's Walls.
99. Mount Victoria Pass, from Little Hartley.
100. Mount Victoria Pass.
101. Do do
102. Kunimbla Pass, Mount Victoria.
103. Govett's Leap Falls.
104. Do do
105. Do do
106. Explorer's Marked Tree, near Katoomba (A.D. 1813).
107. The Sisters, Katoomba.
108. Katoomba.
109. Do.
110. Katoomba Falls.
111. The Cascade, Katoomba.

112. The Great Western Hotel, Katoomba.
113. Knapsack Gully Viaduct, Blue Mountains.
114. Lennox Bridge.
115. Do Great Western Road.
116. Do do do
117. Penrith Railway Station.
118. The Nepean River.
119. Do do
120. Do do
121. Do do
122. Do do
123. Do do
124. Do do
125. Do do
126. Wesleyan Church, Goulburn.
127. Church of England, Goulburn.
128. Do Parsonage, Berrima.
129. The Berrima River.
130. Government House, Sutton Forest.
131. Do do
132. Fitzroy Falls.
133. Do
134. Do
135. Do
136. Kangaroo Valley, from Fitzroy Falls.
137. From Fitzroy Falls.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

138. Ball's Pyramid, 10 miles south-east of Lord Howe Island.
139. View on Thomson's Farm, Lord Howe Island.
140. Do do do
141. Do do do
142. Bullock Sleigh, do
143. Thomson's Residence, do
144. Decayed Banyan Tree, do
145. Pandanus Tree, do
146. Banyan Tree, do
147. Mount Lookout, do
148. Mount Gower, from the Camp, do
149. Palm-thatched Cottage, do
150. Commissioner's Camp, looking North, Lord Howe Island.
151. Group, Commissioner's Camp, do
152. Group of Lord Howe Islanders.
153. Mount Lidgbird and Mount Gower, Lord Howe Island.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

PHOTO-MECHANICAL PRINTING.

3 Frames—Combination Views.

SILVER PRINTS.

New Guinea Views.

Port Moresby :—

1. Panoramic view from Mission House.
2. Village Scene.
3. Do.
4. Do.
5. Do.
6. H.M.S. "Nelson."
7. Commodore Erskine addressing *Boe Vagi.*
8. Do. reading Proclamation.
9. Royal Salute—Hoisting the Flag.
10. Firing *feu-de-joie.*
11. General View of Settlement, from H.M.S. "Nelson."

Delena, Hall's Sound :—

12. Hoisting Flag.
13. Yule Island.
14. Landing Place.
15. "Koloka," New Guinea Queen.

Freshwater Bay :—

16. Effecting a landing.
17. Commodore Erskine reading Proclamation.
18. New Guinea Chief.

Hood's Bay :—

19. Commodore Erskine addressing Chiefs.
20. Do. reading Proclamation at Kerepuna.
21. Chief's House.
22. View of Village.
23. Argyll Bay—Panorama.

Stacey Island, South Cape :—

24. Commodore Erskine reading Proclamation.
25. Village Scenery.
26. Do.

Other Views :—

27. Dinner Island—Natives on board H.M.S. "Nelson."
28. Teste Island—View taken from H.M.S. "Nelson."
29. Bell Rock— do.

Norfolk Island.

1. Panorama—"The Town" (Kingston), from Congress Point.
2. Residence of Mr. C. Nobbs.
3. Long Ridge.
4. View near residence of Mr. Nobbs.

5. Phillip Island, from Flagstaff Hill.
6. The Earl of Limerick's House.
7. Entrance to the Old Penal Establishment.
8. Bloody Bridge.
9. The Old Commissariat Buildings, now used as Court-house and School.
10. The Patteson Memorial Chapel.
11. Residence of the late Bishop Patteson—Melanesian Mission Station.
12. Melanesian Mission Establishment—General view of buildings.
13. School-house.
14. Officers of H.M.S. "Miranda"—Photo. taken on occasion of visit to Norfolk Island.
15. Landing-place, Sydney Bay—Departure of His Excellency Lord A. Loftus.

Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

1 to 21. Miscellaneous Views.

ENLARGEMENTS.

1. Broken Bay.
2. Fitzroy Falls, near Moss Vale.
3. Fairy Dell Waterfall, Mount Victoria.
4. Evans Crown, Crown Ridge, Tarana.
5. Garden Palace, from Sydney Domain.
6. Mountain Retreat of His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, Lieutenant-Governor, Blue Mountains.
7. Kunimbla Valley, Blue Mountains.
8. Botanic Gardens, Sydney—Study.
9. Do. do. Summer House.
10. Valley of the Grose, Blue Mountains.
11. Botanic Gardens, Sydney—Waterfall.
12. Vale of Clwydd, Blue Mountains—" German Castle."
13. Nepean River.
14. Joadja Creek Kerosene Mine—The Incline.
15. Botanic Gardens, Sydney—Study.
16. Nepean Bridge.
17. Hassan's Walls, near Hartley.
18. Lapstone Hill, Blue Mountains—Bridge.
19. Mountain Home, Lithgow Valley.

Fish River Caves :—

20. Carlotta Arch.
21. Lurline Cave, Interior.
22. Devil's Coach-house, Entrance.
23. Nettle Cave and Carlotta Arch.

PHOTOXYLOGRAPHY.

Four Blocks of Wood prepared photomechanically for Engraver.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

48. **HAY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Hay.**—Photographs of different parts of the Town of Hay.

1. Orson-street, looking west.
2. View of Orson-street.
3. Old Post Office, Lachlan-street.
4. Steamer "Corowa," raising sunken Barge on the Murrumbidgee River, Hay.
5. View of Hay Bridge (iron), crossing the Murrumbidgee.
6. Murrumbidgee River.
7. Lachlan-street, with Post Office, Court-house, and Australian Joint Stock Bank.
8. Distant View of the Town of Hay and Murrumbidgee River, from a point looking east.
9. Residence of Bishop Linton (of Riverina), in the town of Hay.
10. River View of the Murrumbidgee, 3 miles from Hay, called Mark Tree Point.
11. Lachlan-street, with View of Bridge and Murrumbidgee River at flood time.
12. Hay Railway Station.

49. **HERFORT, Gustavus, Photographer, Cooma-street, Yass.** Photographs of Murrumbidgee River, and other Scenery.

1. Township of Yass.
2. Boambolo Rock, Murrumbidgee.
3. Comins' Crossing; site of New Bridge, Murrumbidgee.
4. Duffy and Molloy's Fords, Murrumbidgee.
5. Humphrey's Corner, do.
6. Sapling Point Cavan, do.
7. "Bloomfield," the property of Mr. Allan Campbell, Yass.
8. "Cliftonwood," Yass, residence of Mr. J. B. Sharp.
9. "Duntroon," Canberra River, near Queanbeyan, the homestead of the late Mr. G. Campbell.
10. "Gungahleen," Gininderra, homestead of Mr. E. K. Grace.
11. "Glenbower," Murrumbidgee, homestead of Mr. H. J. O'Donnell.
12. "Taemas," Murrumbidgee, homestead of Mr. Rees Jones.

50. **HOLTERMANN, B. O., M.P., the Trustees of the late, 674, George-street, Sydney.**—Large Panoramic View of Sydney and Harbour.

Class 5.—*Photography.*

51. **KERRY & JONES, Photographers, 308, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographic Views of N. S. W. Scenery, described by exhibitors.

Frame No. 1.

1. Marfield Station, Albert District, Bildinmincudgee Reservoir, 20,000 cubic yards excavation; also small lake, 2 miles in circumference.
2. Nekarboo Station and Lake, Albert District.
3. Water-boring on Marfield Station, Albert District. This bore, commenced June, 1885, is to be continued through the salt strata, and lined with artesian piping until permanent fresh water is got. Twelve bores put down on this station, to various depths from 150 to 300 feet, all struck salt water. Over £5,000 has been expended without any permanent result.
4. Workshops and Stables, Marfield Station, Albert District. Centrifugal and Tangye Pumps and machinery generally on this station cost £40,000.
5. George's River, near Sydney.
6. Back Block Sheep Dogs.
7. Home Station, Baden Park, Albert District; Messrs. Swift and Hunn, owners; Mr. H. Webb, Manager—208,000 acres, carrying 30,000 sheep, well grassed, open plains, Mulga and Hopbush scrubs.
8. Garden Island, Sydney Harbour.
9. Aquatic Fête, 1885, do.
10. Home Station, Marfield Station, Albert District, Mr. C. Fartière, owner; 331,000 acres, carrying 50,000 sheep, 180,000 cubic yards excavation for tanks, and 700 miles of fencing; 40 trappers engaged on this station, 8,000 rabbits killed monthly. On adjoining station, Terryawinnia, 12,000 are killed monthly.
11. Rooney Sawmill, Marfield Station, Albert District, 40-horse power engine sawing pine timber for station requirements. Improvements generally cost £180,000.
12. An Australian Stockman.
13. Fitzroy Falls, Moss Vale.
14. Office and Store, Baden Park Station, Albert District. At this store 15 dingoes, 40 eaglehawks, and 3,000 rabbit scalps are received monthly.
15. Well and Condenser, Marfield Station. This well is 210 feet deep, plentiful supply of water, but very brackish. Men working a whim condense all water for their own use.
16. Balmain Rowing Club, meet on the Lane Cove River.
17. Cook's River, near Sydney.
18. Moira, Baden Park Back Station.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

Frame No. 2.

19. Home Station, Paddington, Albert District; Mr. C. R. Macpherson, owner; 574,000 acres, carrying 80,000 sheep; 160,000 cubic yards in tank excavations.
20. En route to the "Ophir," Summerhill Creek.
21. A Farm, Bathurst District.
22. Crowel Creek, Paddington Back Station, Albert District, Mr. J. MacIntyre, manager; 40 miles from Home Station, 80 miles from Cobar, on the banks of Sandy Creek; country principally pine ridges and mulga plains.
23. Homestead Reservoir, Paddington Station, Albert District, Homestead Tank, 18,000 cubic yards, reserved for house and garden purposes.
24. Loading hay. An Australian farm.
25. On the Cargo Road, Orange District.
26. Lamb-marking, Paddington Station, Albert District, season 1885. Increase in lambs 50,000, representing 92 per cent. 80 eaglehawks, 20 dingoes, and 2,000 rabbits are trapped and killed per month.
27. March Road, Orange District.
28. Summerhill Creek, Ophir.
29. Balarabone Reservoir and Lake, Paddington Station, Albert District. Tanks 40,000 cubic yards excavation, used as a water supply to the woolscouring plant. The lake was formerly a large plain, but was filled by floods in January, 1885, and is now a lake 15 miles in circumference.
30. A Farm, near Orange.
31. A Farmyard Scene.
32. Balarabone Woolscouring Shed, Paddington Station, Albert District. On the edge of Balarabone Lake. Woolscouring plant, drying and pressing rooms, representing an outlay of £10,000.
33. Reservoir Tank, Paddington Station, Albert District.
34. Ophir Gold-fields—the spot where Gold was first discovered in Australia.
35. The Duke of Manchester's Claim, Lucknow.
36. The Workshops, Paddington Station, Albert District.

Frame No. 3.

37. Yallock Station, Warrego District; Mr. T. O. Thomas, owner; area 250,000 acres, carrying 45,000 sheep; open country, mulga and box plains.
38. View in Parramatta Park—The River.
39. Port Hacking River, National Park.
40. Mount Gilead, Nepean River; Mr. E. B. Woodhouse, owner; 8 miles from Campbelltown.

41. Nepean River, Menangle—view taken between Camden Park and Mount Gilead Estates, 4 miles from Menangle Railway Bridge.
42. View in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
43. Group of Aborigines, Warrego District.
44. View of George's River at Campbelltown.
45. Upper Port Hacking River.
46. Port Hacking River—View in the National Park.
47. View of Lithgow-street, Campbelltown, 34 miles from Sydney, on the Southern Railway Line.
48. View of the North-west Arm, Port Hacking.
49. Upper Port Hacking River.
50. Messrs. Dixson & Sons' "Conqueror" Tobacco Works, Park and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.
51. View of Parramatta from the River.
52. View in the Botanic Gardens.
53. View on Cook's River, near Sydney.
54. View in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
55. View of Parramatta Park, showing the foot suspension bridge crossing the river.

Frame No. 4.

56. Woolshed, Tiltargra Station, Albert District; Mr. C. A. Brigstocke, owner; area 163,000 acres, carrying 40,000 sheep; situate 70 miles from the Darling River, and 100 miles from Cobar; open cotton-bush plains and mulga scrubs.
57. Snails' Bay (Sydney Harbour) Regatta, 1885.
58. View in Sydney Harbour.
59. Homestead, Kajuligah Station, Lachlan District; owner, Mr. W. Bedford; area 280,000 acres, carring 55,000 sheep. On this station they trap and kill 3,000 rabbits monthly.
60. Great Cobar Copper Mine, Warrego District. The production of this mine for nine years, ending May, 1885, amounted to 17,000 tons of fine copper, valued at £1,300,000; the wages paid amounted to £864,000, and the dividends paid to £150,000; the carriage paid on copper, £186,000; during the nine years 630,000 tons of firewood were consumed, equal to a cost of £220,000.
61. The Gorge, Little Bay, near Sydney.
62. View of the Sanatorium, Little Bay.
63. Sheep Dogs, from the Back Blocks.
64. View on George's River, near Sydney.
65. Do do do do.
66. Mullet Creek, Illawarra, flowing into Lake Illawarra, 8 miles from Wollongong, on South Coast Road; (the scene of Beach's first boat-race).

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

67. Distribution of Aboriginals' Blankets, on Queen's Birthday; Tiltargra Station, Albert District.
68. Woolshed, Kajuligah Station, Lachlan District.
69. Kajuligah Lake, Lachlan District; formerly this was a plain, but was filled by the floods of January, 1885, and now is a lake 5 miles in circumference.
70. Creek, Funnyhill Station, Argyle District.
71. Sanatorium and Coast Hospital, Little Bay, near Sydney.
72. View at Little Bay Hospital, near Sydney.
73. Botany Bay Heads, near Sydney.

Frame No. 5.

74. Home Station, Mount Manara Station, Darling District; owner, John Hay; area 220,000 acres, carrying 30,000 sheep; losses during the drought of 1884, nil.
75. Orient Co.'s s.s. "Austral," at the Company's Wharf, Circular Quay, Sydney.
76. View of the Flagship, Snails' Bay Regatta, 1885; Sydney Harbour.
77. Mount Manara Home Station, Darling District. The water supply for the home station is raised by a windmill from a well, 186 feet deep, containing an inexhaustible supply.
78. Woolscouring Reservoir, Mount Manara Station, Darling District.
79. View of Sydney Harbour.
80. Mossman's Bay, Sydney Harbour.
81. Aquatic Fête, Sydney Harbour, 1885.
82. Snails' Bay Regatta, 1885; Sydney Harbour.
83. Mount Manara Station, Darling District. Situated on main road, midway between Hay and Wilcannia; in southern rabbit-infested district. On this station they trap and kill about 2,000 rabbits per month.
84. Flagship "Halloween," Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta, 1884; Sydney Harbour.
85. Yacht "Red Gauntlet," Sydney Harbour.
86. Reservoir, Mount Manara Station, Darling District.
87. Aquatic Fête, Sydney Harbour, 1885.
88. View of Chowder Bay, Sydney Harbour.
89. Do Watson's Bay, do.
90. Do Garden Island, do.
91. Nekarboo Lake, Nekarboo Station, Albert District; owners, Messrs. Walker Brothers; area 240,000 acres, carrying 30,000 sheep. On this station 60,000 cubic yards of excavation has been done in reservoir tanks. By the homestead there was formerly a large plain, but it was filled by the January rains of 1884, and is now a lake 12 miles in circumference.

Frame No. 6.

92. Upper Port Hacking River, near Sydney.
93. Old Government House, Parramatta Park, 15 miles from Sydney.
94. Aquatic Fête, off Garden Island, Sydney Harbour.
95. Do do do do.
96. Balmain Rowing Club, Lane Cove River ; Sydney Harbour.
97. View in Sydney Harbour—" The Lorna Doon," a timber boat, from Myall Lake.
98. Coogee Bay, Ocean Beach, 7 miles from Sydney.
99. Do do do do.
100. Rocks (Sandstone Formation), Mount Manara.
101. Lane Cove River, Sydney Harbour.
102. View in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
103. View of the departure of the N. S. W. troopship " Iberia," for the Soudan, with the Contingent.
104. Bambala Tank, Marfield Station, Albert District. 20,000 cubic yards of excavation in this tank, and also fitted with Tangye pump for supplying water to sheep-troughing.
105. Paddington Station, Albert District. View of the Homestead and stock-watering tank—20,000 cubic yards.
106. Mount Gilead, Campbelltown District.
107. Do do do.
108. View on the Nepean River, Menangle.
109. Roman Catholic Church, Campbelltown.

52. **KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Kiama.**—Photographic views of scenes in and around Kiama.

1. Kiama, from Blowhole Point.
2. Blowhole, Kiama, in action.
3. E. S. and A. C. Bank, Kiama.
4. Commercial Bank, Kiama.
5. Mouth of Blowhole, Kiama.
6. Cathedral Rocks, Kiama.
7. "The Gap," Kiama.
8. Minnamurra Bridge, Kiama.
9. Robertson Harbour, Kiama.
10. Kiama, looking east.
11. Corner Manning and Terralong Streets, Kiama.
12. "Illawarra" (s.), leaving Kiama.
13. Bush Bank Waterfalls, Kiama.
14. Armstrong's Vale, near Kiama.
15. Jenera Falls, Kiama.
16. Jenera Vale, Kiama.
17. Minnamurra River, Kiama.
18. Kiama, from Blowhole Point, looking west.

19. Post and Telegraph Office, Kiama.
20. Native Camp, Point Bass, Kiama.
21. "Hartwell House," Kiama.
22. "Mickey," Chief of Illawarra, Kiama.
23. Pike's Cutting, Kiama.
24. Loyal Valley, Kiama.
25. Nowra Bridge, near Kiama.

53. **LEIBINGER, Carl, 412, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographs showing the departure and return of the N.S.W. Contingent to the Soudan.

1. Procession of N.S.W. Contingent, with Naval Escort.
2. Embarkation of N.S.W. Contingent leaving for Soudan.
3. View of Harbour on departure of N.S.W. Contingent for Soudan.
4. Return of N.S.W. Contingent to Sydney.

54. **LORENZINI, Augusto, 150, Phillip-street, Sydney.**—Two photographs of Ball-room at the residence of Mr. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., M.P., Chatsworth, Potts' Point, Sydney.

55. **MORIARTY, E. O., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.**—Photographic views, illustrating the Sydney New Water Supply System.

1. The "Pheasant's Nest"; source of the Sydney New Water Supply System.

Section 1*a*—

2. Showing entrance to aqueduct.
3. Aqueduct.
4. Portion of canal (looking from Prospect Dam).
5. Do below Prospect Hill.
6. Do about 2½ miles below Prospect.
7. Do about 3 miles below Prospect.
8. Do (looking towards Prospect Dam).
9. Showing Bridge (looking towards Greystanes).
10. Do (looking from Greystanes).
11. Do (looking towards Greystanes).
12. Aqueduct, looking through piers.
13 to 16. Views of Aqueduct.

Section 2*a*—

17. Portion of canal about 3 miles below Prospect.
18. Do (looking east), about 3¾ miles below Prospect.
19. Do about 4 miles below Prospect.
20. Brick Bridge about 4 miles below Prospect.

Section 8—

21. Portion of canal about 14¾ miles from Cataract River.
22. Do do 16½ do do
23. Showing outlet of Mollesmein Tunnel, about 18 miles from Cataract River.
24. Portion of canal about 18 miles from Cataract River.
25. Do about 18·4900 miles from Cataract River.
26. Showing Gledswood Bridge, 19·3100 miles from Cataract River.
27. Showing inlet of Box Tunnel, about 20·1200 miles from Cataract River.
28. Showing outlet of Box Tunnel, about 20·1900 miles from Cataract River.
29. Portion of canal at 20·2500 miles from Cataract River.
30. Showing outlet of Badjelly Creek.
31. Portion of canal looking towards Badjelly Tunnel.
32. Showing outlet, Badjelly Tunnel.
33. Outlet of Mollesmein Tunnel.

Section 9—

34 to 39. Portions of canal.
40. Do at Leppington Creek.
41. Showing inlet, Leppington Creek Culvert (now completed).
42. Portion of canal, about 21 miles from Cataract River.
43. Do about 21½ do do
44. Do looking towards first curve grade.
45. Showing commencement of curve grade between 9 and 2 feet to a mile.
46. Showing end of curve grade between 9 and 2 feet to a mile.

Section 10—

47. Showing embankment without lining (now completed).
48. Showing V-shaped canal, about 25 miles from Cataract River. (In course of construction, now completed).
49. Showing V-shaped canal, about 25 miles from Cataract River.
50. Do do 26 do do
51. Showing Cary's Cutting, about 26½ do do
52. Portion of canal, about 27 miles from Cataract River.
53. Do do 39 do do
54. Inlet, Cecil Hill Tunnel.
55. Calmsley Tunnel Outlet.
56. Outlet, Trafalgar Tunnel.
57. Outlet, Devil's Back Tunnel.
58. Portion of canal (looking towards Chalmsley Tunnel Outlet).
59. Inlet, Weston's Tunnel.
60. Engineer's Camp.
61. Contractor's Camp.

CLASS 5.—*Photography.*

56. **MORIARTY, E. O., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.**—Photographic Views, illustrating the Hunter River District Water Supply.

57. **MUDGEE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Mudgee.**—Photographs of Mudgee.

1. Schools of Arts, Mudgee.
2. Public School, Mudgee.
3. Railway Station, front view.
4. Do back view.
5. St. John's Church, C.E.
6. St. Mary's Church, R.C., and Convent.
7. Presbyterian Church.
8. Wesleyan Church.
9. Town Hall.
10. Commercial Bank.
11. Bank of New South Wales.
12. Australian Joint Stock Bank.
13. Cudgegong Council Chambers, near Mudgee.
14. Court-house and Gaol.
15. Market-street.
16. Hospital.

58. **NEWCASTLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Newcastle.**—Newcastle Photographs.

1. Opening Shaft at Wallsend Coal Company.
2. Old Lambton Colliery.
3. Another View—Lambton Colliery.
4. Another View—Opening New Shaft Wallsend Coal Company.
5. Post and Telegraph Office, Newcastle.
6. Hunter-street, Newcastle, from western end.
7. Newcastle, from Fortifications.
8. Newcastle Hospital.
9. "Nobby's," South Head, Newcastle Harbour.
10. Newcastle Harbour, Newcastle.
11. Hydraulic Engine-house, Newcastle.
12. Borough Markets, Newcastle.
13. Public School, Newcastle.
14. Custom-house, do
15. Hydraulic Cranes, do
16. Railway Station, do
17. Asylum Grounds, do
18. Girls' Department, Asylum, Newcastle.
19. Ship Inn, Newcastle.
20. Australian Agricultural Co.'s Colliery.

21. Wallsend Colliery, Wallsend.
22. Waratah Colliery, Waratah.
23. Waratah Copper Co.'s Smelting Works, Waratah.
24. New Lambton Colliery, Lambton.
25. Wood Bros., Wine and Spirit Stores, Newcastle,
26. View, Newcastle from Custom House Tower.
27. Do do
28. View of Western End of Newcastle.
29. View of "Nobby's," and Entrance to Port Hunter.
30. Queen's Wharf, Newcastle.
31. Newcastle, from North Shore.
32. Municipal Buildings, Newcastle.
33. Bank of New Zealand, do.
34. Council Chambers and Town Hall, Newcastle.
35. Bank of New South Wales, Newcastle.
36. Fortifications and Queen's Wharf, Newcastle.
37. Sea Beach, Newcastle.

59. **NEWMAN, J. Hubert, Photographer, 126, Oxford-street, Sydney.**—Portrait of the late Archbishop Vaughan.

60. **PAINE, John, 96, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, Sydney.**—Photographs of N. S. Wales, and Sydney Harbour and Buildings.

1. Wollombi River.
2. Lane Cove River.
3. Sydney Heads and George's Head.
4. Govett's Leap Valley.
5. Growee Mountains.
6. Coogee Bay.
7. University.
8. Yacht "Sirocco."
9. Garden Palace and Gardens.
10. Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour.
11. St. Andrew's Cathedral.
12. General Post Office, Sydney.
13. Fitzroy Falls.
14. Grose Valley.
15. Sydney Heads.
16. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.
17. Sydney Harbour.
18. Fern Dell.
19. Middle Harbour.
20. Nepean River.
21. Middle Harbour.
22. Lavender Bay.

23. Fitzroy Valley.
24. Govett's Leap Falls.
25. Fern Dell.
26. Katoomba Valley.
27. Pitt-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.
28. Sydney Harbour.
29. Do
30. Manly Beach.
31. Oxford-street, Sydney.
32. Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
33. Fern Dell.
34. Katoomba Valley.
35. Bridge-street.
36. Sydney Harbour.
37. Do
38. Coogee Bay.
39. Park-street, Sydney.
40. Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

61. **RANDWICK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**, Randwick.—Photographs.

1. Town Hall, Randwick.
2. St. Jude's Church (Anglican).
3. Avoca-street, looking north.
4. Post and Telegraph Office.
5. Captain Cook's Statue.
6. Avoca-street, looking South.
7. Institution for Destitute Children.
8. Allison-road West.
9. Do East.
10. Farnham.
11. Randwick West.
12. Residence of Mr. S. H. Pearce.
13. Hon. James White's Stables.
14. St. Mark's Estate.
15. Dutruc-street.
16. Bishop's Court.
17. Randwick, from Bishop's Mount.
18. Coogee Beach.
19. Coogee Bay.
20. Do looking south from Reserve.
21. Do looking north.
22. Mandarra Towers.
23. Beach-street.
24. Little Coogee Bay.
25. Randwick East.

Class 5.—*Photography.*

62. **RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer, Sydney.** Photographs.

1. Sydney Observatory.
2. Large Equatorial.
3. Transit Instrument.
4. Large Barrel Chronograph.
5. Barrel Chronograph, No. 2.
6. Barograph.
7. Anemometer and Pluviometer.
8. Photoheliograph.
9. Tide Gauge.
10. Anemometer and Evaporator used at Country Stations.
11. Anemometer (Recording parts of).
12. Metograph.
13. Thermometer Shed.
14. Observing Seat for large Equatorial.
15. Lake George (position of lake register).
16. Lake George (general view).
17. Portable (wrought-iron) Stand for 6-in. Equatorial for Transit of Venus.
18. Wood and Canvas Observatory for Transit of Venus.
19. Recording Evaporator.

63. **SAUNDERS, Robert, Amy Terrace, Gibbs' Crescent Road, Pyrmont, near Sydney.** — Photographs, representing three separate Stone Quarries, at Pyrmont, near Sydney.

64. **SINGLETON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Singleton.**—Photographs of Public Buildings, Streets, and Private Residences, Singleton.

1. The Agricultural Hotel, Munro-street, Singleton.
2. The Grammar School, Singleton.
3. Messrs. J. Moore & Co.'s General Store, John-street.
4. The Commercial Hotel, John-street, Singleton.
5. The Railway Bridge over the Hunter River.
6. The Court-house, Elizabeth-street.
7. The Hospital, John-street.
8. D. Morrison's Ironmongery Store, John-street.
9. The Royal Hotel, George-street.
10. The Commercial Bank, George-street.
11. View of the Show Ground.
12. The Bank of New South Wales, George-street.
13. The Post and Telegraph Office, do
14. The Pavilion on the Show Ground.
15. The Mechanics' Institute, George-street.

16. The Odd Fellows' Hall, Campbell-street.
17. View of George-street, looking west.
18. View of Burdekin Park, in centre of town, looking south.
19. "Dulcalmah," residence of Mr. D. M'Kay, 4 miles from Singleton.
20. "Baroona," the residence of Mr. A. A. Dangar, 3½ miles from Singleton.

65. **SLADE, William, Lebanon-terrace, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney.**—Landscape and Architectural Photographs.

1. The Paterson River.
2. The Williams River.
3. The "First Bite."
4. "Reflections by the way."
5. Sydney Harbour.
6. The Ridge at Newcastle.
7. The Pilot's Haven—Port Jackson.
8. The Hunter River at Maitland.
9. Do at Singleton.
10. The Macquarie River at Bathurst.
11. Government House, Sydney.
12. The "Gold-based Hills" of Bathurst.
13. Coast Line, Newcastle.
14. "Nobby's," Newcastle.
15. The City of Newcastle, from "Nobby's."
16. A Coal Valley at Newcastle.
17. "Mending the Boat," Vaucluse Bay, Port Jackson.
18. "The Morning Mail," in Australia.
19. Manly Beach, Sydney Harbour.
20. Do do
21. Do do
22. Do do
23. Shell Beach, near Manly.
24. The Fairy Bower, Manly, Sydney Harbour.
25. Brucedale, Bathurst District.
26. The Hon. W. B. Dalley's House, Manly, Sydney Harbour.
27. The Grand Stand, Randwick Racecourse, Sydney.
28. The Custom-house, Newcastle.
29. Watt-street, Newcastle.
30. Great Northern Railway Terminus, Newcastle.
31. Newcastle Harbour.
32. View of Newcastle Harbour.
33. Do do
34. View of Coast Line, Newcastle.
35. Do do

66. **SLADE, William, Lebanon-Terrace, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney.**—Photo. Portrait of the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Q.C., M.L.C.

67. **TENTERFIELD MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Tenterfield.**—Photographic views of Tenterfield, by J. P. Stelter, Photographer.

1. Tenterfield, from the north-east.
2. Do from the south.
3. Do from the north-west.
4. Do Railway Cutting.
5. Church of England.
6. Rouse-street, looking north.
7. Wesleyan Church.
8. Rouse-street, looking south.
9. Post and Telegraph Offices.
10. Court-house.
11. Presbyterian Church.
12. Royal Hotel.
13. R.C. Church.
14. "Record" Printing Office.
15. R.C. Convent.
16. "Star" Printing Office.

68. **TAMWORTH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Tamworth.**—Photographs.

1. New Post Office.
2. Fitzroy-street.
3. Peel-street, from Brisbane-street.
4. Peel-street, Business Houses.
5. Peel-street, Flour-mill.
6. New Hospital.
7. Court-house.
8. R. C. Church and Convent.
9. "Little Paradise" Gardens.
10. Railway Station.
11. Tamworth, from West Tamworth.

69. **WARK, William, "The Ridge," Kurrajong Heights.**—12 Photographs of Landscape Scenery.

1. In Wheeney Creek. This creek takes its rise in the neighbourhood of Mount Tomah, and flows into the Colo River, which in turn joins the Hawkesbury.
2. Gap Fall, situated on Wheeney Creek.

3. Chalybeate Fall, Alsophila Glen. The fern flanking the falling water is *Todea barbara.*
4. A "bit" on the Hawkesbury. This river has been described by Anthony Trollope as the Australian "Rhine," and as rivalling in beauty the Rhine itself.
5. Wheeney Creek. This view shows in the distance the "Gap" referred to in No. 2.
6. Wheeney Creek, with overhanging branch of water-gum.
7. Wheeney Creek.
8. Waterfall near Northfield (Kurrajong Heights.)
9. Tree Fern (*Alsophila australis*), Northfield. This single specimen stands about 30 feet in height.
10. Group of Tree Ferns.
11. Group of Kurrajong "Natives."
12. Turpentine Tree (*Syncarpia laurifolia*), girth 28 feet 8 feet from the ground. Height 250 feet (estimated).

70. **WEST MAITLAND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, West Maitland.**—Photographs of Town and surrounding Scenery.

1. The Hunter River, Town of West Maitland in the distance.
2. Belmore Bridge and Hunter River.
3. View in High-street, West Maitland.
4. Do do
5. View in High-street, looking east, West Maitland.
6. View in High-street, looking west, do
7. View in Church-street, leading to Railway Station.
8. The Post and Telegraph Offices.
9. The Railway Station.
10. The Public School.
11. The Hospital.
12. The Benevolent Asylum.
13. St. Paul's C. E. Church.
14. St. Mary's C. E. Church.
15. Parsonage, St. Mary's C.E. Church.
16. The Congregational Church.
17. The Presbyterian Church.
18. St. John's R. C. Church.
19. The Dominican Convent.
20. The Synagogue.
21. The Wesleyan Church.
22. The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
23. The Bank of Australasia.
24. The Commercial Bank (in course of erection).

25. The Bank of New South Wales.
26. R. Blair & Sons, Book and Stationery Importers.
27. Warehouses of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co.
28. J. Lee & Co's Stores.
29. J. Rourke's Wholesale Saddlery Establishment.
30. "Cintra," residence of Mr. B. W. Levy.
31. "Glenmire," residence of Mrs. Rourke.
32. "Keera," residence of Mr. R. A. Young.
33. "Leeholme," residence of Mr. John Lee.
34. "Maudville," residence of Mr. J. N. Brunker.
35. "Sans Souci," residence of Mr. R. Hyndes, Mayor.
36. "Springfield," residence of Mr. J. E. Wolfe.
37. Residence of the R. C. Bishop.
38. "Maitland Mercury" Office.
39. School of Arts.
40. Masonic Hall, with Australian Mutual Provident Society's Offices.
41. View of Town and River.

71. **YOUNG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**, Young.—Photographic Views of Young.

1. The Manse.
2. Manson Brothers' Stores.
3. The Court-house.
4. The Railway Station.
5. Drynan's Railway Store.
6. The Presbyterian Church and other Buildings.
7. Cram's Flour Mill.
8. The Albion Hotel.
9. The Mechanics' Institute and Messrs. Forsyth & Co.'s Store.
10. The Residence of Mr. James Gordon.
11. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.
12. The Commercial Bank.
13. The Hospital.
14. H.M. Gaol.
15. The Post Office.
16. The Mechanics' Institute.
17. The Residence of Mr. John Russell.
18. The Public School.
19. St. John's Church of England.
20. Messrs. Watson & Son's General Store.
21. Messrs. Watson & Son's Flour Mill.
22. The Union Bank of Australia.
23. The Royal Hotel.
24. "Moorong," the residence of Mr. Gerald Spring.
25. Street View

CLASS 6.—Works of Art not specified.

72. **BRAY, James S., Bray's Museum, 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.**—A Picture representing a 'Wreath of Flowers," wholly made out of feathers from Australian Birds. The work of Exhibitor.

73. **GOSTELOW, Ebenezer Edward, "Roseville," Cavendish-street, Petersham, near Sydney.**—Work of Art, entitled "The Pencil and Pen, their uses to Man," and comprises Pencil, Crayon, and Ink Drawings, Mapping, and Penmanship.

74. **LAING, Emma, 104, Cooper-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.**—Pen and Ink Etching, "Australian Flowers."

75. **LYON, COTTIER & CO., 179, Liverpool-street, Sydney.**—Stained Glass Window. Subject—"Emblematic Figure of Australia."

This window represents a female figure emblematic of Australia. Her right hand supports the colonial shield, in her left she holds a cornucopia, and a ram at her feet symbolizes the staple product of the Colony. Beneath the figure is a medallion group adapted from Wedgwood's design by Flaxman, which was modelled in colonial clay at the end of last century. It shows Hope visiting Sydney Cove attended by Peace, Art, and Labour, with the following quotation from Darwin's prophetic verses:—

Where Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells,
Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;
High on a rock amid the troubled air
Hope stood sublime, and waved her golden hair.
"Hear me," she cried, "Ye rising Realms! record
"Time's opening scenes, and Truth's unerring word;
"There shall tall spires, and dome-capt towers ascend,
"And piers and quays their massy structures blend;
"While with each breeze approaching vessels glide,
"And northern treasures dance on every tide!"
Her graceful steps descending pressed the plain,
And Peace and Art and Labour joined her train.

The window is enriched with borderings of the waratah, with other native flowers, and Australian birds.

76. **RICKETTS, John J., 171, Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Specimen of Illumination.

CLASS 6.—*Works of Art not specified.*

77. **ZAHEL, L. J., Miller-street, St. Leonard's, Sydney.**—Dessert Service, Hand-painted with Australian Wild Flowers, as follows:—

1. Epacris longiflora and Thysanotus.
2. Ceratopetalum (Christmas bush).
3. Lambertia and Styphelia.
4. Grevillea and Phyllotheca.
5. Clianthus (Sturt's desert pea).
6. Blandfordia and Ionidium.
7. Podocarpus and Epacris.
8. Swainsona (Poison Darling pea) and Crowea.
9. Dillwynia ericifolia and Hardenbergia.
10. Boronia pinnata.
11. Grevillea.
12. Hibbertia.
13. Patersonia sericea.
14. Kennedya.
15. Sarsaparilla and Leguminosæ.
16. Glossodia and Platylobium.
17. Boronia serrulata.
18. Trailing vine.
19. Doryanthes excelsa (gigantic lily).
20. Telopea (Waratah).
21. Xylomelum (Wooden pear) and Clianthus.
22. Gompholobium and Scævola.
23. Bauera.

SECTION B.

EDUCATION AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS.

SECTION B.—Education and Application of Liberal Arts.

CLASS 8.—Educational Appliances, Models of Schools, School Furniture and Books.

78. **CHISSELL, William J., Department of Mines, Phillip-street, Sydney.**—Sutherland's "History of Australia," from 1602 to 1876. Transcribed into Phonography.

79. **MYERS, Mark, Eglinton, Glebe Point, Sydney.**—"Rienzi," by Lytton. Written in Phonography.

80. **PRINGLE, James M., Balmoral House, George-street, Bathurst.**—Geometrical Drawing Board with Models, for use in Science and Art Classes.

    1. Board.
    2. T Square.
    3. Double Brass Quadrant.
    4. Wire Model of Cube, with one section plane.
    5. Wire Model of Pyramid, with one section plane.
    6. Wire Model of Cone, with three conic sections, viz.:—Parabola, Hyperbola, and Ellipse.
    7. Wire Model of Cylinder, with one section plane.
    8. Generating plane of Cone.
    9. Generating plane of Cylinder.
    10. Stand for Wire Models.

81. **REEVE, George J., Short-street, Leichhardt, Sydney.**—Book of Australian Speeches, Lectures, and Poems. Written in Phonography by the Exhibitor.

CLASS 9.—Maps, Charts, Plans, and Geographical Apparatus.

82. **GOODCHAP, Chas. A., Commissioner for Railways, Sydney.** Map, showing the Railway System of the Colony of New South Wales, with miles in operation, lines in course of construction, lines authorized, &c.

83. **LAMBTON, Stephen H., Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney.**—Map showing the Postal and Telegraph Lines in the Colony of New South Wales.

Class 9.—*Maps, Charts, Plans, and Geographical Apparatus.*

84. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.

Geological Map of New South Wales.
Mineralogical Map of New South Wales.
Map showing borings for water and minerals. [*See* also Class 46 A.]

85. RUDDER, Enoch W., West Kempsey, Macleay River.—Geological Map of the Macleay River District.

86. ROWLEY, Geo. B., Survey Office, Sydney, per G. K. Clark, Land Agent.—Station Map of New South Wales.

87. RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer, Sydney.

Rain Map for 1878.
Do do 1879.
Do do 1880.
Do do 1881.
Do do 1882.
Do do 1883.
Do do 1884.
Do do 1885.
Average Rainfall Map.

88. SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES, P. F. Adams, Sydney.

1. Map of the City of Sydney and surrounding Municipalities, extending to the Towns of Parramatta and Liverpool, with adjacent country.
2. Map of the Colony of New South Wales, showing Counties and the Territorial Divisions of the Colony under new Land Act of 1884; also diagrams of other Countries, contrasting their areas and populations with those of New South Wales.
3. Photograph of Plan, drawn in Captain Arthur Phillip's time, first Governor of New South Wales, showing Sydney in the year 1792.
4. Mineral Map of the Colony of New South Wales.
5. Agricultural Map of the Colony of New South Wales.
6. Map of the Colony of New South Wales, showing its divisions into Land Districts under Land Law of 1884.
7. Map of the Colony of New South Wales, showing the proportion of Alienated, Reserved, and Crown Lands in each County.
8. Map of the average Rainfall in the Colony of New South Wales.

9. Two Sheets (S 1 and N 2, E 1) of a Map showing the Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson and City of Sydney.
10. Two Sheets (Section G 1 and Section A 1) of a Map of the Detail Survey of the City of Sydney.
11. Index Map of the City of Sydney, showing the progress of the Detail Survey.
12. Maps of some of the principal Cities of New South Wales, viz., Albury; Goulburn; Bathurst; Armidale; and Newcastle, the great Coal City of Australia.
13. Geological Map of the Colony of New South Wales—specimen of Lithographic Colour Printing.
14. Map of George's River—specimen of Lithographic Drawing and Printing.
15. Map of Sheet No. 1, County of Goulburn—specimen of Engraving.
16. General Heading for Collection of Maps.
17. Map illustrating the relative Density of Population of City of Sydney and Suburban Municipalities.

89. **TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Sydney.**—Geology Class Map.

CLASS 10.—Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.

90. TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Sydney.

MODELLING CLASS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
21	Jas. Ryo	27	Mason	Panel Renaissance (Bronze medal, Science and Art Dept., 1884, classified).
22	G. Aurousseau...	20	Jeweller	Panel Renaissance (Third Grade Prize, Science & Art Dept., 1884, classified).
23	Miss A. Loudon	...	Student.................	Anatomic foot.
24	Do ...	...	do	do hand.
25	Do ...	...	do	Galileo's mask.
26	W. Cocks.........	21	Plasterer	18 A. Bracket.
27	Do	21	do	Acanthus for centre flower.
28	Gregory M'Intosh	21	do	do do
29	Do ...	21	do	Greek leaf.
20	Alex. Murray ...	24	do	Acanthus leaf.

CLASS 10.—*Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.*

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY CLASS.—PRACTICAL.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
79	Alf. Eichler......	19	Apprentice carpenter	Window frame and sashes, ¼ full size.
80	W. E. Jones......	17	do ...	1 door, ¼ full size, glass panels.
81	Do	17	do ...	1 do do
82	Rd. Garrett	22	Carpenter and joiner	1 do do
83	F. Goodwin......	28	do ...	1 do do
84	Do and (J.L.G.) teacher	28	do ...	1 double braced railing, ¼ full size.
85	Wm. Darcus.....	31	do ...	1 handrail wreath, ½ full size.
86	Do and (J.L.G.) teacher	31	do ...	1 double-braced railing, ¼ full size.
87 88	R. Young.........	25	do	1 pair circular head Venetian shutters, ¼ full size.
89	J. M. Barrett ...	16	Apprentice carpenter	1 set double rebated jamb linings.
90	Do ...	16	do ...	1 set single do do, ½ full size.
91	Do ...	16	do ...	1 tusk tenon joint, ½ full size.
92	Do ...	16	do ...	1 do do
93	Do ...	16	do ...	1 do do
94	Paul Barrett ...	14	do ...	1 trestle or saw-bench, ⅛ full size.
95	Do ...	14	do ...	1 do do
96	J. H. Collins ...	24	Carpenter and joiner	1 handrail wreath, ½ full size.
97	Do ...	24	do ...	1 do do
98	Do ...	24	do ...	1 do do
99	T. Cuthburton...	21	do ...	1 do do
100	Do ...	21	do ...	1 do do
101	J. R. Campbell..	20	do ...	1 do do
102	Do ...	20	do ...	1 do do
103	Do ...	20	do ...	1 do do
104 105	Students and Teacher.	...	Carpenters & joiners	1 pair Venetian shutters.
106	Do ...	...	do ...	1 louvre ventilator.
107	Do ...	...	do ...	1 circular louvre ventilator.
108	Do ...	...	do ...	1 skylight centre ventilator.
109	Do ...	...	do ...	1 skylight, ¼ full size.
110	J. Alexander ...	19	Carpenter...............	1 fanlight, ¼ full size.
141	J. Dunlop	32	Carpenter and joiner	Wreathed handrail, ½ full size
142	do.	32	do ...	Triangular louvre ventilator.
143	G. Pooley.........	23	do ...	Verandah frieze panel, ¼ full size.
144	J. Alexander ...	19	Carpenter apprentice	1 fanlight, ¼ full size.
145	D. Flinn	18	do ...	1 mitre-box, ¼ full size.
146	Do	18	do ...	1 mitre-block, ¼ full size.
147	Do	18	do ...	1 mitre-shoot.
148	Do	18	do ...	1 square shoot, ½ full size.
149	H. Palmer	19	do ...	Secret mitre dovetail, 2 pieces
150	Do	19	do ...	Secret lap dovetail, do
151	Do	19	do ...	Lap dovetail.
152	Do	19	do ...	Square pyramid.
153	Do	19	do ...	1 cube.
154	G. H. Gostelow.	18	do ...	1 diminish style door joint, 2 pieces.
155	P. Barrett	14	do ...	1 bench hook.

CLASS 10.—*Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
			MASONRY CLASS.	
136	Robt. M'Auley..	25	Mason	Arch in circular wall.
137	James Hughan..	28	do	Groined arch.
138	George Halewood ..	30	do	Hanging stair.
139	George Murdoch	32	do	Groined arch.
136A	Robt. M'Auley..	25	do	Drawings of arch 136.
136B	Do ...	25	do	do do
			NAVAL ARCHITECTURE CLASS.	
201	J. Latta	26	Shipwright	Model of a barque, 622 tons (B.C.M.)
204	J. Hyland	20	Mason	do 10 ton yacht.
206	J. Palmer.........	15	Public School pupil	do 141 ton schooner.
202	J. Latta	26	Shipwright	Working drawings of ship, 1,477 tons.
203	J. Hyland	20	Mason	Drawing of a 10 ton yacht.
205	J. Palmer.........	15	Public School pupil	do schooner, 141 tons.
			PLUMBERS CLASS.	
207 208 209	John McDonald	25	Plumber	Straight air vessel. Lead bend. Bulb air vessel. Parts of hydraulic ram.
			ART CLASS.	
			Freehand Drawing.	
1	Jas. Ross	27	House painter	Lion's head.
2	Fred. Radford...	23	Photographer	Anatomical hand.
3	Do ...	23	do	Foot from round (David's).
4	W. Johnson......	25	Draper	Ring and ball.
5	Do	25	do	Octagonal star.
6	M. J. Wilson ...	17	Student..................	Cup and ball.
7	G. Steadman ...	14	do	Rect. ring.
8	Alf. Lawson ...	16	Joiner, apprentice ...	Octagonal and hexagonal pyramids.
9	A. Lydia Brown	19	Student..................	Greek ornament.
10	W. G. H. Hirst	17	Surveyor's pupil	Shell.
11	W. Johnson	27	Draper	Rhomboidal shield.
12	S. W. Cathels...	20	Student	Greek ornament.
13	G. Aurousseau...	20	do	Mediæval capital.
14	C. Hampson......	16	do	Cube in perspective.
15	— Edwards	15	do	Egg fruit.
16	Th. King	14	do	Octagonal star.
			Perspective.	
17	J. R. Fryer	24	Student	Ceiling panelled.
18	Do	24	do	Square stand and pyramid.
19	G. Aurousseau...	20	do	Cottage.
20	J. R. Fryer	24	do	Plane and solid geometry.

CLASS 10.—*Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
	CARRIAGE BUILDING CLASS.			
42	James O'Mara	22	Carriage-maker	Copy of a brougham.
43	F. Stanway	25	Coach-smith	do C spring do.
41	John M'Gee	24	do	do four-in-hand brake.
	CARPENTRY AND JOINERY CLASS—THEORETICAL.			
61	H. Palmer	19	Apprentice carpenter and joiner.	Drawing of joinery.
62	Do	19	do do	do do.
63	Do	19	do do	do do.
64	Do	19	do do	do do.
65	Wm. Darcus	31	Carpenter	do projection.
66	Do	31	do	do joinery.
67	Do	31	do	do do.
68	Do	31	do	do do.
69	Do	31	do	do do.
70	J. M. Barrett	16	Apprentice carpenter	do carpentry.
71	J. H. Collins	24	Carpenter	do joinery.
72 73	Lithographic copies prepared by Teacher showing course of instruction in class.			
74	T. Cuthbertson	21	Carpenter	Drawing of joinery.
75	J. Dunlop	32	do	do do.
76	Do	32	do	do do.
77	F. O' Mearn	24	do	do do.
78	G. H. Gostelow	18	do	do do.
	HOUSE PAINTING CLASS.			
111 112	H. Kenney	20	Painter	1 marble panel. 1 grained panel.
113 114 115	D. C. Williams	25	do	1 marble panel. 2 grained panels.
116 117	R. Flowers	20	do	1 marble panel. 1 grained panel.
118 119 120	J. H. Gelling	20	do	1 marble panel. 2 stencil patterns.
121 122	C. K. Ahlstrom	22	do	2 grained panels.
123	R. Robinson	15	Painter, apprentice	1 grained panel.
	ART DECORATION CLASS.			
124	J. H. Gelling	20	Painter	1 Greek ornament.
125	H. Bastings	...	do	1 bird panel.
126	T. W. Bradbury	31	Decorator	1 ornamental panel.
127 128	H. Kenney	20	Painter	2 Greek ornaments.
129 130	R. Flowers	20	do	1 ornamental panel. 1 Greek ornament.

CLASS 10.—*Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.*

ART CLASS.

Students' work transferred from South Kensington.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
1	Wm. M'Sherry	15	Lithographer	1 drawing, Art Department.
2	George Hogan	18	Compositor	1 do do
3	Edgar Henry	15	Student	1 do do
4, 4B	Wm. Gorman	19	Labourer	2 drawings, do
5, 5B	James Gray	25	Student	2 do do
6, 6B	J. Moore	21	Architect	2 do do
7, 7B	G. Hyem	15	Messenger	2 do do
8	Wm. Bell	19	Engraver	1 drawing, do
9, 9B, 9C	George Weber	21	Jeweller	3 drawings, do
10, 10B	Miss Potter	18	Student	2 do do
11	F. Rounsevell	19	Decorator	1 drawing, do
12, 12B	James Ross	27	Painter	2 drawings, do
13	G. W. L. Hirst	16	Clerk	1 drawing, do
14	G. Aurousseau	20	Jeweller	1 do do

MODELLING CLASS.

Students' work transferred from South Kensington.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
1, 2	Gregory M'Intosh	21	Plasterer	2 models in plaster.
3	W. Cocks	21	do	1 model in plaster.

WORK OF PRIVATE CLASSES HELD IN COLLEGE ROOMS BY PERMISSION OF BOARD.

Students' work transferred from South Kensington.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
...	Miss Phillips	17	Student	7 drawings.
...	Miss E. A. Stephens	20	do	7 do
...	Miss E. P. Mudge	22	do	1 drawing.

ARCHITECTURE CLASS.

Students' work now at South Kensington.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Description of Work.
1	J. E. Baron	25	Carpenter	6 architectural drawings.
2	E. H. Beattie	19	Architect's pupil	6 do
3	James Box	24	Carpenter	5 do
4	James Campbell	27	Plasterer	12 do
5	J. H. Day	34	Bricklayer	12 do
6	C. Dornbusch	17	Architect's pupil	3 do
7	W. J. Durie	15	Clerk	4 do
8	Frank Lee	25	Carpenter	18 do
9	E. Lockley	21	do	3 do
10	G. Macintosh	19	do	4 do
11	E. J. Marshall	22	do	11 do
12	H. Palmer	18	do	8 do
13	F. E. Penfold	19	Architect's pupil	4 do
14	J. L. Saddington	21	do	9 do
15	H. Simon	27	Draughtsman	2 do
16	J. E. Waterman	45	Teacher	5 do
17	C. H. Wilkinson	20	Architect's pupil	4 do
18	W. S. Sweet	17	do	3 do

Supplementary Exhibits will be transferred after classification by the Examiners of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

91. CAMDEN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOL, Camden Park.

Eagar, Jane and Mary.—Crochet Quilt, 2 Toilet Covers, Night-dress Sachet.

Eagar, Mary Lousia.—Scarlet and Grey Plush Cushion.

Hall, Keziah.—Scarlet and Grey Plush Cushion, Pink and White Crochet Pin-cushion, Pair of D'Oyleys, 1 Chemise, and 1 Bodice; all hand-made.

Hawkey, Mahala.—2 Copy-books by Girl 11 years of age.

Hawkey, May.—Night-dress, 1 Hand-made White Shirt.

92. FORT-STREET MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Sydney.

Bach, Florence, Bach, Isabella, Collins, Sarah, Douglas, Effie, Dyer, Edith, Fitzgerald, Rebecca, Gotts, Elizabeth, Lee, Maud, Richardson, Mabel,	1 Frame of Model Fancy Work. 1 Do Plain Work.

Andrews, Charlotte.—Baby's Robe.

Barton, Alice.—Cushion worked in beads.

Bergin, Rose.—Crewel Apron.

Booth, Mary.—Slippers worked in beads.

Croft, Rose.—Painting, "Fringed Violet."

Croft, Rose.—1 Brush and Comb Bag, 1 Night Sachet.

Doran, Alice.—1 Macramé Bracket.

Erwin, May.—1 Wall Pocket (painted).

Fairfax, Ethel.—Water-colour Drawing, 1 Map (Australia.)

Henderson, Jessie.—1 Baby's Satin Dress.

Herlihy, Anne.—1 Baby's Robe.

Hills, Ellen.—1 small Muslin Dress.

Lee, Lulu.—Water-colour Drawing, Native Currant.

Lee, Maud.—1 small Merino Hood.

Middleton, Ethel.—1 Crewel-worked Cushion.

M'Camley, Teresa.—1 Fancy-worked Bodice.

Owen, Annie.—1 Wall Pocket (painted).

Peak, Maud.—1 Baby's Darned Net Pinafore.

Reeve, Annie.—1 Fancy Chemise.
Robertson, Ellen.—1 Raised Wool Cushion.
Scott, Marian.—1 pair of White Knitted Socks.
Steffanoni, Sophia.—1 Plush Tea Cosy.
Taylor, Serena.—Woollen Jacket.
Thompson, Bessie.—Painting, *Actinotus helianthi.*
Turner, Mabel.—1 set of Small Caps and Boots.
Uhde, Maria.—Water-colour Drawing—Rock Lily, Christmas Bush.
Vincent, Florence.—1 Baby's Hood in Crochet Work.
Watt, Agnes.—1 Darned Net Antimacassar.

93. GLEN INNES PUBLIC SCHOOL, Glen Innes.

Cotton, Herbert.—Ornamental Lettering
Tronier, Ethel.—Needlework.

94. GOONELLEBAH PUBLIC SCHOOL, Goonellebah, Lismore, Richmond River.

Clark, George.—Manuscript Music, quick step, "Drummer Boy."
Clark, George.—Model of Timber Truck.
Gwynne, James.—Collection of Walking-canes.
Hicks, Ada.—Fancy Pin-cushion, made of Teak Seeds.
Hicks, Benjamin.—Collection of Canes for Walking-sticks.
Somerville, William A.—Model of Stockyard
Taylor, Elizabeth.—Chemise (hand-sewn).
Taylor, Keziah.—Dress (hand-made).
Wotherspoon, Ernest.—Manuscript Music for Drum and Fife Band, March, " Goonellebah Schottische."
Wotherspoon, Ernest.—Model of Slab Hut.
Collection of Wild Bush Seeds—collected by little boys all under nine years of age.—Bone, Arthur; Burgess, Hutton; Clark, Walter; Jordan, Charles; Smith, James; Snodgrass, Stanley; Wirrell, Thomas; Wotherspoon, Edward.

5. JEMBAICUMBENE PUBLIC SCHOOL, Jembaicumbene.

Ahern, Katherine.—Map of New South Wales; Map of Western Hemisphere.

96. JERILDERIE PUBLIC SCHOOL, Conargo, Jerilderie.

Reid, Florence Lilian (11 years of age).—Map of England.

CLASS 10.—*Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.*

97. MOLONG PUBLIC SCHOOL, Molong.

Stockwell, Charles Edward.—Pen and Pencil Drawings; Writing.

98. MOUNT KEMBLA PUBLIC SCHOOL, Mount Kembla, Illawarra.

Blakers, Matilda Helena.—1 Petticoat (hand-sewn), 1 Infant's Gown (hand-sewn).
Connahaughton, Elizabeth.—Gentleman's Shirt (hand-sewn).
Green, Annie.—Gentleman's Shirt (hand-sewn).

99. WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOL, Gardener's Road, near Sydney.

Martin, Eliza.—Darning on Net.
Milligan, Kate.—Arasene Work, Tea Cosy.
Moloney, William.—Map of Africa.

100. WHITTINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL, Whittingham, Manning River.

Nicholas, Emily R.—Crayon Drawing, "Fruit."
Nicholas, Emily R.—Crayon Drawing, "Girl and Vase."
Nicholas, Mary E.—Crayon Drawing, "Tired out."
Nicholas, Mary E.—Crayon Drawing, "Fruit."

101. WICKHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL, Wickham, near Newcastle.

Browne, George.—Pencil Drawing.
Cadell, Mary.—Mantel Drape.
Clough, Sarah.—Ornamental Printing.
Holt, Amy.—Wall Pocket, Night-dress Bag.
Innes, Mary.—Honiton Apron on Satin.
Jenner, Herbert.—Drawing.
Martin, George.—Map of Turkey.
Mayo, Augustus.—Map of Italy.
Middleton, Minnie.—Ornamental Printing.
Miller, Frederick.—Map of India.
Munsie, Ada.—Apron.
Proctor, Alice.—Button-holes.
Sparke, Albert.—Map of Tasmania.
Whyte, Harry.—Map of New South Wales.

102. WINDSOR PUBLIC SCHOOL, Windsor.

Simons, May.—Little Girl's Pinafore.
Tout, May.—Lady's Chemise and Night-dress.

CLASS 12.—Printing and Bookbinding.

103. FAIRFAX & SONS, John, "Herald" Office, Sydney.

Bound File of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for Quarter ending 31st December, 1885.

Bound File of the *Echo*, for Quarter ending 31st December, 1885.

Bound File of the *Sydney Mail*, for Half-year ending the 31st December, 1885.

Also a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the maximum size, namely, 26 pages.

The Proprietors furnish the following sketch of the History and Progress of the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, the largest, as it is the oldest, daily newspaper in Australia, is issued from capacious and well-constructed offices situated at the corner of Hunter and Pitt Streets, Sydney. The first number was published on 18th April, 1831, under the name of the *Sydney Herald*, and it was then a weekly paper of the size of four pages of demy. In 1840 it became a daily paper. The first issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald* from its present premises was on 30th June, 1856; and these premises, which were then new and very conspicuous among the best of the buildings in Sydney, form even now, twenty-eight years after the date of their erection, one of the most attractive of the many fine edifices of the city. Everything of public interest occurring in any part of the world is recorded more or less fully in the columns of the *Herald* each morning. Its English and foreign correspondence is more complete than that of any other paper in the Colonies. Its foreign correspondence was commenced about ten or twelve years ago; and foreign correspondents now represent the paper at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, Rome, and New York. Its London correspondent is one of the best informed of his class in the British metropolis; but, in addition to this, writers of acknowledged ability are employed in London, to contribute articles on topics of general or special interest which are outside the ordinary correspondent's treatment; and any journalist of note who may visit the Colonies is engaged to write descriptive or other articles for the paper. Special correspondents or commissioners have of late years been employed to represent the paper upon important occasions in various parts of the world. The character of the *Herald's* ordinary reports and news paragraphs for fullness and accuracy has always been admitted, and it has constantly been the aim of the proprietors not to publish anything that cannot be relied upon, or that is in any way of an objectionable nature. With regard to the general policy of the paper, the *Herald* has never been in the habit of identifying itself with any particular party that may be in power, but has always held itself free to criticise and to condemn or to support, as it has thought necessary in the public interest. As to the politics of the Empire it has pursued a similar course, inclining upon the whole towards the party of progress. It has also been from the first a strong advocate of free trade, national education, and liberal land laws. The present plant of printing machinery used in connection with the *Herald* consists of Hoe's rotary "web" printing and folding machines, together with all the most modern appliances for the mechanical work in a newspaper office. The area of space occupied by the *Herald* is 34½ perches, and the floor space in use by the various departments amounts to 3 roods 19½ perches. The number of pages published ranges from 12 to 26, according to the demand upon the space. The *Herald* is published by Messrs. John Fairfax & Sons; the members of the firm being Mr. James R. Fairfax and Mr. Edward Fairfax, sons of the late Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., who became proprietor of the paper in 1853, and Mr. Charles B. Fairfax eldest son of the senior member of the firm.

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139. **WILLIAMS, Charles, 264, Crown-street, Sydney.**—Painted Imitations of Woods and Marble,—Maple, Beech, Huon Pine, Root of Oak, Oak inlaid with Walnut, Spanish Mahogany, Walnut inlaid with Pearl, Egyptian Marble (green).

CLASS 33.—Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

140. **JONES, Evan, 11, Hunter-street, and Royal Arcade, Sydney.**—Goldsmith's and Silversmith's work, from Australian materials.

1. Sterling Silver Epergne, fern and grass-tree design, with aborignals (natives) out hunting; manufactured from Colonial silver; the stand myall wood.
2. Laughing Jackass attacking a Snake; Colonial silver and blackwood stand.
3. Lyre-bird; Colonial silver and blackwood stand.
4. Emu Egg Inkstand; Colonial silver and blackwood stand.
5. "Tracked." Australian Aboriginal (Native Police) having tracked and found a child in the wilds of the bush; Colonial silver and myall wood stand.
6. Australian Hunting Scene; grouping of blackfellow, gin, piccaninny, swan, and kangaroo, under a tree-fern; Colonial silver and myall wood stands.
7. Opossum on a Gum-tree Inkstand; Colonial silver and myall wood stand.
8. Aboriginal carrying Emu Egg Inkstand; Colonial silver and myall stand.
9. Emu Egg Scent Casket, with scent bottles manufactured from Australian Chestnuts; Colonial silver.
10. Pair Emu Egg Claret Jugs, lined with silver; Colonial silver and walnut stands.
11. Pair Emu Egg Flower Vases, silver mounted and walnut stands.
12. Pair Emu Egg Baskets for holding Jewellery, &c., lined with satin; Colonial silver and myall wood stands.

13. Silver-mounted Emu Egg Clock, warranted to keep time; walnut stand.
14. Emu Egg *Tetê-à-Tetê* Tea Service, consisting of tea-pot, cream ewer, sugar-basin, two cups and saucers, and butter-cooler; made of emu eggs, mounted in silver, and with silver tray and emu feet.
15. Emu Egg Tobacco or Snuff Box, representing a tortoise; Colonial silver and walnut wood stand.
16. Emu Egg Butter-cooler; Colonial silver.
17. Four Emu Egg-cups, with Aboriginals for stands; Colonial silver.
18. Two Emu Cups, with model of the last aboriginal king, "Ricketty Dick"; Colonial silver and myall wood stands.
19. Walking-sticks, with oxidized silver head of last aboriginal king, "Ricketty Dick"; cabbage-tree sticks.
20. Emu Egg Double Inkstands, emu and kangaroo tops, fern tree and aboriginal at base; Colonial silver and ebonized stand.
21. Jewellery—Gold Quartz from Hill End, N.S.W., cut, polished, and mounted as brooches and ear-rings, with Australian foliage gold mounts.
22. Jewellery—Tregonia Shell Lockets, Suites, &c.; (shells from Port Jackson, N.S.W.), mounted in 18-carat gold.
23. Jewellery—Studs, Pins, Charms, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, &c., &c.; manufactured from Australian gold nuggets and mounted, as taken from the ground.
24. Jewellery—Australian Opal, mounted, cut, and polished for brooches, studs, ear-rings, pins, lockets, charms, solitaires, &c., 18-carat gold mounts.
25. Jewellery—18-carat Gold Australian Flower and Foliage Brooches.
26. Australian Pearl Shell Card Trays, mounted in Colonial silver.
27. Australian Pearls, mounted as brooches, pins, studs, rings, &c., in 18-carat gold.
28. Australian Diamonds and Sapphires, mounted in brooches, rings, &c.; Diamonds from Bingera, N. S. W., and Sapphires from Inverell, N.S.W.
29. Jewellery—Nautilus Shells, as brooches, &c., mounted in 18-carat gold.
30. Emu and Kangaroo Ornaments, on ebony stands.

CLASS 33.—*Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.*

31. Australian Hunting Scene, with aboriginal sitting on specimen rocks of opal, malachite, &c.

32. Australian Ostrich Egg Ornament, mounted in Colonial silver.

33. Emu Egg-cups, Ornaments, &c.

141. **MITCHELL, Philip, Jeweller, 304, George-street, Sydney.** —Bust of General Gordon, made of sterling silver from mine at Silverton, mounted on pedestal of Colonial sandal-wood.

142. **SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT, Sydney.**—Coins, Medals, &c., struck at the Sydney Mint.

COINS.

Present Coinage (commencing 1871)—
2 specimens sovereign, "Dragon."
2 Do do "Shield."
4 Do half-sovereigns.

Previous Coinage (1855 *to* 1870)—
2 specimens sovereign, "Australia."
2 Do half-sovereigns do.

New South Wales Government Railway Season Tickets—
12 specimens first class (2 gold, 10 silver)
2 Do second class (bronze).

MEDALS (BRONZE).

2 specimens New South Wales Exhibition, 1862.
2 Do New South Wales at Paris Exhibition, 1867.
4 Do Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.
4 Do University of Sydney.
2 Do Royal Society, Clarke Memorial.
2 Do Agricultural Society.
2 Do National Shipwreck Relief Society.
2 Do Rifle Association.
2 Do New South Wales Rowing Association.
2 Do Yass Pastoral and Agricultural Society.
2 Do Peak Downs Pastoral and Agricultural Society.
2 Do North Queensland do do do
1 specimen Intercolonial Rifle Match (gold).
1 Do Drayton and Toowoomba Agricultural Association.
1 Do Gympie Agricultural Association.
1 Do Great Western Downs Pastoral Society.

The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was opened for the receipt and coinage of gold on the 14th May, 1855. It is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and, in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Mint Act of 1865, 28 Vic., No. 2, is supported by special appropriation of a sum not exceeding £15,000 a year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony. The coins struck are sovereigns and half-sovereigns. They are a legal tender within the United Kingdom, and are identical in every respect with those issued from the Royal Mint in London, with the exception of a small s which is added as a distinguishing mark. New silver and bronze coins from the London Mint are supplied to the Sydney Branch for distribution in the Colony, the charges for transit being defrayed by the Imperial Government, and worn silver coin is received and exchanged for cash of the same nominal value. From the opening of the Mint in 1855 to the end of 1884 the receipts of gold for coinage have amounted to 14,108,558 ounces, value £53,657,836, while the issues have been £50,974,000 in coin, and £2,612,404 in bullion, making a total of £53,586,404. Worn silver coin of the nominal value of £95,251 has been withdrawn from circulation, and £260,100 in new silver coin, and £24,990 in bronze have been sold to the public. The revenue derived from Mint charges and other sources have been £471,327, and the total expenditure, including preliminary expenses, buildings, machinery, additions and repairs, £449,837.

SECTION E.

FABRICS,

INCLUDING

APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PERSONAL WEAR OR USE.

SECTION E.—Fabrics.

INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PERSONAL WEAR OR USE.

CLASS 35a.—Wool.

143. BLACK, John, Saddler's Creek, Musclebrook.—Grown at Musclebrook. Six fleeces Angora mohair. (The flock consists of 450 Angora goats reared from common goats by frequent crosses with Angora bucks).

The Exhibitor says :—

These crossbreds, besides being much larger are also hardier than pure bred animals, and produce fleeces equally heavy and valuable. It is considered advisable in New South Wales to shear Angora goats twice a year—in April and October. The fleeces being more open and freer from dirt and grass seed, with ordinary care, an increase of 150 per cent. can be relied on. They are a valuable addition to cattle or sheep on any run, in order to keep down scrub of every description, which they do effectually. I find paddocking is the best plan to adopt in keeping them to their run; but in order to keep them tame it is advisable to yard them once or twice a week. The fleeces are as they came from the shears, and unwashed.

144. CHISHOLM BROTHERS, Kippilaw, Goulburn (Sydney Agents, Brown & Co.)—Grown at Kippilaw, Upper Wollondilly. Six fleeces fine combing from rams thirteen months old. Descended from rams imported from Silesia thirty-five years ago.

145. CHISHOLM BROTHERS, Kippilaw, Goulburn (Sydney Agents, Brown & Co.)—Grown at Kippilaw, Upper Wollondilly. Six fleeces fine combing from ewes thirteen months old. Descended from rams imported from Silesia thirty-five years ago.

146. COLLAROY COMPANY (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa (Sydney Agents, Hill, Clark & Co.)—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One bale of ewes, skirted fleece, combing. Pure Australian merino, Collaroy bred.

147. COLLAROY COMPANY (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa (Sydney Agents, Hill, Clark & Co.)—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One bale ewe hoggets, combing. Pure Australian merino, Collaroy bred.

CLASS 35a.—*Wool.*

148. **COLLAROY COMPANY (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa (Sydney Agent, Hill, Clark & Co.)**—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One ewe's fleece, lightly skirted; cut 14lbs.; growth of fleece, 365 days. Pure Australian Merino; bred by Collaroy Company.

149. **COLLAROY COMPANY (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa (Sydney Agents, Hill, Clark & Co.**—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One ram's fleece; cut 20 lbs; lightly skirted. Pure Australian Merino, bred by the Collaroy Company; growth of fleece, 365 days.

150. **COLLAROY COMPANY (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa (Sydney Agents, Hill, Clark & Co.)**—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. Fleeces, ewes, unskirted; fleece combing. Pure Australian Merino, Collaroy bred.

151. **COLLAROY COMPANY (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa (Sydney Agents, Hill, Clark & Co.)**—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa, 425 lbs. pure Australian Merino, Collaroy bred.

152. **COOPER, R. C., Willeroo, Tarago (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Gundary. One bale combing, ewe hogget, unskirted. (Stud, Tasmania rams, Havilah ewes).

153. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa, (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Mudgee. Six fleeces Saxon Merino ewes; fine combing.

154. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Mudgee. Six fleeces, Saxon Merino ewes; fine combing.

155. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Mudgee. Six fleeces, Saxon Merino rams; combing.

156. **DANGAR, MACDONALD BROS., Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga (Sydney Agents, Dangar, Gedye, & Co.)**—Grown on Station. Six fleeces, Merino ewe fleeces; combing.

157. **DANGAR, MACDONALD BROS., Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga (Sydney Agents, Dangar, Gedye, & Co.)**—Grown on Station. Six fleeces, Merino ewe; hogget's combing.

158. **DARCHY, Mrs. S., Oxley Station, Hay (Sydney Agents, Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Co.)**—Grown on Oxley Station, Lachlan River. Superior combing (scoured), from 4-tooth ewes. Australian Merinos.

Class 35a.—*Wool.*

159. **DOWLING, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone (Sydney Agent, Henry Austin.)**—Grown at Lue, Mudgee District. One bale fine combing. The Lue Stud flock was formed in 1823, from imported pure Merino sheep, direct descendants of King George the Third's Spanish Merino flock.

160. **DOWLING Vincent, Lue, Rylstone (Sydney Agent, Henry Austin).**—Grown at Lue, Mudgee District. Six fleeces, greasy, combing.

161. **FETHERSTONHAUGH, Cuthbert, Goorianawa, Mundooran (Sydney Agents, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company).**—Six unskirted greasy rams fleeces, Australian Merino, combing, grass fed, 348 days growth. These sheep are of Mudgee and Collaroy blood. Flock started on Mudgee ewes in 1878.

162. **GIBSON & Co., Jas. T., Union Works, Bourke (Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin).**—Grown at Charlotte Plains Station, Queensland. Six fleeces, combing; ordinary flock.

163. **GIBSON & Co., Jas. T., Union Works, Bourke (Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin).**—Grown at Belalie Station, Warrego River. Skin wool.

164. **GIBSON & Co., Jas. T., Union Works, Bourke (Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin).**—Grown at Warraweena Station, Darling River. Strong combing; ordinary flock, Bingaree breed.

165. **GIBSON & Co., Jas. T., Union Works, Bourke (Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin).**—Grown at Belalie Station, Warrego River. Combing wool; ordinary flock.

166. **HAMMOND, Thomas W., Old Junee, Riverina (Sydney Agents, Allen & Co.)**—Grown at Junee Station, Lachlan District. Six fleeces from 2-tooth ewes; fine combing Merino, 12 months' growth; grass fed; bred from Tasmanian rams and station-bred ewes.

167. **HAMMOND, Thomas W., Old Junee, Riverina (Sydney Agents, Allen & Co.)**—Grown at Junee Station, Lachlan District. Six fleeces from aged breeding ewes; fine combing Merino, 12 months' growth; grass fed; bred from station ewes by Tasmanian rams,

168. **HANNAH, David, Cowabee, Coolaman (Sydney Agent, W. A. Cottee).**—Grown at Cowabee Station. Six fleeces; greasy clothing; from ordinary station breeding flock.

Class 35a.—*Wool.*

169. **HANNAH, David, Cowabee, Coolaman (Sydney Agent, W. A. Cottee).**—Grown at Cowabee Station. Six fleeces; greasy combing; from ordinary station breeding flock.

170. **HAYDON, Bernard, Bloomfield Station, Blandford.**—Grown at Bloomfield Station. Six fleeces; greasy combing ewes'; bred from the original Camden stud flock.

171. **HIGGINS, R. G., Potts' Point, Sydney.**—Grown at Ukolau, Liverpool Plains. Six fleeces; cross bred; combing.

172. **HIGGINS, R. G., Pott's Point, Sydney.**—Grown at Warren Downs, near Walgett. One bale cross bred; superior combing.

173. **HUME, Frederick William, Tarengo, Burrowa (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Tarengo Station. Six ewes' fleeces from stud flock; unskirted; Merino, combing.

174. **HUME, Frederick William, Tarengo, Burrowa (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Tarengo Station. Six rams' fleeces from stud flock; unskirted; Merino, combing.

175. **JAMES, C. H. & GRAY, Kentucky, Corowa, (Sydney Agents, Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender).**—Grown at Kentucky. Six fleeces greasy Merino, combing, ewe hoggets; unskirted; 354 days growth of wool, weighing 51⅞ lbs. Flock consists of part pure Wanganella blood, and part from Kentucky stud ewes by Cumming rams; grass fed paddocked.

176. **JAMES, C. H. & GRAY, Kentucky, Corowa, (Sydney Agents, Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender).**—Grown at Kentucky. One commercial bale greasy Merino ewe hoggets' combing; 354 days growth, station bred, and fed on bush grass only.

177. **JAMES, C. H. & GRAY, Kentucky, Corowa (Sydney Agents, Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender).**—Grown at Kentucky. 40 lbs. scoured Merino ewe hoggets, combing, (scoured by G. F. Sugden, Corowa). Flock part Wanganella blood, and part from Kentucky stud ewes by Cumming rams, grass fed, paddocked.

178. **JENKINS, George, Herbert Park, Armidale, New England.**—Grown at Herbert Park. Six fleeces, ewe hoggets Merino; greasy combing; weight of fleeces skirted about 11 lbs. The flock combine the blood of the Australian and American Vermont Merino.

179. **JENKINS, George, Herbert Park, Armidale, New England.**—Grown at Herbert Park. Six ewe fleeces; Merino; greasy combing; weight skirted about 12 lbs. The flock combine the blood of the Australian and American Vermont Merino.

180. **LEE, James, Larras Lake, Molong (Sydney Agent, Henry Austin).**—Grown at Larras Lake Station. Six fleeces; ewes' combing.

181. **LEE, James, Larras Lake, Molong (Sydney Agent, Henry Austin).**—Grown at Larras Lake Station. Six fleeces; rams' combing.

182. **MACDONALD, John Mackenzie Lindsay, Wallabadah (Sydney Agents, D. Cohen & Co.)**—Grown at Wallabadah Station. Six ewes' fleeces; combing.

183. **MACDONALD, John Mackenzie Lindsay, Wallabadah (Sydney Agents, D. Cohen & Co).**—Grown at Wallabadah Station. Six rams' fleeces; combing.

184. **M'GREER, P., Tumut.**—Small sample wool (with collection of Tumut Agricultural Society).

185. **MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree (Sydney Agents, Commercial Banking Co.)**—Grown at Glen Moan Station, Phillip's Creek. Six ewes', greasy, unskirted fleeces; paddock fed on indigenous grasses.

186. **MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree (Sydney Agents, Commercial Banking Co.)**—Grown at Glen Moan Station, Phillip's Creek. Six rams, greasy, unskirted fleeces; paddock fed on indigenous grasses.

187. **MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree (Sydney Agents, Commercial Banking Co.)**—Grown at Glen Moan Station, Phillip's Creek. One bale ewes' (maiden) fleeces, skirted. Flock originally Mudgee ewes, improved by best Collaroy rams for seven years.

188. **MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree (Sydney Agents, Commercial Banking Co.)**—Grown at Glen Moan Station, Phillip's Creek. One bale wethers' fleeces, skirted. Flock originally Mudgee ewes, improved by best Collaroy rams for seven years.

189. **MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree (Sydney Agents, Commercial Banking Co.)**—Grown at Glen Moan Station, Phillip's Creek. One bale ewe hogget's fleeces, skirted. Flock originally Mudgee ewes, improved by best Collaroy rams for seven years.

190. **MULHOLLAND, George J., Oura Station, Wagga Wagga.—(Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Oura Station. Six flock rams fleeces; combing.

CLASS 35a.—*Wool.*

191. **MULHOLLAND, George J., Oura Station, Wagga Wagga.—(Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Oura Station. Six flock ewes' fleeces; combing.

192. **MULHOLLAND, George J., Oura Station, Wagga Wagga.—(Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Riverina. One bale general flocks; combing.

193. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.—(Sydney Agent, W. H. Shortland).** Grown at Camden Park. Six fleeces, greasy, Merino, combing unskirted. The flock is purely descended from the original flock formed by Captain John Macarthur in 1797.

194. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.—(Sydney Agent, W. A. Shortland).** Grown at Camden Park. Six fleeces greasy Merino, clothing, unskirted. The flock is purely descended from the original flock formed by Captain John Macarthur in 1797.

195. **ORMOND & BROOKE BROS., Tapio, Wentworth.**—Grown at Tapio Station, on the Darling. Six unskirted fleeces off prize ewes. Flock by crossing of imported Rambouillet & Sturgeon rams and selected ewes.

196. **PEEL RIVER LAND & MINERAL COMPANY (Limited), Goonoo Goonoo.—(Sydney Agents, Griffiths & Co.)**—Grown at Goonoo Goonoo Station. Six rams' fleeces, unskirted; pure Merino.

197. **PEEL RIVER LAND & MINERAL COMPANY (Limited), Goonoo Goonoo.—(Sydney Agents, Griffiths & Co.)**—Grown at Goonoo Goonoo. One bale of combing wool, skirted; pure Merino.

198. **PEEL RIVER LAND & MINERAL COMPANY (Limited), Goonoo Goonoo.—(Sydney Agents, Griffiths & Co.)**—Grown at Goonoo Goonoo. One bale of clothing wool, skirted; pure Merino.

199. **PENZER, Joseph, Yarrandale, Dubbo.**—Grown at Dubbo. Six fleeces Merino rams, combing.

200. **ROBERTSON, R. G. A., Wellington Vale, Deepwater.—(Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin.)**—Grown at Wellington Vale. Six fleeces greasy combing, ram hogget, skirted, Merino. Flock paddocked, indigenous grass fed; regularly salted.

Class 35a.—*Wool.*

201. **ROBERTSON, R. G. A., Wellington Vale, Deepwater.—(Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin.)**—Six fleeces greasy combing ewe hogget, skirted, Merino. Flock paddocked, indigenous grass fed; regularly salted.

202. **SLOANE, Alexander, Mulwala Station, Mulwala.—(Sydney Agents, Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia.)**—Grown in forest country, on Mulwala Station. Six fleeces greasy combing, Merino ewes, skirted. The Mulwala flock is descended from stock purchased from Messrs. E. K. Cox, of Rawden, Mudgee; William Gibson & Son, of Scone, Tasmania; and Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.

203. **SLOANE, Alexander, Mulwala Station, Mulwala.—(Sydney Agents, Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia.)**—Grown in forest country, on Mulwala Station. One bale of greasy wool from maiden ewes, Merino, which have been fed on box-forest country, in paddocks. The Mulwala flock is descended from stock purchased from Messrs. E. K. Cox, of Rawden, Mudgee; William Gibson & Son, of Scone, Tasmania; and Sir Samuel Wilson, of Ercildoune, Victoria.

204. **SLOANE, Alexander, Mulwala Station, Mulwala.—(Sydney Agents, Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia.)**—Grown in forest country, on Mulwala Station. Six fleeces washed, combing, Merino ewes, skirted. The stock is descended from stock purchased from Messrs. E. K. Cox, of Rawden, Mudgee; William Gibson & Son, of Scone, Tasmania; and Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.

205. **SUCKLING, John L., Barsham, Blandford (Sydney Agents, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.)**—Grown at Barsham. One bale, hoggets, Merino.

206. **SUCKLING, John L., Barsham, Blandford (Sydney Agents, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.)**—Grown at Barsham. One bale merino ewes' fleece.

207. **SUTTOR, F. B. Bradwardine, Bathurst.**—Grown at Bradwardine Station. Six ewe fleeces in grease; Merino, combing; growth of wool, 366 days.

208. **SUTTOR, F. B. Bradwardine, Bathurst.**—Grown at Bradwardine Station. Six fleeces in grease; Merino rams; growth of wool, 366 days.

209. **SUTTOR, F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst.**—Grown at Bradwardine Station; 30 lbs. scoured merino combing.

CLASS 35a.—*Wool.*

210. **TOBIN & SONS, A., Wingadee, Coonamble (Sydney Agents, Dalgetty & Co.)**—Grown at Wingadee Station. One bale scoured fleece, 1st combing, ewes'.

211. **TRAILL BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis (Sydney Agents, Griffiths & Co.)**—Grown at Llangollen Station. One bale merino, greasy combing wool.

212. **WALKER, Henry, Tong Bong, Rylstone (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Tong Bong Station. Six rams' fleeces, greasy combing; bred from Havilah & Lue flocks for the last sixteen years; only grass fed.

213. **WALKER, Henry, Tong Bong, Rylstone (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Tong Bong Station. Six ewes' fleeces; greasy combing; flock bred from Havilah and Lue flocks for the last sixteen years; only grass fed.

214. **WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee (Sydney Agents, P. N. Trebeck, Son, & Gair).**—Grown at Havilah Station. Six fleeces of greasy merino ewes' combing; flock, pure Australian Merino.

215. **WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee (Sydney Agents, P. N. Trebeck, Son, & Gair).**—Grown at Havilah Station. Six fleeces greasy hogget, combing wool; flock, pure Australian Merino.

216. **WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee (Sydney Agents, P. N. Trebeck, Son, & Gair).**—Grown at Havilah Station. One bale greasy combing wool; flock, pure Australian Merino.

217. **WHITE, J. F. & H., Belltrees, Scone (Sydney Agents, P. N. Trebeck, Son, & Gair).**—Grown at Belltrees Station. Six fleeces greasy, combing, from maiden earling ewes; flock bred from Havilah (Mudgee) sheep.

218. **WILSON, Hon. William, Goonambil, Corowa (Sydney Agent, W. A. Cottee).**—Grown at Goonambil Station. Six Merino ewes' fleeces, greasy combing; ordinary station flock; bred by Exhibitor.

219. **WOODHOUSE, E. Bingham, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown (Sydney Agents, Messrs. Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Mount Gilead. Six fleeces, combing; Romney Marsh breed.

220. **WOODHOUSE, E. Bingham, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown (Sydney Agents, Messrs. Mort & Co.)**—Grown at Mount Gilead. Six fleeces, combing; Romney Marsh breed.

CLASS 35b.—Wool Fabrics.

221. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney.**

Woollen Goods. Manufactured at the expense of and for the Commission by Messrs. Vicars & Co., Sussex-street, Sydney, from wool grown in New South Wales, comprising Indigo Blues, Buckskins, Haircords, Checks, Twills, and Cricketing Tweeds, Native Brown Tweed (made from black sheep's wool and entirely without dye); also, Lady's Shawls. The above are all manufactured from pure Merino wool.

Fancy Checks and Twills, manufactured from coarse or cross-bred wool.

CLASS 38.—Fancy Work.

222. **CALVERT, Mrs. Mary Murray, "Woodlands," Marrickville, near Sydney.**—Pair of Braces, (flowers and fruit) worked in fine silk.

223. **HELLYER, Mrs. E. A., 97, Bathurst-street, Sydney.**—2 specimens Poonah Painting.

224. **LEARMONTH, Mary Jane, Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill.**—Crewel Work Cushion, Crochet Shawl, Baby's Crochet Jacket.

225. **RYAN, Matilda, Mathoura, viâ Deniliquin.**

Chair worked in crewel silks.

Mantel Drape worked in crewel silks.

226. **USHER, Sara, Public School, Wanganella.**

Terra-cotta Wall Plâque, hand-painted (orange blossoms, native grasses, and butterflies), mounted on ruby plush frame.

Small Table-top in Art Needlework (silk crewels).

CLASS 39a.—Furs and Skins.

227. **ALLEY, George Underwood, Ocean View, Sassafras, viâ Nowra.**—Skins of indigenous animals.

2 Pheasant's Tails.
2 Opossum Skins.
2 Squirrel do
2 Wallaby do
2 Native Bear do
2 Native Cat do
1 Iguana Skin

228. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.** Rug made of Tails of Opossums found in the Monaro District.

229. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.** Rug made of skins of the Platypus (Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.)

230. **DEERING & SON, Edward, Taralga.**—Leather made from Wallaby and Native Bear Skins.

231. **LODER, Thomas James, Bank of N. S. Wales, Taralga.**—Collection of Skins, tanned with fur on, off animals found in woods near Taralga.

1 Kangaroo Skin.
2 Wallaroos' Skins.
1 Wombat Skin.
2 Opossums' Skins.
2 Platypus' do
6 Wallabies' do of different sorts.
2 Squirrels' do
3 Native Cats' do
1 Native Bear Skin.

232. **LODER, Thomas James, Bank of N.S.Wales, Taralga.**

1 Pair of Gloves, and
1 Pair of Socks, made from the Fur of the N. S. Wales Opossum.

233. **NEWTON, William Robert, Little Plains, Bombala.**—Collection of Furs of Native Animals.

234. **WILSON, Affriatt S., Lawson, Blue Mountains.**—Twelve Tanned Snake Skins.

2 Specimens of Brown banded Snake (Hoplocephalus curtus).
2 do Brown Snake (Diemenia superciliosa).
6 do Black do (Pseudechis porphyriacus).
2 do Diamond do (Morelia spilotes).

CLASS 39b.—Apparel, Haberdashery, and Travelling Equipments.

235. **LEPLAW, Annie Maria, Corunna, viâ Wagonga.**—Colonial Wool-work, knitted; muff, collar and cuffs (set); 2 boys' comforters; 1 girl's comforter; 2 ladies' collars; 4 children's ruffles; 1 three-cornered cape; 1 square cape; 1 gentleman's comforter; 2 ladies' comforters.

CLASS 41.—Hats and Caps.

236. **COCHRAN, W.—68, Market-street, Sydney.**—Hats made from the Australian Cabbage-tree Palm, *Corypha australis*; attains a height of 120 feet and diameter of 18 inches. It is found in New South Wales on the coast, from Illawarra in the south to the Tweed in the north, also on the Kurrajong and along valley of the Grose River; the leaves are borne in a dense crown, and the inner ones are used in the manufacture of hats, &c.

237. **PRIDDY & CO., C. F., 438, George-street, Sydney.**—Manufacturers of hats, caps, &c.; silk and drab fashionables; cork and consolidated pullovers; clerical and riding hats; cabbage-trees and caps, &c.

SECTION F.

RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

SECTION F.—Raw Products and Manufactures from Products not included in other Sections.

CLASS 46a.—Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.

238. **AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL & MINERAL CO. (Limited), 3, Gresham-street, Sydney.**—Shale (Boghead mineral) from the Company's Mine at Joadja Creek, near Berrima.

239. **BARRIER RANGES SILVER-MINING ASSOCIATION (Limited), Silverton, Barrier Ranges.**—Silver Ores.

0. Argentiferous carbonates of lead and copper, and oxide of iron, from main underlie shaft, Day Dream Silver-mine; depth, 130 feet; ore, 16 inches; lode, 4 feet thick; assay, 2,041 ozs. silver per ton.
1. Carbonate and protoxide of lead, from Little Blow Stope, Day Dream Silver-mine; depth, 90 feet; ore, 4 feet thick; assay, 98 ozs. silver per ton.
2. Argentiferous carbonates of lead and copper; with oxide of iron and mica schist, from main underlie shaft, Day Dream Mine; depth, 110 feet from surface; ore, 18 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 898 ozs. per ton.
3. Argentiferous carbonates of lead and copper, with oxide of lead, from Little Blow Stope, Day Dream Mine; depth, 90 feet from surface; ore, 4 feet wide; assay, 98 ozs. silver per ton.
4. Argentiferous carbonates of lead and copper, with oxide of iron, from South Stope, main underlie shaft; depth, 150 feet from surface; ore, 2 feet 6 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 1,248 ozs. of silver per ton.
5. Carbonates of lead and copper, with oxide of iron and chloride of silver, from No. 2 vertical shaft, Day Dream Mine; depth, 40 feet; ore, 18 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 424 ozs. silver per ton.

6. Carbonate of lead and copper, and oxide of iron, from No. 2 vertical shaft, Day Dream Mine; depth, 40 feet; ore, 18 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches; assay, 24 ozs. silver per ton.
7. Porous iron ore and carbonate of copper, with chloride of silver, from No. 2 vertical shaft, Day Dream Mine; ore, 18 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 424 ozs. per ton.
8. Oxide of iron and carbonate of lead, with chloride of silver, from Little Blow Stope, Day Dream Mine; depth, 90 feet; ore, 4 feet thick; assay 1,739 ozs. per ton of silver.
9. Porous quartz and carbonate of lead, from Little Blow Stope, Day Dream Mine; depth, 90 feet; ore, 4 feet thick; assay, 9 ozs. silver per ton.
10. Carbonate of lead and copper, with oxide of iron and chloride of silver, from main underlie shaft; depth, 110 feet; ore, 18 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 898 ozs. silver per ton.
11. Carbonate of lead and copper, with oxide of iron and chloride of silver, from main underlie shaft; depth, 110 feet; ore, 18 inches; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 898 ozs. per ton.
12. Carbonate of lead and copper, with oxide of iron and lead, and chloride of silver, from Hen and Chickens Mine, underlie shaft; depth, 60 feet; ore, 18 inches; lode, 4 feet thick; assay, 804 ozs. per ton.
13. Argentiferous lode stuff, with chloride of silver, from underlie shaft, Hen and Chickens Mine; depth, 60 feet; ore, 12 inches thick; lode, 4 feet thick; assay, 1,045 ozs. of silver per ton.
14. Argentiferous lode stuff, with chloride of silver, from underlie shaft, Hen and Chickens Mine; depth, 60 feet; ore, 12 inches thick; lode, 4 feet thick; assay, 804 ozs. of silver per ton.
15. Oxide of iron in mica schist, with chloride of silver, from Apollyon Silver-mine, from underlie shaft; depth, 90 feet; ore, 2 feet thick; lode, 3 feet 6 inches thick; assay, 2,286 ozs. silver per ton.
16. Carbonate of lead from Apollyon Mine, from underlie shaft, depth, 50 feet; ore, 15 inches; lode, 4 feet thick; assay, 163 ozs. silver per ton.

240. **BLACKALL & HUNT**, Tamworth.—Chrome Iron Ore.

241. **BLATCHFORD, John Huxham, Bell's Creek, Braidwood.**—Specimens representing the different Ores in the lode of the "El Capitan Gold and Silver Mining Co.," Captain's Flat, Molonglo River. Gold and Silver Ores.

The mine from which these ores were taken is situated near the head of the Molonglo River, in the Parish of Bullongong, County of Murray.

The lode runs nearly north and south, with a westerly dip. Average width, about 30 feet, with well defined walls.

A tunnel has been driven on the lode about 400 feet from a ravine which intersects the range through which the lode runs.

B 1. Massive auriferous pyritous lode stuff.
B 2. Stuff from water-level, in tunnel.
B 3. do do
B 4. do do
B 5. do do
B 6, B 7. Decomposed auriferous lode stuff, from above tunnel.
B 8, B 9. Argentiferous carbonate of lead, from a distance of 100 feet in tunnel. Assay—lead, 54 per cent; silver, 34 ozs. per ton.

242. **BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY CO. (Limited), Silverton, Barrier Ranges.**—Silver and Lead Ores.

BH 1. Large block of iron ore, with chloride and iodide of silver, from 150 feet level.

Analysis.

	In 100 parts.	
Iodide of silver	3·58	*
Chloride of silver	3·78	
Bromide of silver	trace	
Antimony	do	
Copper	do	
Oxide of iron	45·56	
Alumina	32·96	
Silica	14·38	
Potash	trace	
	100·26	

* Equal to 1,463 ozs. 8 dwts. 22 grs. of silver per ton.

BH 2.
BH 3.
BH 4. Small specimens from 150 feet level, consisting of oxide of iron, with chloride and iodide of silver. Assay—silver, 1,628 ozs. 8 dwts. 16 grains per ton.

BH 5.
BH 6.
BH 7.
BH 8.
BH 9. Ferruginous carbonate of lead, with a little carbonate of copper, from winze between 100 and 150 feet levels, main workings. Assay—silver, 45 ozs. 14½ dwts. per ton; metallic lead, 47·13%.

BH 10. BH 11. BH 12. BH 13. Ferruginous carbonate of lead, from surface north from main workings. Assay—silver, 13 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton; lead, 57·42%.

BH 14. BH 15. BH 16. Lode stuff, with chloro-bromide of silver, from 10 feet from surface, in No. 4 shaft. Assay—silver, 1,097 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace (under 2 dwts).

BH 17. BH 18. BH 19. BH 20. Lode stuff, with chloro-bromide of silver, from 15 feet from surface. Assay—silver, 1,324 ozs. 12½ dwts. per ton; gold, a trace (under 2 dwts).

BH 21. Lode stuff, rich in chloro-bromide of silver, from 8 feet from surface, No. 4 shaft.

BH 22. Lode stuff from outcrop, rich in chloro-bromide of silver, from No. 4 shaft.

BH 23. Cerussite, from outcrop, north of main shaft.

BH 24. Ferruginous carbonate of lead, showing chloro-bromide of silver, from 150 feet level, main shaft.

BH 25. Chloro-bromide of silver, in ferruginous lode stuff, 150 feet level, main shaft.

BH 26. Chloro-bromide of silver, in ferruginous lode stuff, from 9 feet from surface, No. 4 shaft.

BH 27. Ferruginous carbonate of lead, 100 feet level, main shaft.

BH 28. Ferruginous lode stuff, showing chloro-bromide of silver, from 9 feet from surface, No. 5 shaft.

243. **BROWN & KELLY, Myalmundi, Trangie.**—Stanniferous carbonate of copper from Gumble, near Molong.

Assay—Metallic tin, 25·50%.
do copper, 14·85%.
Silver, 6 ozs. 10½ dwts. per ton.
Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts).

244. **BULLI COAL-MINING CO., Bulli.**—Sample of Coal.

245. **BURWOOD COAL-MINING CO., Newcastle.**—Sample of Coal.

246. **CARLOS' GAP COAL-MINING & SMELTING CO., Offices, 9, Macquarie Place, Sydney.**

Iron ore and metal.
Cobalt.
Limestone.
Coal.

247. **CARR, M. W. Proprietor, "Red Cross" Mine, The Gulf, near Emmaville, New England.**—Tin Ores.

C 1. Large block of lode tin ore.
C 2. " "
C 3. Small specimens of "
C 4. " "
C 5. " "
C 6. " "
C 7. " "
C 8. " "
C 9. " "
C 10. Crushed sample of tin stone.

248. **COAL CLIFF COAL CO., Coal Cliff, Clifton, Illawarra.**—Block of Coal Cliff Coal.

249. **DEITZ, Joseph, Royal Exchange Hotel, Temora.**—Mining Models.

1. A pair of Puddling Machines showing the manner of graduating the wash-dirt down to gravel, also the manner in which it is sluiced to obtain the gold; also mode of elevating the water required.

250. **ESKBANK COLLIERY CO., Eskbank, Lithgow.**—Coal.

251. **GRETA COLLIERY (Messrs. E. Vickery & Sons, Proprietors), Greta.**—Cubes of Coal from the Greta Mine.

252. **HAYTON, George, Newbridge.**—Brown Hematite Iron Ore.

253. **IRBY, Edward, Bolivia, Tenterfield.**—Collection of Silver Ores.

254. **ISAACSOHN, Martin, Nundle.**—Collection of Auriferous and other Mineralogical and Geological Specimens.

Gold Specimens.

H.	dwt.	gr.	
3	...		Marquis of Lorne, Peel River Land and Mineral Co.
4	...		John Bull Co., Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
5	4	12	Alluvial gold, Chinaman's Claim, German Flat, P.R. Land and Mineral Co.
6	4	22	Do Webster & Corbett, do
7	4	16	Do Ah Foo Claim do
8	4	12	Do J. Hickling, Price's Knob do
9	4	1	Do Corbett Bros. Claim, Price's Gully.
10	4	0	Do Stephens & Co. do
11	4	4	Do Cordwell's Blackfellows' Gully, Peel River.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

H.	dwt.	gr.			
12	5	0	Alluvial gold	Howarth & Sipple, Mount Ephraim, near Nundle.	
13	5	0	Do	Mount Pleasant Cement Gold-mining Co.	
14	4	17	Do	Lyons' Claim, Swamp Creek, near Nundle.	
15	3	9	Do	Ah Hoy Claim, Kelly's Point, near Nundle.	
16	4	13	Do	Ah Kin Claim, Kelly's Point, near Nundle.	
17	2	19	Do	Ah Chong and Party, Davis Flat, near Nundle.	
18	4	12	Do	Walker, Robson and Camp Claim, Nundle.	
19	4	20	Do	Powell & Co., Butcher's Gully, near Nundle.	
20	3	2	Do	Stanton & Powell, Butcher's Gully, near Nundle.	
21	5	6	Do	Ah Toy, Happy Valley, near Nundle.	
22	4	17	Do	Harry Clarks, do do	
23	5	0	Do	Lord & Co. Oakenville Creek.	
24	3	0	Do	Radley & Westerway, do	
25	4	18	Do	Ah Chong & Party, do	
26	4	0	Do	S. Walker & Co., do	
27	5	0	Do	Ah Foo, do	
28	5	0	Do	T. Schofields, do	
29	10	0	Do	Clark & Carious, Black Snake Reef, near Nundle.	
30	3	10	A. N.	W. Thompson, Swamp Creek, near Nundle.	
31	specimen		......	Captain's Reef, P. R. L. & M. Co.	
32	do		......	S. Walker, Spring Gully, near Nundle.	
33	do		......	Do do	
34	do		Silverton.		
35	do		do		
36	do		1 piece,	Robertson & Westerway,	Bowling Alley Point.
37	do		do	do do	
38	do		do	do do	
39	do		do	do do	
40	do		do	do do	
41	do		do	do do	
42	do		do	do do	
43	do		do	do do	
44	do		do	do do	
45	do		do	do do	

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

1	Messrs. J. P. Robertson and Co., Marquis of Lorne Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River Land and Mineral Company's Estate.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
1 A	Do do do
1 B	
1 C	
1 D	
1 E	
1 F	
1 G	
2 A	
2 B	Do do do
2 C	
2 D	Do do do
A	
B	
C	
2 E	
2 F	
2 G	
2 H	Box containing 15 dwt. alluvial gold, Nundle.
7	Kanakas Reef, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
8	
9	
10	
11	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
12	Foley's Reef, do
13	
14	
15	
16	Do do
17	Golden Hole do
18	Do do
19	Opossum Reef, do
20	
21	
22	(2 pieces) Blackfellow's Knob, Bowling Alley Point.
23	Poverty Point, Peel River.
24	Phœnix Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
25	Do do
26	Duke of Argyle, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
27	
28	

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

29 30	Alliance Reef, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
31 32 33	Emperor William do do
34 35	Chamberland's Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
36	All Nations Reef do
37	Do do
38 39	Price's Hill Gold-mining Company, P.R. Co.'s Estate, B. A. Point.
40 41 42	Gap Claim, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
43	Blairmore Mine, do do
44	Do do do
45 46 47 48 49	Barney's Reef, do do
50, 51	Moonlight Reef, Peel River.
52, 53	Band of Hope, P.R. Co., Bowling Alley Point.
54	Okenvale Gold-mining Company's Claim, Nundle
55, 56	Golden Streak Claim, Nundle.
57, 58 59, 60, 61	Black Snake Reef, do
62, 63	Hanging Rock, do
64, 65	Guackinackie Reef, do
66, 67, 68	Do do
69, 70 71, 72 73, 74	We'll Prosper Claim, Folly's Folly, Nundle.
75, 76	Duke of Edinburgh, do
77	(2 pieces) Berry's Gully, Hanging Rock.
78	Mountain Maid, Nundle.
79	Spererè's Reef, do
80	Guackinackie, Folley's Foly, Nundle.
81	Missing Link, Dangar's Gully, do
82, 83, 84	Lady Emma's Reef, Nundle.
85, 86, 87	Brunker's Hill, Peel River.
88, 89 90, 91, 92	Cement Claim, Mount Misery, Nundle
93	Glen Morrison, New England.
94	Foley's Felly, Hanging Rock.
95	Solferino, Clarence River.

96	Gulgong.
97, 98, 99	Little Bendigo Reef, Bingera.
100	Foley's Folly, Hanging Rock.
101	John Bull Company, Bowling Alley Point.
102, 103 104	Mount Ephraim, near Nundle.
105	(2 pieces) Swamp Oak, Denison Diggings.
106	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
107	Moonlight Reef, Peel River.
108, 109 110, 111 112, 113	J. P. Robertson and Co., Marquis of Lorne, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point, 640 feet from the surface.
114	W. Stephens, Hanging Rock.
115	(4 pieces) Solferino, Clarence River.
116, 117	(2 pieces) Brown Snake Reef, Nundle.
118	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
119	Marquis of Lorne, do
120	Gap Claim, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
121, 122	Hanging Rock, do do
123	Black Snake Reef, Nundle.
124	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
125	Golden Streak, Nundle.

Minerals other than Gold.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	Stream tin, Vegetable Creek.
8	Lode tin, Cope's Creek.
9	Stream tin, do
10	Tin leader, do
11, 12	Stream tin, do
13	Pipeclay tin lode, do
14	Do Giant's Den.
15	Stream tin, Bundarra.
16	Tin ore, Glen Innes.
17	Stream and lode tin, New South Wales.
18	Stanniferous drift.
19	Lode tin, New South Wales.
20	Lode tin, Poolamacca Claim, Silverton.
21	Stanniferous drift, New South Wales.
22	Stream tin, do
23	Tin crystal, do
24	Stream tin, do
25	Stanniferous drift, do
26	Ruby tin, do
27, 28	Stanniferous drift, do
29	Tin crystal, Cope's Creek.

Class 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

30 Marble, Nemingah Flat, near Tamworth.
31 Agates, Cope's Creek.
32 Quartz crystals, containing rutile, Cope's Creek.
33 Spinels, Inverell.
34 Tourmaline, Nundle.
35 Topaz, Cope's Creek.
36 Carbuncle and rose quartz.
37 Topaz (colourless) Cope's Creek,
38 Rock crystal do
39 Cairngorm do
40 (2 pieces) waterworn quartz crystals, New England.
41 Smoky quartz.
42 Small emeralds, &c., Cope's Creek.
43 Small emeralds, sapphires, &c., Cope's Creek.
44, 45 Pyrites in quartz, Foley's Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
46 Mineral supposed to be bismuth.
47 Crystallized pyrites.
48 Ironstone, Silverton.
49 Titanic iron and blende, New South Wales.
50 Blue carb. copper, Wallabadah.
51 Galena, Silverton.
52 Grey copper ore, New South Wales.
53, 54 Silver ore, Silverton.
55 Pyrites, Cow Flat, New South Wales.
56 Copper ore (red oxide), pyrites, and green carb.
57 Green carb., Cow Flat.
58 Silver ore, Day Dream, Silverton.
do do
59 Crystallized green carb., Cornwall.
60 Stone containing opal, Nundle.
61 Quartz containing mineral.
62 Quartz containing copper pyrites and green carb., Nundle.
63 Iron pyrites, Bowling Alley Point.
64 Do Nundle.
65, 66 Do Bowling Alley Point.
67 Quartz containing gold and iron pyrites, Guackenackie, Nundle.
68 Iron pyrites in porphyritic stone, Nundle.
69 Iron pyrites, Bowling Alley Point.
70 Do Sperere's Reef, Nundle.
71 Do Foley's Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
72 Quartz containing iron pyrites, do
73 Iron pyrites in quartz, do

74	Silicate of iron with iron pyrites.
75, 76	Carb. iron, Bowling Alley Point.
77	Iron ore, do
78	Ore containing iron, tin, silver, and manganese, Giant's Den.
79	Silicate of iron, Nundle.
80	Carb. iron, Bowling Alley Point
81, 82	Iron pyrites, Foley's Folly.
83, 84	Do Bowling Alley Point.
85	Iron ore do
86	Basalt containing mispickel, Bowling Alley Point.
87	Iron pyrites, do
88, 89, 90	Agates, Nundle.
91	Opal, Hanging Rock.
92	Hornblende, Giant's Den.
93	Mispickel in quartz.
94	White agate.
95	Jasper containing crystals.
96, 97	Do do
98	Iron pyrites, Foley's Folly.
99	Stone containing iron pyrites, Bowling Alley Point.
100	Iron pyrites, Moonlight Claim.
101	Mispickel, Marquis of Lorne, Bowling Alley Point.
102, 103	Do Belmore Mine.
104	Mispickel in hornblendic rock, Bowling Alley Point.
105	Quartz containing mispickel and fine gold, Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
106	Hornblendic rock containing mispickel.
107	Quartz containing mispickel and carb. calcium, Bowling Alley Point.
108, 109	Mispickel, Duke of Argyle.
110	Do Price's Hill, Bowling Alley Point.
111	Mineral, Nundle.
112	Mispickel and Hornblende, Nundle.
113, 114, 115	Silver ore, Silverton.
116, 117	Antimony sulphide, Nundle.
118	Do Bowling Alley Point.
119	Antimony, Nundle.
120	Do do
121	Dolomite, Bowling Alley Point.
122	Nickel, do
123	Fragment of felspathic granite column.
124, 125	Stone containing mineral, Bowling Alley Point.
126	Agate, Hanging Rock.
127, 128	Do Foley's Folly.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

129	Silver ore, Silverton.
130	Schorl, Nundle.
131	Mineral, Duncan's Creek.
132, 133, 134, 135	Calcspar (carb. calcium).
136, 137	Chrysolite, Dangar's Gully, Nundle.
138	Jasper, do do
139	Jasper with opal, Foley's Folly.
140, 141, 142	Stone containing opal, Nundle.
143	Slate rock, do
144, 145	Serpentine, do
146	Do (2 pieces), Bowling Alley Point.
147, 148	Quartz containing talc, Bendemeer.
149	Copper pyrites, Severn River.
150	Quartz containing copper, Moonlight Reef, Nundle.
151	Felspathic quartz with copper pyrites and hornblende.
152	Hornblende, Nundle.
153	Ore containing copper, nickel, and arsenic, Severn River.
154	Lode tin in quartz, Cope's Creek.
155	Tin crystals in quartz, do
156	Aragonite (carb. calcium).
157, 158	Felspar, Moore Creek, Tamworth.
159	Agate, Nundle.
160	Silver ore, Moruya.
161, 162, 163, 164	Do Hulfe Guttes Mine, near Murrurundi.
165	Red oxide of copper, Dungowan Creek, near Tamworth.
166	Green do do do
167	Green chloride, Brock Hill, Silverton.
168	Fossil leaf, Nundle.
169	Silver ore, Night Dream, Silverton.
170	Horn silver, do
171, 172	Fossil leaves, Nundle.
173, 174	Sedimentary deposit, Nundle.
175, 176	Porphyry, do
177	Waterworn ironstone, do
178, 179, 180	Australian blacks' tomahawks.
181	
182	Galena, Silverton.
183	Smelted silver, Silverton.
184	Oriental rubies, Nundle.
185	Zircons, do.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

186	Spinels, Cope's Creek.
187	Do do
188	Magnetic pyrites, Nundle.
189	Cairngorm.
190, 191	Fossil wood, Nundle.
192	Carbonate of magnesia, Nundle.
193	Felspar, Liverpool Plains.
194, 195	Mineral, Nundle.
196, 197	Shale, Mount Pleasant, Nundle.
198, 199	Porphyry, Nundle.
200	Mispickel, Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
201, 202, 203, 204, 205	Carbonate of lime, Blairmore Mine, do
206, 207, 208, 209	Waterworn pebbles, Swamp Creek, Nundle.
210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222	Fossil woods, Nundle.
223	Black marble, Nundle.
224	Sedimentary deposit (3 pieces).
225	26 pieces fossil shells, Nundle.
226	Oxide and carb. iron, do
227	Stalactite, Isis River Caves.
228	Honeycomb quartz, Nundle.
229	Hollow rock crystal, do
230	Do Mount Pleasant.
231	Do Bowling Alley Point.
232, 233	Agates, Nundle.
305	Fossil wood, Mount Misery.
306	Mineral, Nundle.
307	Do Dangar's Gully.
308	1 piece cement, Nundle Creek.
309, 310	2 pieces fossil, Swamp Oak Creek.
311, 312, 313	3 pieces stalactite, from Crawney Mountain Caves, Nundle.
Not numb.	38 pieces fossils, Isis River.
314	Marble, Cook's Flat.
315	Copper pyrites, Mount Perry, Queensland.]
316	Spinels, Cope's Creek.
317	Coloured spinels, Cope's Creek.

318	Copper, Dungowan Creek.
319	Opal, Nundle.
320	Serpentine, Sheep Station Gully, Nundle.
321	Do Nundle.
322	Smelted tin ore, Cope's Creek.
323	Do do
333	Mineral.
334	Hornblende and asbestos.
335	Copper ore, Dungowan Creek.
336	Clinker, Mount Ephraim.
337	Do do
342	Rock crystals, Ranger's Valley.
343, 344	Do do
345, 346	Waterworn quartz, Brunker's Hill.
347	Do do
348	Hollow rock crystal, do
351	Serpentine, Dangar's Gully.
352	Tin crystal, Cope's Creek.
353, 354	Gold pyrites, Foley's Reef.
355	Chrome iron, Bowling Alley Point.
356	Tin in crystal, Cope's Creek.
357, 358, 359	Cairngorm, do
360, 361	Asbestos, Barnard River.
362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367	Fossil leaves, Mount Pleasant.
368	Tin leader, Giant's Den.
369	Rubies, Puddledock.
370	Sapphires, do
371	Stone do
372	Pyrites, Foley's Folly.
373	Porphyry, Dangar's Gully.
374	Fossil leaf, Mount Pleasant.
377	Carbonate of lime, Blairmore Mine.
378	Do Hanging Rock.
379	Mineral, Nundle.
380	Variety of tin, Tingha.
382	Sample of tin-bearing drift, Cope's Creek.
383	Pyrites, Brunker's Hill.
384	Do do
385	Mineral, Nundle.
386	Fossil wood, Nundle.
387	Stalactite, Isis River Caves.
388	Do do

Crystallized Quartz.

235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242	Opossum Reef,	Bowling Alley Point.
243, 244, 245, 246	Foley's Reef,	do
247	Opossum Reef,	do
248, 249, 250	Foley's Reef,	do
251	Marquis of Lorne Reef,	do
252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263	Foley's Reef,	do
264, 265	Opossum Reef,	do
266	Foley's Reef,	do
267, 268	Do	do
269	Opossum Reef,	do
270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301,	Foley's Reef,	do
302		
303	Dangar's Gully.	
304	Opossum Reef,	Bowling Alley Point.
324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332	Do	do

338, 339, 340, 341 } Foley's Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
349, 350 Brunker's Hill.
375, 376 Marquis of Lorne Reef, do
381 Do do

[Forwarded with Specimens, four Medals and three Certificates of Merit.]

255. KENNEDY, George, Tenterfield.

Specimens of lode tin, lately discovered within 8 miles of Tenterfield.

Specimens of grit stone.

256. LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY CO. (Limited), Lithgow.—Two cubes of coal from the Lithgow Valley Mine.

257. LIVERSIDGE, Archibald, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Sydney.

Crystallized and other Gold Specimens.

			grammes.
1.	4 crystallized gold, Gulgong, N.S.W. ...	wt. =	5·83
2.	1 Do do do ...	wt. =	14·44
3.	1 Do do do ...	wt. =	5·92
4.	3 Do do in octahedra, &c., Louisa Creek, Orange, N.S.W.	wt. =	1·68
5.	3 Do do do ...	wt. =	·47
6.	1 Do do Lion Reef, Grafton, N.S.W.	wt. =	9·3
7.	3 Do do do ...	wt. =	5·22
8.	1 Do do Mudgee, N.S.W. ...	wt. =	5·94
9.	3 lace gold, N.S.W.	wt. =	2·38
10.	Do do	wt. =	3·24
11.	1 box crystallized gold to compare with the above, Gympie, Queensland	wt. =	3·28
12.	1 Do do do	wt. =	1·54
13.	1 large specimen from calcite, Gympie, Queensland.	wt. =	2·20
14.	2 small do do do ...	wt. =	1·44
15.	2 gold in calcite do do		
16.	Crystallized gold on microscope slide, N.S.W.		
17.	4 gold nuggets, Armidale, N.S.W. ...	wt. =	7·45
18.	1 Do Long Gully, New England, N.S.W.	wt. =	2·23
19.	3 small nuggets, Bingera, N.S.W.	wt. =	3·35
20.	2 nuggets, "Great Nugget Vein," Louisa Creek, N.S.W.	wt. =	5·14

21. 1 gold on pyrites, "Ironclad Reef," Cargo, N.S.W.

22. 1 gold on nodule of metallic arsenic, Lunatic (?) Mine, N.S.W.

23. 1 gold on quartz, Swamp-oak Creek, Denison Diggings.

24. 1 gold in quartz, Prince Albert Reef, Denison Diggings.

25 1 thin gold on iron oxide and quartz, N.S.W.

26. 1 gold in dolomite, with marmolite, Gundagai, N.S.W.

27. 1 alluvial gold in cement, Tambaroora, N.S.W.

28. 1 gold, Mount Pleasant, Nundle, do

29. 1 gold in serpentine, with mispickel, New Reform Gold Mining Co., Lucknow, N.S.W.

30. 1 alluvial gold, Boro Creek, Bingera, (coarse grains), N.S.W. ... ... wt. = 18·27

31. 1 Do Doctor's Creek, do (fine grains) do ... ... wt. = 27·44

32. 1 Do found with diamonds, fine, clean wt. = 13·22

33. 1 Do Mount Ephraim, Nundle, N.S.W. wt. = 15·45

34. 1 Do Mittagong, do wt. = ·05

35. 1 osmo-iridium, found with alluvial gold ... wt. = 47·73

36. 1 spurious gold, Ballarat, Victoria, to compare with genuine alluvial gold ... ... wt. = 12·21

37. 1 Do with some real gold ... wt. = 24·96

38. 1 crystallized Kerargyrite, Barrier Range Mines, Silverton, N.S.W.

39. 1 specimen, gold in octahedra, Bendigo, Victoria ... ... wt. = ·78

40. 1 specimen, gold with native copper, Mount Pleasant, Nundle, N.S.W... ... ... wt. = ·92

Moss-gold specimens, &c. (See pamphlet.)

41–43. 3 specimens, rich auriferous mispickel, yielding moss-gold· "Uncle Tom" Mine, Lucknow, N.S.W.

44–47. 4 specimens moss-gold, obtained by roasting the above at a low temperature.

48. 1 specimen moss-gold from amalgam.

49. Crystals of silver amalgam, which on roasting give arborescent growths of silver.

50–56. 6 specimens moss copper, Peelwood Mines, N.S.W.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

Specimens of Gems and Precious Stones from New South Wales.—Cut Specimens.

1. Green Sapphire or oriental emerald, cut specimen from Bingera, New South Wales, weight ·967 grammes, specific gravity, 4·00; dimensions, ·397 x ·391 x ·233 inches.
2. Green sapphires or oriental emeralds, Bingera, New South Wales. Two small cut specimens, unmounted; weight, ·287 gramme; specific gravity, 4·03.
3. Sapphire, royal blue; cut specimen; Bingera, New South Wales; weight, ·648 gramme; specific gravity, 3·94; dimensions, ·391 x ·293 x ·177 inches.
4. Sapphire, royal blue; cut specimen; Bingera, New South Wales; weight, ·139; specific gravity, 4·11; dimensions, ·240 x ·194 x ·096.
5. Topaz, colourless, Inverell, New South Wales; weight, 11·601 grammes; specific gravity, 3·56; dimensions, 1·303 x ·800 x ·650 inches; mounted as a pendent.
6. Topaz, colourless, Inverell, New South Wales; weight, 1·521 grammes; specific gravity, 3·56; dimensions, ·471 x ·468 x ·300 inches.
7. Opal, small, New South Wales; weight, ·114 grammes; specific gravity, 2·01; dimensions, ·288 x ·214 x ·115 inches.
8. Opal, flawed, New South Wales; weight, ·361 gramme; specific gravity, 2·07; dimensions, ·362 x ·298 x ·212 inches.
9. Zircon, Mudgee, New South Wales, weight, ·402 gramme; specific gravity, 4·69; dimensions, ·284 x ·292 x ·155 inches.
10. Zircon, cut specimen; weight, 1·814 gramme; specific gravity, 4·719; dimensions, ·53 x ·39 x ·24 inches, University Collection, Sydney.
11. Sapphires, four small specimens; weight, ·505 gramme; specific gravity, 4·12, University Collection, Sydney.
12. Sapphire, green coloured variety, or oriental emerald, Cudgegong, New South Wales; cut and polished; weight, ·599 gramme; specific gravity, 4·07; dimensions, ·360 x ·295 x ·172 inches, University Collection, Sydney.
13. 2 cut opals, Abercrombie River, New South Wales; weight, ·175 gramme.
14. 3 adamantine spar, or brown corundrum, cut and polished, en cabachon, Mudgee, New South Wales.
15. 2 sapphires, en cabachon.
16. 4 gilt ring mounts for holding gems.

Uncut Gems and Precious Stones.

		grammes.
1.	Diamond, tetrahedron, Lachlan River ...	wt. = ·115
2.	9 small diamonds, Bingera, N.S.W. ...	wt. = ·335
3.	1 diamond, dark, in octohedron, Bingera, N.S.W.	wt. = ·290
4.	1 black diamond, Mudgee, N.S.W.	wt. = ·735
5.	1 diamond in matrix, Du Toits Pan, Cape (For comparison of matrix with that of N.S.W. specimens).	
6.	1 imperfect star sapphire, N.S.W.... ...	
7.	1 fragment of large green topaz, Gulgong, N.S.W.	wt. = 246·1
8.	1 Do do do ...	wt. = 312·2
9.	1 Do do do ...	wt. = 371·75
10.	1 crystallized topaz, greenish colour, well crystallized, Oban, New England, N.S.W.	wt. = 12·3
11.	1 crystallized white topaz, Rocky River, New England, N.S.W.	wt. = 9·04
12.	1 Do do somewhat water-worn, Uralla, N.S.W.	wt. = 21·46
13.	1 Crystallized topaz, greenish, do do	wt. = 107·6
14.	1 Do do do do ...	wt. = 25·82
15.	1 Do do do do ...	wt. = 14·28
16.	1 Do do do do ...	wt. = 9·95
17.	1 coarse sapphire, Severn River	wt. = 12·61
18.	1 Do Uralla, N.S.W.	wt. = 4·94
19.	1 water-worn beryl, Emmaville, New England, N.S.W.	wt. = 20·82
20.	5 crystallized zircons, Uralla, N.S.W. ...	wt. = 2·74
21.	5 colourless crystallized zircons, Uralla, N.S.W.	wt. = 5·41
22.	2 large do do do	wt. = 19·37
23.	9 brown sapphires, do	wt. = 6·66
24.	Zircons, do	wt. = 33·54
25.	5 green sapphires, do	wt. = 1·735
26.	Rough zircons, &c., do	wt. = 12·99
27.	2 rough zircons, do	wt. = 10·94
28.	Rough zircons, do	wt. = 4·46

Uncut Diamonds.—University Collection.

31.	Irregular octohedral crystal...	wt. = 3·523
32.	Irregular six-faced octohedron	wt. = 4·820
33.	Imperfect six-faced octohedron	wt. = 5·292
34.	Imperfect six-faced tetrahedron	wt. = 12·890
35.	Three-faced octohedron, cleaved	wt. = 5·730

			grammes.
36.	Hemitrope octohedron, with edges replaced by six-faced octohedron	wt. =	2·980
37.	Dark coloured octohedron, with replaced edges	wt. =	7·835
38.	Cleaved octohedron, with replaced edges ...	wt. =	1·885
39.	Imperfect octohedron with edges replaced by six-faced octohedron	wt. =	2·750
40.	Imperfect octohedron, with edges replaced by six-faced octohedron	wt. =	2·858

Specimens from the Bingera Diamond Deposits, New England District, N.S.W.

1. Older conglomerate, Bingera, N.S.W.
2. Do do
3. Green jasper, do
4. Greenish jasper pebble, do
5. Greenish jasper, do
6. Decomposed diorite (?) nodule scaling off in concentric coats, Bingera, N.S.W.
7. Red jasper, Bingera, N.S.W.
8. Black do do
9. Brown red do do
10. Jasper, with white quartz veins, Bingera, N.S.W.
11. Banded quartz, do
12. Hardened shale, do
13. Diallage rock, do
14. Calcite, do
15. Impure magnesite accompanying limonite nodules, Bingera, N.S.W.
16. Impure magnesite, Bingera, N.S.W.
17. Magnesite, do
18. Do do
19. Pebble, do
20. Fossil wood, do
21. Do do
22. Sandstone pebble, do
23. Haematite, do
24. Do do
25. Serpentine, do
26. Newer conglomerate, do
27. Wash dirt, diamond drift, do
28. Do do do
29. Do do do
30. Newer conglomerate, do
31. Do do
32. Do do

33. Limonite concretions, Bingera, N.S.W.
34. Pebbles, do
35. Do do
36. Quartz pebbles, do
37. Pebbles, do
38. Do tourmaline, zircon, topaz, pleonaste, 12¼oz., Bingera, N.S.W.
39. Do principally quartz, Bingera, N.S.W.
40. Do do
41. Gem sand, 14oz., do
42. Do 8½oz., do
43. Do 1lb. 9¾oz., do
44. Do 9¼oz., do
45. Do 11¼oz., do
46. Do 7¾oz., do
47. Do 1¾oz., do
48. Do 1lb. 1½oz., do
49. Do 1lb. 3oz., do
50. Rolled tourmaline, 2¾oz., do
51. Quartz, &c., 1½oz., do
52. Pleonaste, &c., ¾oz., do
53. Magnetite, 19 grammes, do
54. Garnet, 10 do do
55. Fine zircon sand, do
56. Small jasper pebbles, called "Morlops," by the miners, Bingera, N.S.W.
57. Crystallized spinelle, Bingera, N.S.W.
58. Gem sand, 5 grammes, do
59. Sapphires, 11 do do

Gems and associated Minerals from Berrima, N.S.W. Obtained from the gravel, Wingecarribee River, Berrima.

1. Quartz, jasper, and other pebbles, Berrima, N.S.W.
2. Conglomerate, do
3. Quartz, jasper, chalcedony, and agate pebbles, Berrima, N.S.W.
4. Conglomerate, calcined, to set the gem stones free, do
5. Sapphire, green and blue, ¼oz., do
6. Do mixed, ¾oz., do
7. Small gems, obtained from the burnt and crushed conglomerate, ¾oz., Berrima, N.S.W.
8. Gem sand, from crushed and burnt conglomerate, ¾oz., Berrima, N.S.W.
9. Titaniferous iron, pleonaste, &c., 4¼oz., Berrima, N.S.W.
10. Gem sand, 1¾oz., do
11. Pebbles, do

12. Sand, &c., residue washed from crushed and burnt conglomerate, Berrima, N.S.W.
13. Zircons, pleonaste, and titaniferous iron, 6¼oz, Berrima, N.S.W.
14. Zircons, 6¼oz., Bingera, N.S.W.
15. Titaniferous iron, ¼oz. do
16. Mixed gem sand, ¼oz., do
17. Pebbles, do
18. Zircons, ¾oz., do
19. Two green sapphires, do

It is highly probable that diamonds also occur in the Wingecarribee River, although they have not yet been found.

Gems and associated Minerals from Uralla, New England District, New South Wales.

1.	Titaniferous iron, Uralla, N.S.W.		... wt. = 2½oz.
2.	Limonite and zircons,	do	... wt. = 9¼oz.
3.	Gem sand,	do	... wt. = 1lb. 1oz.
4.	Do	do	... wt. = 2¾oz.
5.	Do	do	... wt. = 1¼oz.
6.	Do	do	... wt. = 3¼oz.
7.	Zircon sand,	do	... wt. = 1lb. 9¾oz.
8.	Gem sand,	do	... wt. = 1lb. 2¼oz.
9.	Do	do	... wt. = 3oz.
10.	Tourmaline,	do	... wt. = 2lb. 3¼oz.
11.	Do	do	... wt. = 2½oz.
12.	Do	do	... wt. = ¼oz.
13.	Pleonaste,	do	... wt. = 1¼oz.
14.	Zircons,	do	... wt. = 11¾oz.
15.	Do Rocky River,	do	... wt. = 4oz.
16.	Do	do	... wt. = 3¼oz.
17.	Do	do	... wt. = 4½oz.
18.	Quartz pebbles and topaz,	do	... wt. = ¾oz.
19.	Titaniferous iron,	do	... wt. = 3¼oz.
20.	Pleonaste,	do	... wt. = ½oz.
21.	Zircons,	do	... wt. = ¼oz.
22.	Sapphire,	do	... wt. = ¾oz.
23.	Amethyst,	do	... wt. = ¼oz.
24.	Zircons,	do	... wt. = 3¼oz.
25.	Gold found with gem sand,	do	
26.	Topaz and quartz, Lachlan River, Uralla, N.S.W.		... wt. = 1oz.

Specimens from the old Gold workings near Mittagong, about 70 *miles from Sydney.*

1. White flint, Mittagong, N.S.W.
2. Brown flint, do
3. Quartz, quartzite and sandstone, Mittagong, N.S.W.
4. Jasper, do
5. Decomposed basalt, do
6. Conglomerate, do
7. Zircons, 3¼oz. do
8. Sapphire, particoloured, 2·23 grammes do

Diamonds and other gems are found associated with the above. The diamonds are of very good colour and quality, but no large ones have yet been discovered.

The deposits have a very great resemblance to those of Bingera, except that tourmaline and the nodules of limonite and of magnesite do not appear to be present. The associated flints closely resemble those from the chalk.

The deposit covers but a small area; it overlies and is surrounded by the Hawkesbury sandstone. It is not improbable that the gold and gems have been derived from the carboniferous conglomerate.

Very similar deposits are to be seen near Maryborough and other places in Queensland; these also doubtless contain diamonds.

Specimens from Sunny Corner Silver Mines, Mitchell's Creek, N.S.W.

(See Pamphlet.)

1. Rock with pyrites crystals, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
2. Decomposed rock with pyrites crystals, "spotted rock" of the miners, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
3. Rock with pyrites nodule, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
4. Pyrites nodule, do do
5. do do do
6. Pyrites nodules undergoing decomposition, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
7. do do do do
8. Honeycomb siliceous structure filled with oxide of iron, derived from the decomposition of the pyrites, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
9. Spotted rock containing siliceous honeycomb of nodule, the sulphide of iron having been removed, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
10. Do do. (See figure in pamphlet.) Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
11. Honeycomb siliceous structure, do do
12. Do do do do

13. Honeycomb siliceous structure, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
14. Do do do do
15. Do do do do
16. Stalactitic brown oxide of iron, do do
17. Silver ore, averages about 80 oz. silver per ton, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.

Specimens of Jet, "Kerosene Shale," &c., from Joadja Creek, N.S.W.

1. Piece of jet, occurring with "kerosene shale," Joadja Creek, N.S.W.
2. Do do do do
3. Do do do do
4. Piece of shale, to show conchoidal fracture, Joadja Creek, N.S.W.
5. Do do do do
6. Do do do do
7. Inkstand of "shale," Joadja Creek, N.S.W.

(See pamphlet for analyses of the so called "kerosene shale.")

Specimens from various places.

1. Opal in matrix, Abercrombie River, N.S.W.
2. Do do do
3. Opal, Bulla, Queensland, to compare with the foregoing.
4. Do do do do
5. Do do do do
6. Do do
7. Do do
8. Topaz with tinstone, Vegetable Creek, New England, N.S.W.
9. Hollow ironstone concretion (see pamphlet), from near Dubbo, N.S.W.
10. Chalk (see pamphlet), New Britain Group.
11. Tin crystals, Inverell, New England, N.S.W.
12. Native lead (see pamphlet), Gundagai, do
13. Vivianite (see pamphlet for analysis), do
14. Fragment of tree imbedded in basalt (see pamphlet), Inverell, N.S.W.
15. Cast-iron acted upon by water (see pamphlet)
16. Quartz crystals, N.S.W.
17. Contorted shale (see pamphlet), Peelwood, N.S.W.
18. Model of crystallized gold. (See pamphlet.)

Meteorites.

1. Barratta meteorite, fragment of, N.S.W.
2. Do do cut and polished.
3. Do microscope slide.
4. Do pamphlet upon.
5. Models Bingera meteorite (3), N.S.W.
6. Pamphlet on Bingera meteorite.

Models to show the axes of crystals, by Professor Liversidge, F.R.S., University of Sydney.

These models show the relationship of the axes in the tetragonal, rhombic, oblique, and doubly oblique systems of crystals.

The edges of the crystals are represented by cords made of elastic to permit of the extension of the axes.

Model No. 1 shows the relationship of the axes in the tetragonal, rhombic, oblique, and doubly oblique systems.

All three of the axes can be extended to represent various acute pyramids; the different forms of brachy and macro-pyramids are shown by extending the lateral axes.

Model No. 2 shows how the domes and prisms are produced from the pyramids by extending the axes to infinity.

The accompanying photographs show the axes in various positions.

Diagrams, Illustrations, &c., in frames.

1. The Bingera meteorite, in three positions and section, to show internal crystalline structure.
2. Description of the above.
3. The Deniliquin or Barratta meteorite photo.-lithographs.
4. Description of the above.
5. The Deniliquin or Barratta meteorite, showing fractured and polished surfaces.
6. Photograph of group of gold crystals, the original is in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.
7. Sketch of specimen of contorted shale, Peelwood Mine, N.S.W., two-thirds of natural size.
8. Description of the above.
9. Photo.-lithographs of enlarged sections of some N.S.W. rocks.
10. Description of the above.
11. Diagram and description of pseudo-crystalline structure.
12. Notes upon some N.S.W. minerals.
13. Figures of Moss silver, obtained by roasting silver sulphide at a low temperature.

14–16. Moss gold, obtained by roasting auriferous mispickel, from Lucknow, at a low temperature.

17. Sketches of a gold nugget from a quartz reef, Adelong, N.S.W.
18. Plan, section, and elevation of Chemical Lecture-table, designed by and constructed for Professor Liversidge, F.R.S., showing the arrangement of the gas, water, and waste and draught pipes; also of the battery connections, draught tubes, aspirators, and pipes for oxygen, hydrogen, and coal gas, which are delivered at a pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch from gasholders, connected with a cistern in the roof.

    In this table all the pipes, wires, &c., are exposed, and easily accessible for repairs and additions as required; the front panels facing the audience also slide out like shutters.
19. Photographs of models, to show the arrangement of the axes in the different systems of crystals.
20. A collection of scientific reports and papers, as per accompanying printed list.

258. LIVERSIDGE, Archibald, F.R.S, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.—List of Scientific Papers by—

Reports, &c.

1–3. Three reports to the New South Wales Government upon the quality of the Water Supply to Sydney. Parliamentary Papers, 1875 and 1876.

4. Report to the New South Wales Government upon the occurrence of the diamond in New South Wales. Parliamentary Papers and Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W., 1873.
5. Report to the New South Wales Government, upon Museums for Technology, Science, and Art; also upon Technical and Scientific Education in Great Britain and upon the Continent of Europe; as Honorary Representative Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, 1878. 267 pp., folio, 1880.
6. Report to the New South Wales Government upon the Deodorization of Town Sewage. Parliamentary Papers, 1880.
7. Report to the New South Wales Government upon coals, iron ores, limestones, copper ores, &c., 1875.
8. Report to the New South Wales Government upon auriferous and stanniferous tailings and ores, 1875.
9. Report to the New South Wales Government upon New South Wales minerals, 1876.
10. Report to the New South Wales Government upon the calorific power of New South Wales coals, 1877.

11. Report to the New South Wales Government upon New South Wales Minerals, 1877. Nos. 7 to 11 appeared in the Annual Reports of the Department for Mines, Sydney.
12. Report upon the Disease in the Sugar Cane, Queensland, 1876, 34 8vo. pp., Sydney. "The Sugar Cane," vol. 8, Manchester, England, 1876; *The Queenslander*, 1876, *Moniteur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie*, *Journal Officiel*, Oct., 1876.
13. Tables for Chemical Analysis, Sydney, the Government Printer, 1881, 24 pp., royal 8vo.

Papers in Scientific Journals, &c.

14. Nuclei and Supersaturated Saline Solutions. Chemical News, XXII. 1870, pp. 90, 92, and 97.
15. Experiments upon Supersaturated Solutions of Sodic Sulphate. Chemical News, XII. 1870, pp. 242, 244, 253, 254.
16. Dendritic Spots on Paper. Journal of the Chemical Society of London, X. 1872, pp. 646, 647.
17. Note upon Kryptophanic Acid. Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, VI. 1872, pp. 422, 425.
18. The Deniliquin or Barratta Meteorite, New South Wales. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, VI. 1872, pp 97, 103.
19. On Supersaturated Saline Solutions. Proc. Royal Society, London, xx., 1872, pp. 497, 507, and Philosophical Magazine, xlv, 1873, pp. 67–76.
20. On the Amylotic Ferment of the Pancreas. Studies from the Trinity College Physiological Laboratory i, pp. 45–51. Cambridge, 1873.
21. New Nickel Minerals from New Caledonia. Journal Chemical Society, London, 1874, pp. 613–615.
22. Nickel Minerals from New Caledonia. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, 1874, pp. 75–80.
23. Iron Ores and Coal Deposits at Wallerewang in New South Wales. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, 1874, pp. 81–91.
24. The Bingera Diamond-field, New South Wales. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, 1873, p. 91–103.
25. Examples of Pseudo-Crystallization. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, 1875, p. 152, 153.
26. The Minerals of New South Wales. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, 1875, pp. 154, 215.

CLASS 46a.—***Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.***

27. The Bingera Diamond-field. Journal Geological Society of London. 1875, pp. 489–492.

28. On the Formation of Moss Gold and Silver. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, x, 1876, pp. 125–134.

29. Fossiliferous Silicious Deposit, Richmond River, New South Wales, and the so-called *Meerschaum* from that locality. Trans. Royal Society New South Wales, x, 1876, pp. 237–239. (One plate.)

30. A remarkable instance of Contorted Slate. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, x, 1876, pp. 241–2. (Two plates.)

31. On the occurrence of Chalk in the New Britain Group of Islands. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, xi, 1877, pp. 85–91.

32. On the Hot Springs of New Zealand. Trans. Royal Society of New South Wales, xi, 1877, pp. 62–264.

33. On the Composition of Lignite, Rewa River, Fiji Islands, *Ibid*, pp. 261–262.

34. The International Congress of Geologists at Paris, 1878 Jour. Royal Society of New South Wales, 1879, pp. 35–42.

35. On the Composition of the Moa Egg-shell. Geological Magazine, London, 1880, pp. 546–548. And Trans. New Zealand Institute, 1880, pp. 225–227.

36. On New Zealand Minerals, (analyses and descriptions of.) Trans. New Zealand Institute, 1877, pp. 490–505.

27. Analyses of a Rock Specimen from New Zealand, showing the junction between Granite and Slate. *Ibid*, pp. 505–506.

38. Note on a Mineral from New South Wales, presumed to be Laumonite. Mineralogical Magazine, London, 1876; Report of Mining Department, Sydney, p. 1875.

39. On the Composition of some Wood enclosed in Basalt. Jour. Royal Society of New South Wales, xiv, 1880, pp. 155–157.

40. Analysis of Water from a Hot Spring, New Britain. *Ibid*, p. 145, *Chemical News*, 1881.

41. Analysis of Water from a Hot Spring, Fiji *Ibid*, pp. 147–148.

42. On the Composition of Cast Iron acted upon by Sea-water. *Ibid*, pp. 149–154; *Chemical News*, 1881.

43. On the Composition of some Coral Limestones. *Ibid*. pp. 159–162.

44. On the Composition of some New South Wales Coals. *Ibid*, pp. 181–212.

45. On some New South Wales Minerals. *Ibid*, pp. 213–225.
46. On some Minerals from New Caledonia. *Ibid*, pp. 227–246.
47. On Piturie: a plant chewed by the Australian blacks. *Ibid*, pp. 123, to 132.; *Chemical News*, 1881.
48. Stilbite (analysis of), from Kerguelen's Land, collected by the "Challenger" Expedition. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 1881, pp. 117–119.
49. Analysis of Queensland Sugar Plantation Soils. Jour. Chemical Society, London, March, 1881.
50. On the composition and microscopic structure of some igneous Rocks from New Britain. Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, Dec. 1880.
51. On the composition and microscopic structure of certain New South Wales Rocks. *Ibid.*
52. On the Bingera Meteorite, New South Wales. *Ibid.*
53. On the Barratta Meteorite, New South Wales. *Ibid.*
54. Analysis of a Siliceous Sulphide of Copper, from Carcoar, New South Wales. Jour. Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

259. **MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.**—Collection of Minerals from New South Wales, arranged under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and Geological Museum.

The following information is extracted from the Annual Report of the Department of Mines:—

GOLD.

The weight of gold obtained to the end of 1884 was 9,596,653 ounces, of the value of £35,724,179 5s. Except in some few localities quartz-veins have not been worked to a great depth. The deepest mine in the Colony is at Adelong, where payable quartz has been raised from a depth of 1,030 feet. Alluvial lands have in some instances been worked to a depth of 200 feet, and there are the strongest indications of deep leads in various parts where no attempt has been made to work them. Gold-mining, as hitherto carried on, has been principally confined to the working of river-beds and shallow alluvial claims and deep leads. Extensive areas of country are known to be auriferous, and it is believed that there will be ample scope for the remunerative employment of a large population in both alluvial and quartz mining. The poor success which has often attended the working of quartz-veins is largely attributable to ill-judged speculation, inexperience, and the absence of proper ore-separating and other mining appliances. Specimens of auriferous quartz and samples of alluvial gold from various Gold-fields are shown in the Exhibition. One specimen of quartz from the "Mother Shipton" Reef, at Temora, contains 258 ounces of gold.

The approximate area included within the proclaimed Gold-fields is 91,800 square miles; but, from the geological formation of the country, it is believed that the area in which payable gold deposits will be found will be greater than that now stated. From some of the reefs at Hill End crushings gave at the rate of from 30 to 2,100 ounces of gold per ton. It is known that much gold passes away in the tailings, and is lost in consequence of the imperfect appliances at present employed for the treatment of auriferous pyrites. Samples of pyritous quartz and of quartz containing auriferous antimony ores, difficult of treatment, are exhibited.

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Auriferous calcite and chlorite schist.	Perseverance Mine, Adelong.	
2	„ „	Amos Bros'. Williams Mine, Adelong.	
3	Auriferous pyritous quartz	Great Victoria Mine, Adelong.	Depth, 900 feet.
4	„ quartz with pyrites and chlorite schist.	Annett's Mine, Adelong.	
5	Auriferous quartz	Caledonian Reef, Nana Creek.	
6	„ „	„ „	
7	„ „	Lady Matilda Reef, Nana Creek.	
8	„ „	Nana Creek.	
9	„ „	Advance Australia Reef, Nana Creek.	
10	„ „	15-acre Gold-mining Co., Nana Cr.	
11	„ „	Caledonia Reef, Nana Creek.	
12	„ ferruginous quartz.	Illabo Reef, Nana Creek.	
13	Auriferous quartz	„ „	
14	„ breccia with stibnite.	Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale.	
15	Auriferous breccia	„ „	
16	„ „	„ „	
17	„ chalcedonic quartz.	Brown's Creek, near Blayney.	From a fissure which is in places 150 feet wide, in diorite. Average yield, about 3 dwts. gold per ton.
17A	Block of „ „	„ „	
18	„ „	„ „	
19	Auriferous porous ferruginous quartz.	Lockyersley	Yield, 3 dwts. gold per ton.
20	Auriferous quartz	Dayspring Reef, Currajong.	
21	„ „	Eden.	
22	„ pyritous quartz	New South Wales Band and Albion Mine, Big Hill, Mitchell's Creek.	Reef from 2 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 1 inch thick. Yield, 8 to 15 dwts. free gold per ton. Concentrated pyrites, 7 to 60 ozs. gold and 23 ozs. silver per ton.
23	„ „	„ „	„ „

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
24	Auriferous granite	Timbarra	Yield, 1 oz. gold per ton.
25	,, quartz veins...	Golden Crown Reef, Lunatic.	
26	Pyritous lode-stuff.........	Lion Reef, Lunatic	
27	Auriferous ferruginous quartz.	Caledonian Reef, Lunatic.	
28	Auriferous metallic arsenic.	Golden Crown Reef, Lunatic.	
29	Pyritous lode-stuff.........	Lunatic.	
30	Auriferous ferruginous quartz.	Mount Ephraim, Hanging Rock.	
31	,, ,,	,, ,,	
32	Auriferous ferruginous cement.	,, ,,	
33	Auriferous ferruginous quartz.	,, ,,	Showing gold.
34	,, ,,	,, ,,	Freely showing gold.
35	Auriferous breccia (calcined).	Eleanora Mine, near Armidale.	,, ,,
36	Auriferous pyritous quartz	Braidwood.	
37	,, ferruginous quartz, zinc blende, copper and iron pyrites.	,, ,,	
38	Auriferous pyritous quartz	,, ,,	
39	,, zinc blende, galena, copper, and iron pyrites.	,, ,,	
40	Auriferous quartz with copper pyrites.	,, ,,	Silver, 33 ozs. 4 dwts. per ton.
41	Auriferous ferruginous quartz.	Trunkey.	
42	Auriferous quartz	Upper Bingera.	
43	,, lode-stuff with carbonate of copper.	Red Jacket Mine, Barrier Range.	
44	Auriferous quartz	Mountain Maid Reef, Cooloongolook.	Depth, 58 feet.
45	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	
46	,, ferruginous pyritous quartz.	Lockyersley.	
47	Auriferous pyritous reef-stone.	Great Extended Mine, Forest Reefs	
48	Auriferous pyritous quartz	Watson's Reef, Murrumburrah.	Yield, gold, 27 ozs, 17½ dwts., silver, 10 ozs. 15½ dwts. per ton.
49	,, quartz	Near Adelong.	
50	,, ,, ...	New South Wales..	Showing gold.
51	,, ,, ...	Doughboy Hill, 10 miles north of Molonglo.	
52	,, pyritous quartz	Binda.	
53	,, ,,	Perico, near Eden..	Yield, 18 ozs. 15½ dwts. silver per ton.
54	,, ,,	Bell's Creek, Braidwood.	

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
55	Auriferous mispickel in calcite.	New Reform Gold-mining Co.'s Mine, Lucknow.	Depth, 300 feet.
56	Auriferous pyritous lode-stuff.	„ „	Depth, 430 feet. Yield, 100 ozs. gold and 15 ozs. silver per ton.
57	Auriferous mispickel in calcite.	„ „	Showing free gold.
58	Auriferous pyritous lode-stuff.	Cunningham Plains	
59	Auriferous mispickel......	New Reform Mine, Lucknow.	
60	„ „ in calcite	„ „	Showing free gold. Depth, 300 feet.
61	„ „ „	„ „	
62	„ „ „	„ „	
63	„ ferruginous quartz.	Slate Creek, 6 miles from Locksley.	
64	„ „	Albion Mine, Big Hill, Mitchell's Cr.	
65	„ „	Lady Matilda Reef, Nana Creek.	
66	Auriferous pyritous quartz	Magenta Reef, Wattle Flat.	
67A	Large block of diorite with auriferous quartz veins.	John Bull Claim, Nundle.	Yield, 3 to 4 ozs. gold per ton.
68A	Large block of pyritous quartz.	Great Victoria Mine, Adelong.	Depth, 900 feet. Yield, 2 ozs. gold per ton.
69A	„ „ and zinc blende.	Kurrajong Mine, Adelong.	Yield, 10 ozs. gold per ton.
70A	Large block of auriferous quartz.	Rangatira Mine, Yarrara.	Reef, 2 feet 6 inches thick; depth, 90 feet. Yield, 1½ to 2 ozs. gold per ton.
71	Auriferous pyritous quartz with zinc blende.	Kurrajong Mine, Adelong.	Yield, 10 ozs. gold per ton.
72	„ „	„ „	„ „
73	„ „	„ „	„ „ (about 50 specimens for base of gold stand).
74A	About ½ a ton of auriferous pyritous quartz with zinc blende.	„ „	Yield, 10 ozs. gold per ton.
75A	7 blocks auriferous pyritous quartz and calcite.	Challenger Gold Mine, Adelong.	Depths, 300 and 600 feet.
76A	Auriferous pyritous quartz	Great Victoria Mine, Adelong.	Depth, 900 feet. Yield, 1½ to 2 ozs. gold per ton.
77	Gold in quartz...............	Mother Shipton Reef, Temora Gold-field.	Depth, 90 feet from surface. This specimen is estimated (by specific gravity test) to contain 258·33 ozs. of gold.
78	„	„ „	Estimated to contain 41·58 ozs. of gold.
79	„	„ „	Estimated to contain 5·49 ozs. of gold.

Samples of Alluvial Gold from the undermentioned Gold-fields of New South Wales, and assayed at the Royal Mint, Sydney. Exhibited by the Minister for Mines, Sydney.

No. of Specimen.	Locality.	Specific Gravity.	Loss per cent. in melting.	Assay Report. Gold in 10,000 parts.	Assay Report. Silver in 1,000 parts.	Gross value per oz. £	s.	d.
80	Tenterfield	15·89	2·733	8905	100	3	13	11
81	Mudgee	16·89	1·713	9370	055	3	18	5
82	Tibooburra	18·33	·423	9735	020	4	2	4
83	Uralla	17·76	1·215	9550	040	4	0	3
84	Tumbarumba	15·98	2·955	9460	045	3	18	1
85	Bathurst	16·78	2·033	8865	080	3	14	0
86	Forbes	15·47	2·647	9215	075	3	16	5
87	Hill End	16·44	2·663	9445	045	3	18	2
88	Sofala	16·71	1·848	9265	070	3	17	5
89	Kiandra	15·15	3·115	9240	070	3	16	3
90	Nundle	15·00	2·642	9220	070	3	16	5
91	Bingara	14·54	5·137	8995	090	3	12	9
92	Tamworth	15·94	1·716	9355	060	3	18	3
93	Copeland	14·69	3·748	9000	090	3	13	10
94	Nerrigundah	17·75	1·395	9825	010	4	2	4
95	Murrumburrah	17·06	1·906	9470	045	3	19	0
96	Glen Innes	17·19	1·535	9435	050	3	19	0
97	Ironbarks	16·29	2·420	9420	055	3	18	3
98	Orange	16·29	2·188	9290	065	3	17	5
99	Windeyer	18·39	·995	9550	040	4	0	5
100	Temora	16·71	2·166	9575	030	3	19	7
101	Rocky River	16·70	1·423	8760	115	3	13	9
102	Adelong	17·18	1·953	9470	045	3	19	0
103	Tambaroora	17·10	1·522	9335	060	3	18	3
104	Braidwood	16·73	2·330	9455	045	3	18	7

COAL.

The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles. The principal coal-beds exist along the coast to the north and south of Sydney. The mines first opened are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply. In many districts the coal crops out on the face of the hills, and can be cheaply got by driving tunnels. The coal-shipping facilities at Newcastle are by staiths and steam and hydraulic cranes. Full descriptions of the various coal-seams worked in New South Wales have been given by Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, in the Annual Reports of the Department of Mines. Writing of the upper coal-measures in the Western District, the Government Geologist (Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S.), says: "They are 480 feet thick, resting conformably on the marine beds of the lower coal-measures, and overlaid by more than 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone. Eleven seams of coal have been counted in them; the lowest, which is 10 feet thick, lies about 25 feet above the marine beds, and is the same seam worked by the Bowenfels, Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, and Vale of Clwydd Collieries. This seam of coal crops out on the surface on the railway line near Bowenfels. It dips at a low angle of 3 to 5 degrees to the north-east, and is therefore easily worked; and as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east it will be inexhaustible for generations to come." The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised, and in 1884, 2,749,109 tons. Several seams of petroleum coal have been found, and the coal from two of them is retorted for the manufacture of "kerosene oil." Their thickness varies from 2 to 5 feet. The Hartley shale yields 160 gallons of crude oil, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, with an illuminating power equal to forty candles. The total production of coal to December 31st, 1884, was 31,261,327 tons, of the value of £15,709,291 19s. 2d., and of petroleum coal 370,217 tons, of the value of £828,198 5s. Sections and samples of the coal-seams worked in the Northern, Western, and Southern Coal-fields are exhibited.

	Water.	Volatile hydro-carbons.	Fixed carbons.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Sp. Gr.
NORTHERN COAL-FIELDS.						
1. Bituminous Coal, Australian Agricultural Company's Colliery, Newcastle	1·65	35·45	57·84	4·44	0·62	1·286
2. Bituminous Coal, New Lambton	2·61	30·62	59·56	6·72	0·49	1·29
3. ,, ,, J. & A. Brown's Colliery, Minmi	2·59	38·87	56·49	5·61	1·44	1·280
4. ,, ,, Ferndale Colliery, Tighe's Hill, Newcastle	2·10	36·22	57·24	3·84	0·60	1·296
5. Bituminous Coal, Lambton Colliery, near Newcastle	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. ,, ,, Newcastle Colliery Co., Newcastle	2·14	36·70	55·82	4·15	1·12	1·308
7. ,, ,, Newcastle-Wallsend Colliery	2·20	34·21	58·60	4·28	0·62	1·347
8. ,, ,, Co-operative Colliery, Plattsburg	2·45	34·38	58·24	4·20	0·73	1·310
9. Cannel Coal, Leconfield	1·60	44·82	45·18	8·40	..	..
10. Bituminous Coal, Gragin, New England	3·35	51·61	34·71	10·33	0·50	1·28
11. ,, ,, Toose's Block, Ashford	1·40	20·50	71·94	6·16	0·52	1·35
SOUTHERN COAL-FIELD.						
12. Bituminous Coal, Berrima Coal Mine	1·90	29·70	50·82	17·58	0·24	1·39
13. ,, ,, Meryla	1·77	24·11	51·62	22·50	0·35	1·42
14. ,, ,, Mittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Semi-bituminous Coal, Nattai Coal Seam, parish Jellore, County Camden	1·25	17·05	64·02	17·68	0·60	1·42
16. Bituminous Coal, Joadja, near Berrima	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. ,, ,, Berrima Colliery	1·90	29·70	50·82	17·58	0·24	1·39
18. Semi-bituminous Coal, Bundanoon	1·00	29·70	50·82	17·58	0·24	1·39
19. Bituminous Coal, Martin's Coal Mine, Mittagong River	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. ,, ,, Dixon's Seam, Smith Creek, 6 miles from Mittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Splint Coal, Ringwood	1·62	29·40	56·82	12·16	0·30	1·50
22. ,, Levick's Seam, Parish Jellore, County Camden	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Splint Coal, Eric Colliery	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. ,, Pigeon-house Mountain	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. ,, Ulladulla	1·76	32·06	56·38	9·80	1·24	1·351
26. Bituminous Coal, head of Clyde River	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Anthracite, Mittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..
WESTERN COAL-FIELD.						
28. Splint Coal, Lithgow Valley Colliery	1·95	34·18	52·34	10·12	1·41	1·329
29. ,, Vale of Clwydd ,,	2·15	35·02	52·36	9·72	0·75	1·328
30. ,, Bowenfels ,,	2·36	28·35	56·54	11·40	1·35	1·399
31. ,, Eskbank ,,	2·70	28·78	57·88	9·88	0·76	1·329
32. ,, Cooerwull ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. ,, Ballimore, near Dubbo	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Bituminous Coal, from thin seams in Hawkesbury sandstones, Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

SHALE.	Water.	Volatile hydro-carbons.	Fixed carbons.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Sp. Gr.
35. Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, Doughboy Hollow, Hunter River	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, Hartley	82·	24	4·97	12·79	..	1·238
37. " " Joadja	82·	50	6·50	11·00	..	..
38. " " head of Clyde River	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. " " with jet, Hartley	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. " " Rylestone	0·13	36·14	36·13	27·60	..	1·32
41. " " Capertee	0·75	67·09	8·66	23·50	..	1·18
42. " " "	0·75	68·25	20·48	10·52	..	..
43. " " near Capertee	0·34	48·56	8·70	42·40	..	1·37
44. " " Blackheath	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. Inferior Graphite, Undercliff Station, New England	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIN.

The approximate area of the Tin-fields in New South Wales is 5,440,000 acres. According to the official report of Harrie Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for Mines, the value of the total production of the tin to the end of 1884 amounts to £6,519,177. The tin ore therefore ranks next in importance to gold and coal as a source of wealth to the Colony. The existence of tin in New South Wales was known for many years, but it was not till 1871 that any attempt was made to turn this mineral to account as a marketable commodity. The most extensive deposits of ore have been found in the northern portion of the Colony, but tin has also been discovered in other districts. The value of the tin obtained in 1872 was £47,703; in 1873 the value amounted to £334,436, in 1882 to £833,461, and in 1884 to £521,587. The ore has hitherto been obtained in the beds of watercourses, and it is separated from the gravel by sluicing. In some localities extremely rich deposits of drift tin have been found in the beds of ancient streams, at a depth from 60 to 200 feet below the surface. Valuable lodes or reefs have also been discovered, and in some places crushing machinery has been erected to extract the ore. The tin-bearing granites of New South Wales belong to the same geological era as those of Cornwall. Many years will elapse before the ground now being worked will be exhausted.

In the Vegetable Creek Tin-field alone, only about 3 miles of the deep leads have been worked out since their discovery in 1873, and it has been estimated that there are 46 miles in length of deep leads yet to be worked, as shown on the geological map (exhibited) of that tin-field by Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Numerous specimens of both lode and stream tin ore are exhibited, showing the different forms in which this mineral has been found in New South Wales, also four tons of refined tin in ingot, bar, and grain.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Block of lode tin ore.	Poolamacca, Barrier Range.	
2	" " ...	Dolcoath Mine, Glen Creek, New England.	Lode 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide.
3	" " ...	Ottery Lode, Tent Hill, New England.	Lode 2 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. wide.
4	" " ...	King Tin Mine, Pheasant Creek, New England.	
5	" " ...	Mole Table Land, New England, from near surface.	Lode 2 ft. thick.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.		Remarks.
6	Block of lode tin ore.	Glen Creek, New England.........		Near surface.
7	,, ,, ...	Butler's Lode, Mole Table Land, New England.		Depth, 25 ft.; lode, 4 ft. thick.
8	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		From surface.
9	,, ,, ...	Torrington Tin Lode, Mole Table Land, New England.		Depth, 60 ft.; lode, 2 ft. thick.
10	,, ,, ..	Flannery's Creek, Stannifer.		
11	,, ,, ...	Bischoff Mine, Stannifer.		
12	Block of stanniferous cement.	Vegetable Creek, New England		
13	,, ,, ...	Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, New England.		
14	,, ,, ...	Cubis Block, Vegetable Creek.		
15	,, ,, ...	Hall Bros., Kangaroo Flat, New England.		
16	,, ,, ...	Kangaroo Flat, New England.		
17	Small specimen of lode tin ore.	Butler's Lode, Mole Table Land, New England.		From surface; lode, 4 ft.
18	,, ,, ...	Block No. 2, Glen Creek		Surface.
19	,, ,, ...	New England.		
20	,, ,, ...	Torrington Tin Lode, Mole Table Land, New England.		Lode, 2 ft. thick.
21	,, ,, ...	Ford and Company's Lode, Black Swamp, New England.		
22	Lode tin ore......	New England.		
23	,, ...	Graney's Lode, The Gulf, New England.		Depth, 14 ft.; lode, 2 ft. thick.
24	,, ...	Elliott & Co.'s Lode, Vegetable Creek,	New England.	
25	,, ...	Gulf Lode,		
26	,, ...	The Grampians,		
27	,, (in greisen).	Newstead,		
28	Lode tin ore......	Ding Dong; parish, Parkes; county, Gough,		
29	,, ...	New England.		
30	,, ...	Mole Tin-mining Company,		
31	,, ...	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Table Land, New England.		Depth, 35 ft.; lode, 3 ft. thick.
32	,, ...	Mole Tin Mine,	New England.	
33	,, ...	King Tin-mining Company, Pheasant Creek,		
34	,, (with fluor.-spar.)	Dougherty's Lode, Tingha,		
35	Lode tin ore......	New England.		
36	,, ...	Portion 112; parish, Cope's Creek; county, Hardinge,		
37	,, ...	Dougherty's Lode, near Tingha,		
38	,, ...	Bates & Party's No. 3 shaft, Mole Table Land,		
39	,, ...	New England,		
40	,, ...	Bolitho Mine,		

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.		Remarks.
41	Lode Tin Ore ...	Gulf Lode,	New England.	
42	,, ...	,,		
43	,, ...	Elliott & Co.'s Lode, Vegetable Creek,		
44	,, ...	Ottery's Lode, Tent Hill,		
45	,, ...	Ford & Co.'s Lode, Black Swamp,		
46	,, ...	Old Gulf Lode,		
47	,, ...	Dougherty's Lode, near Tingha,		
48	,, ...	The Grampians,		
49	,, ...	Dutchman's Lode, Mole Table Land,		
50	,, ...	Trewhella & Co.'s Lode,		
51	,, ...	New England.		
52	,, ...	Tingha,		
53	,, ...	Hall's Claim, The Grampians,		
54	,, ...	,, ,,		
55	,, ...	Gulf Stream Mine,		
56	,, ...	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Table Land, New England.		Lode, 3 ft. thick.
57	,, ...	New England.		
58	,, ...	Dougherty's Lode, near Tingha,	New England.	
59	,, ...	7 miles from Tenterfield,		
60	,, ...	Bismarck Tin-mine, Tingha,		
61	,, ...	,, ,,		
62	,, ...	,, ,,		
63	,, ...	New England.		
64	,, ...	The Grampians,		
65	,, ...	Mole Table Land,		
66	,, ...	The Grampians,		
67	,, ...	Dividing Range between Graveyard and Vegetable Creeks,		
68	,, (with fluor-spar).	Dougherty's, Tingha,		
69	Lode Tin Ore ...	Bismarck Tin-mine, Tingha,		
70	,, ...	Tingha,		
71	,, ...	King Tin-mine, Pheasant's Creek,		
72	,, ...	Gulf Mine,		
73	,, ...	Tingha,		
74	,, ...	,,		
75	,, ...	,,		
76	,, ...	Chapman & Anderson's Lode, Glen Creek,		
77	,, ...	Brown's Gully,		
78	,, ...	Dutchman's Lode,		
79	,, ...	Coghlan and Clifford's Mine, The Gulf,		
80	,, ...	New England.		
81	,, ...	Tingha,		
82	,, ...	New England.		

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.		Remarks.
83	Lode Tin Ore ...	Pheasant's Creek,	New England.	
84	,, ...	New England.		
85	,, ...	Blair's Reef, Land's End, Vegetable Creek,		
86	Stanniferous cement.	Hall Bros.' Mine, Kangaroo Flat, Vegetable Creek,		
87	,, ,, ..	,, ,, ,,		
88	,, ,, ...	Vegetable Creek,		
89	,, ,, ...	Brickwood Mine, Tingha,		
90	,, ,, ...	Lady Mary Mine, Stannifer,		
91	,, ,, ..	New England.		
92	,, ,, ...	Hutton's Reef; parish, Darby; county, Hardinge,		
93	,, ,, ...	Brickwood Mine, Tingha,		
94	,, ,, ...	Vegetable Creek,		
95	Lode Tin Ore ...	New England.		
96	Stanniferous cement.	Rose Valley, Vegetable Ck.,		
97	,, ,, ...	Stannifer,		
98	,, ,, ...	,,		
99	,, ,, ...	,,		
100	,, ,, ...	New England.		
101	Stream tin ore...	Black Swamp, Mole Table Land,		
102	,, ,, ...	9-mile Creek, Vegetable Ck.,		
103	,, ,, ...	Big Ben Creek,		
104	,, ,, ...	T. Moore & Co's. Mine, Tent Hill,		
105	,, ,, ...	New England.		
106	Tin ore	Dutchman's Lode, Mole Table Land,		
107	Stream tin ore..	Tent Hill, Vegetable Creek,		
108	,, ...	9-mile Creek,		
109	,, ...	Bark Hut Creek, Mole Table Land,		
110	,, ...	Tent Hill, Vegetable Creek,		
111	,, ...	Bark Hut Creek,		
112	,, ...	Rose Valley, Deep Lead, Vegetable Creek,		
113	,, ...	3-mile Creek, Vegetable Ck.,		
114	,, ...	3-mile Creek, Grampians, Vegetable Creek,		
115	,, ...	Y Waterholes, Vegetable Ck.,		
116	,, ...	Glen Creek,		
117	,, ...	,,		
118	,, ...	Bing's Creek, Mole Table Land,		
119	,, ...	Battery Creek, 9-mile, Vegetable Creek,		
120	Stream tin ore...	Black Swamp, Vegetable Ck.,		
121	,, ,, ...	Glen Creek, ,,		
122	,, ,, ...	Vegetable Creek,		
123	Tin ore	Dutchman's Gully, ,,		
124	Stream tin ore...	Gulf Stream Mine, ,,		

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.		Remarks.
125	Tin ore............	New England.	New England.	
126	Stream tin ore...	Kangaroo Flat, Vegetable Ck.		
127	Tin ore............	Cow Flat, Black Swamp, Vegetable Creek,		
128	Stream tin ore...	The Pound, Vegetable Ck.,		
129	,, ,, ...	New England.		
130	,, ,, ...	,,		
131	,, ,, (pebbles).	,,		
132	Tin stone pebbles	Vegetable Creek,		
133	,, ,, ...	,,		
134	,, ,, ...	Cadell & Hall's Mine, Nuggetty Gully, The Gulf,		
135	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
136	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
137	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
138	,, ,, ...	Butchart's Reef,		
139	,, ,, ...	,,		
140	,, ,, ...	,,		
141	,, ,, ...	,,		
142	Large block of lode tin ore.	Dolcoath Mine, New England ...		Depth, 12 ft.; lode, 10 ft. thick.
143	Lode tin ore......	Maryland Tin-mines, ,,		
144	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
145	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
146	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
147	,, ,, ...	Poolamacca, Barrier Range.		
148	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,		
149	Stream tin ore...	Wylie Creek, New England.		
150	,, ,, ...	Dividing Range between Ruby and Herding Yard Creeks, New England.		
151	,, ,, ...	Ruby Creek, New England.		
152	,, ,, ...	Vegetable Creek, ,,		
153	,, ,, (surface).	Glen Creek, ,,		
154	Stream tin ore...	Lottery Creek, ,,		
155	4 tons refined tin,	in ingots, bar, and grain, New England.		

COPPER.

Several copper lodes are being worked in the Colony; the principal ones are the Cobar, Nymagee, Mount Hope. Thompson's Creek, and Balara. Samples of the characteristic ores are exhibited, together with 4 tons of metallic copper in ingots. The value of the production of copper during 1884 was £416,179, and the value of the total production to the end of 1884 amounts to £4,531,665. The approximate area of cupriferous country in New South Wales is 6,713 square miles.

1. Malachite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
2. Do do
3. Do do
4. Do do
5. Do do
6. Do do

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

7. Malachite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
8. Do and chessylite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
9. Chessylite, do
10. Malachite and redruthite, New Mount Hope Copper-mine.
11. Do do
12. Do do
13. Do do
14. Do chessylite, Girilambone Copper-mine.
15. Do do
16. Do Eugowra.
17. Do Girilambone.
18. Do (in thin veins) New Mount Hope.
19. Do Wellington Common.
20. Malachite do
21. Do do
22. Malachite and chessylite, do
23. Do Nymagee Copper-mine.
24. Do Bobby Whitlow Copper-mine, near Bingera.
25. Malachite and oxide of copper, Parkes District.
26. Do (earthy), Molonglo.
27. Do do
28. Do and chessylite, Cooroowong, 12 miles from Delegate.
29. Do cuprite, Great Blayney Copper-mine.
30. Do do Eulonglo.
31. Do chalcopyrite, Sommer's Mine, near Carcoar.
32. Tenorite, Blayney.
33. Do do.
34. Cuprite and malachite, Girilambone.
35. Do a little malachite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
36. Do do do
37. Do do and chessylite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
38. Cuprite and a little malachite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
39. Do do do
40. Do do
41. Do do
42. Do do
43. Do malachite, and native copper do
44. Do do do do
45. Do and malachite, Girilambone Copper-mine.
46. Do do do
47. Do do do
48. Do do do
49. Do malachite, and chessylite, New Mount Hope Copper-mine.

50. Cuprite and carbonates of copper, Blayney Copper-mine.
51. Redruthite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
52. Do do
53. Do do
54. Do do
55. Do and chalcopyrite, Nymagee Copper-mine.
56. Do do do
57. Do do do
58. Chalcopyrite, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
59. Do Nymagee Copper-mine.
60. Do Cootalantra, 18 miles from Cooma.
61. Do Nymagee Copper-mine.
62. Do Currawong Copper-mine, Willeroo, Lake George.
63. Do Cheshire Copper-mine, Cudgegong.
64. Do do do
65. Auriferous copper ore, Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
66. Do do do
67. Native copper, Newton's Shaft Blayney.
68. Do Cobar.
69. Large block of cuprite, Great Cobar Copper-mine, } 38-fathom
70. Do do } level.
71. Redruthite, Great Cobar Copper-mine, 25-fathom level.
72. Do do 38 do
73. Chalcopyrite, do 70 do
74. Malachite, New Mount Hope.
75. Small specimens of malachite and redruthite, Eugowra.
76. Do do do
77. Malachite and chessylite (from cap of lode), Dungowan Copper-mine, Nundle.
78. Block of surface ore—malachite and chessylite in ironstone, Kurrajong Copper-mine, Dungowan, Nundle.
79. Four tons of refined copper, in ingots, from Cobar.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Valuable lodes have been found in various parts of New South Wales. Previous to the year 1884 the mines at Boorook were the principal ones worked. The value of the silver produced in the Colony during 1883 amounted to £18,563; but in 1884 the argentiferous lead lodes of the Silverton district, in the Barrier Ranges, near the western boundary of the Colony, were opened, and from them, during 1885, silver and silver-lead ore to the value of £108,281 was exported. During 1885 the quantity of ore furnaced at the Sunny Corner Mine, in the Bathurst district was 24,547 tons, producing 634,016 ozs. of silver and 6,413 ozs. of gold. The value of the silver and silver-lead ore produced in New South Wales during the ten years ending 31st December, 1885, amounted to £400,500. Much of the silver-lead ore raised in the Silverton district was shipped to Europe for treatment; but latterly, both at Silverton and at Sunny Corner, smelting-works have been established. Several lodes, one of which extends for 1 mile in length, containing rich silver ore, chiefly *fahlerz*, associated with galena and blende, are now being opened in the Vegetable Creek district. Metallic silver in ingot is exhibited from the Sunny Corner Silver-mine, Mitchell, and from the Barrier Range Silver-mining Co., Silverton.

1. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode), depth 120 feet, Sunny Corner Silver Mine, Mitchell.
2. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode); depth, 150 feet; Sunny Corner Silver Mine, Mitchell.
3. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at surface); Sunny Corner Silver Mine, Mitchell.
4. Do do do
5. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at 90 feet); Sunny Corner Silver Mine, Mitchell.
6. Do do do
7. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at surface); Tonkin's lease, Mitchell.
8. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at 95 feet depth) Nevada Mine, Mitchell.
9. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at 70 feet depth); Silver King Mine, Mitchell.
10. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at 75 feet depth); Unsworth's 40-acre lease, Tuena, near Peelwood. Assay—silver, 29 ozs. 8 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton).
11. Do do do
12. Large block of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode at 50 feet); J. Maguire's 20-acre lease, near Tuena. Assay—silver, 43 ozs. 5½ dwts.; gold, 3 dwts. per ton.

13. 14. 15. 16. Blocks of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode); average width of lode from surface to 198 feet, 19 inches; yield, up to 60 ozs. silver and 11 ozs. gold per ton; Moruya Silver-mine.

17. 18. Blocks of argentiferous lode-stuff (general average of lode); Little Plant Mine, near Emmaville. Assays—up to 500 ozs. silver per ton.

19 to 34. Small specimens of general average argentiferous lode-stuff, Sunny Corner Mine, Mitchell.

35 to 42. Small specimens of general average argentiferous lode-stuff, Tonkin's lease, Mitchell.

43 to 61. Small specimens of general average argentiferous lode-stuff, Nevada Silver-mine, Mitchell.

62 to 73. Small specimens of general average argentiferous lode-stuff, Bull-dog Mine, Mitchell.

74 to 81. Small specimens of general average of lode-stuff, Little Plant Silver-mine, near Emmaville.

82 to 93. Small specimens of general average of lode-stuff, Big Plant Silver-mine, near Emmaville.

94 to 125. Small specimens of general average of lode-stuff, Golden Age Lode, Boorook Silver-mines.

126. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Boorook Silver-mines. Yield—silver, 212·36 ozs.; gold, 2·50 ozs., per ton.

127. Do do do

128. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Boorook Silver-mine. Yield—silver, 128·50 ozs. per ton.

129. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Addison's Lode. Yield—silver, 490·00 ozs.; gold, 11·40 ozs., per ton.

130. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Addison's Lode. Yield—silver, 522·65 ozs.; gold, 5·00, per ton.

131. 132. 133. General average lode-stuff, Silver King Mine, Mitchell.

134. Argentiferous and auriferous quartz and mispickel, Moruya Silver-mines.

135. Argentiferous quartz and mispickel, Moruya Silver-mines.

136. Do do do

137. Argentiferous quartz, zinc blende, and galena, Moruya Silver-mines.

138. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Bull-dog Mine, Mitchell.

139. Do do Nevada, do

140. Do sulphides of iron, copper, and lead, Sunny Corner Mine, Mitchell.

141. Argentiferous galena, Mylora, near Yass.

142. Do carbonate of lead, Goulburn district.

143. Do quartz and galena, Mount Grosvenor, near Bathurst. Assay—silver, 76 ozs. 15 dwts. 8 grs. per ton.

144. 145. Argentiferous mispickel and galena, with fahlerz, Little Plant Mine, near Emmaville. Assay—up to 500 ozs. silver, per ton.

146. 147. 148. Argentiferous surface ore with fahlerz, Little Plant Mine, near Emmaville. Yield—92 ozs. silver per ton.

149. Ferruginous carbonate and sulphide of lead, Melrose Road, near Condobolin. Assay—silver, 70 ozs. 4½ dwts. per ton; lead, 60·2 per cent.

Class 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

150. Argentiferous lead and copper ore, Melrose, Lachlan district.
151. Do lode-stuff, Captain's Flat, Molonglo.
152. Do ferruginous lode-stuff, Great Abbott Mine, Melrose. Yield—silver, 49 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton; gold, 4 dwts. per ton; lead, 53 per cent.
153. Do do do
154. Argentiferous copper ore, Captain's Flat, Molonglo.
155. Do galena, iron and arsenical pyrites, parish Gordon, county Gough.
156. Argentiferous ferruginous galena, Everton, near Burrowa. Assay—silver, 277 ozs. 9 dwts.; gold, 2 dwts. 11 grs. per ton; depth, 60 feet; lode, 3 feet thick.
157. Do do do
158. Argentiferous carbonate of lead and copper and oxide of iron, Costigan's Mount, near Tuena.
159. Argentiferous carbonate of lead, Peelwood.
160. Do galena and fluor-spar, Mylora, near Yass.
161. Do do do
162. Do do do
163. Do lode-stuff, Silver King Mine, Boorook.
164. Do ferruginous schist, Sewell's Creek, 9 miles from Rockley. Assay—silver, 12 ozs. 10½ dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
165. Argentiferous quartz, mispickel, and galena, 37 miles N.E. of Kempsey.
166. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Golden Age Lode, Boorook.
167. Do quartz and galena, Queanbeyan. Assay—silver, 28 ozs. 11½ dwts. per ton.
168. Argentiferous zinc blende, pyrites, and galena, Wiseman's Creek.
169. Argentiferous galena, Rudder's lease, Warrell Creek.
170. Do do do
171. Do Umberumberka Silver-mine.
172. Do lode-stuff, Apollyon Mine, Silverton.
173. Do galena, Sinclair Silver-mine do
174. Do do do
175. Do lode-stuff (showing chloride of silver), Hen and Chickens Mine, Lake's Camp, Barrier Range.
176. Argentiferous lode-stuff, (surface) M'Isaac's Mine, Lake's Camp, Barrier Range.
177. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Melrose.
178. Do do Mount Gipps, Barrier Range.
179. Do carbonate of lead, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
180. Do do Meeche's Blow, Lake's Camp, Barrier Range.

181. Argentiferous ferruginous carbonates of lead, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
182. Argentiferous ferruginous lode-stuff, Manola Lode, near Mount Gipps, Barrier Range.
183. Argentiferous galena with carbonates of lead and copper, Hercules Mine, Umberumberka, Barrier Range.
184. Argentiferous ferruginous carbonate of lead, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
185. Argentiferous cupriferous lode-stuff, M'Grath's Lode, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
186. Argentiferous carbonates of lead and copper, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
187. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Goat Hill Mine, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
188. Argentiferous galena, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
189. Do do do
190. Do do do
191. Do do do
192. Do and carbonate of lead, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.
193. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Silver King, Mitchell.
194. Do do do
195. Do carbonates of lead and copper, Nevada, Mitchell.
196. Do sulphides of lead, copper, and iron, Sunny Corner Silver-mine, Mitchell.
197. Argentiferous ferruginous lode-stuff, Tonkin's lease, Mitchell.
198. Do do do
199. 200. Do carbonate of lead, J. M'Guire's 20-acre lease, near Tuena. Assay—silver, 43 ozs. 5½ dwts.; gold, 3 dwts. per ton.
201. 202. Argentiferous ferruginous carbonates of lead and copper, Unsworth's 40-acre lease, near Peelwood. Assay—silver, 29 ozs. 8 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
203. 204. Argentiferous lode-stuff (with chloride of silver), Night Dream Silver-mine, Barrier Range. Depth, 16 feet; yield, 11,000 ozs. silver per ton.
205. 206. 207. Argentiferous lode-stuff, Black Prince Mine, Barrier Range. Lode, 4 feet 6 inches thick; depth, 8 feet; average assay from 3½ tons, sent to Frieberg; gold, 1 dwt. 16 grs. per ton; silver, 99 ozs. per ton; lead, 64 per cent.
208. 209. Argentiferous lode-stuff, "Pinnacles," Barrier Range. Average assay—silver, 78 ozs. per ton.
210. Large block of silver ore, locally known as a "slug," containing a large proportion of chlorobromide of silver, Uno Mine, Silverton, Barrier Range; weight, 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 6¼ lbs.

211. Chlorobromide of silver, from Messrs. Morris Bros. and Nolan's "Treasure Mine," Silverton, from a depth of 120 feet on the underlay; weight, 25 lbs.
212. Do do weight, 23 lbs.
213. Do do do 22½ lbs.
214. Blocks of argentiferous galena, Gypsy Girl Mine, Barrier Range.
215. Do do Homeward Bound Mine, Barrier Range.
216. Do do Bonanza Mine, Barrier Range.
217. Do do Comstock Mine, Barrier Range.
218. Carbonate of copper with thin veins of chlorobromide of silver, from War Dance Mine, near Purnamoota, Barrier Range. Assay—about 6,800 ozs. silver per ton, and 10 per cent. of copper.
219. Argentiferous lode-stuff from One-tree Hill Mine, Barrier Range, No. 3 shaft; depth, 8 feet.
220. Ingot of metallic silver, Sunny Corner Mine, Mitchell.
221. Do do Barrier Range S. M. Co., Silverton.

IRON, MANGANESE, AND CHROMIUM.

Important deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to coal and limestone in several parts of the Colony. Furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., have been erected at Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron. Hæmatite, magnetic, chrome, and other iron ores are shown in the mineral collection. The ore found at Mittagong, in the Southern District, contains about 66 per cent. of iron. Speaking of the deposits of iron ore at Wallerawang, Professor Liversidge says:—"They contain two varieties of iron—magnetite, or the magnetic oxide of iron, and the brown hæmatite or goethite—the hydrated oxide; then in addition to these there are the deposits of the so-called clay bands which are interstratified with the coal measures. These clay bands are not what are usually known as clay iron ores in England. They are brown hæmatites, var. limonite, while the English clay iron ores are impure carbonates of iron, which seldom contain much more than 30 per cent of metallic iron, against some 50 per cent. contained by the hæmatites. A highly ferruginous garnet rock accompanies the veins of magnetite; this garnet rock is very rich in iron, and it will probably be found advantageous to smelt it with the other ores, not only on account of the large percentage of metal which it contains, but also on account of the increased fluidity it would impart to the slag." The approximate area of iron ore deposits is 1,400 square miles. The value of the iron raised to end of December, 1884, amounts to £206,060 11s. 6d.

Large deposits of manganese oxide and chromite have been found, but they have not yet been systematically worked.

1.	Brown hematite	(bog ore),	Mittagong,	equal to 47·86 per cent of metallic iron.
2.	Do	do	do	
3.	Do	do	do	equal to 40·32 per cent. of metallic iron.
4.	Do	do	do	
5.	Do	do	do	equal to 47·86 per cent. of metallic iron.
6.	Do	do	do	
7.	Do	do	do	

8.	Brown hematite,	Atkinson's Mine, near Berrima.	equal to 47·2 per cent. of metallic iron.
9.	Do		
10.	Do	Mittagong	equal to 56 per cent. of metallic iron.
11.	Do	do	
12.	Do	do	
13.	Do	do	
14.	Do	do	
15.	Do	do	
16.	Do	(bog ore), Waite's property, Mittagong, equal to 52·9 per cent. of metallic iron.	
17.	Do	do Chapple's property, near Mittagong, equal to 22·26 per cent. of metallic iron.	
18.	Do	Clarence Siding.	
19.	Do	Newbridge Siding, 8 miles from Blayney.	
20.	Do		
21.	Do		
22.	Do		
23.	Do	Wallerawang.	
24.	Do		
25.	Do	Mount Victoria.	
26.	Do	Brown's Gap, 1 mile from Eskbank.	
27.	Do		
28.	Do		
29.	Do	Piper's Flat.	
30.	Do	Mount Wilson.	
31.	Do	7 miles north of Manly.	
32.	Do	near Goulburn, equal to 56·42 per cent. of metallic iron.	
33.	Do	Lake George.	
34.	Do	Willeroo, Lake George.	
35.	Do	(manganiferous	Joppa, near Goulburn, equal to 48·60 per cent. of metallic iron.
36.	Do	do	
37.	Do	do	
38.	Do	(nodule), Tingha.	
39.	Red hematite,	Tingha.	
40.	Goethite,	6 miles north of Capertee.	
41.	Specular iron	Binalong.	
42.	Do		
43.	Do		
44.	Do		
45.	Do		
46.	Do	8 miles west of Yass.	
47.	Do	23 miles north of Silverton.	
48.	Magnetite,	Wallerawang, equal to	
49.	Do	Braidwood District.	
50.	Garnet iron ore,	Wallerawang.	

51. Chromite, near Armidale.
52. Do Upper Bingera.
53. Do
54. Do } Tamworth Chrome Iron Company.
55. Block of chromite
56. Block of brown hematite,
57. Do do
58. Do do } Mittagong.
59. Do do
60. Do do Clarence Siding, Blue Mountains.
61. Do do Hartley Vale, do
62. Do chromite, 20 miles from Young.
63. Do specular iron, Binalong.
64. Do Manganese oxide, Back Creek, 5 miles from Rockley.
65. Do do Fisher's property, Nundle.
66. Do chromite, Nundle.
67. Blocks of brown hematite (on trophy) from Brown's Creek.
68. Magnetic iron ore from H. Glasson's property, Brown's Creek.

ANTIMONY AND ZINC.

Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of the Colony. The principal lodes occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, and Cudgegong Districts. Those on the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, traverse sedimentary rocks of Devonian age. The ores, consisting of oxide and sulphide of antimony, occur in irregular bunches, occasionally of considerable size, associated with quartz, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes.

The lodes near Armidale and Cudgegong are payably auriferous, gold being visible both in the quartz and in the sulphide of antimony. Samples of these auriferous ores are included in the collections exhibited.

The value of antimony exported to the end of 1884 is £57,921.

Zinc blende is of frequent occurrence in the auriferous and other veins, but has not hitherto been found in sufficient quantity to pay.

1. Stibnite, Carangula Antimony Company, Macleay River.
2. Do do do
3. Do do do
4. Do do do
5. Do do do 60 ft. level.
6. Do do do do
7. Do do do
8. Do do do
9. Stibnite, Carangula Antimony Company, Macleay River, 100-acre block.
10. Do do do do
11. Do Bolt's Lease, Carangula, Macleay River.
12. Do Carangula Antimony Company, Macleay River.
13. Do do do

14. Stibnite, Carangula Antimony Company, Macleay River.
15. Do do do
16. Do do do
17. Do Gara, near Armidale.
18. Do do
19. Do do
20. Do Cudgegong.
21.
22.
23. Do (Auriferous) Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mining Co., Hillgrove, near Armidale.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29. Do (Auriferous) Razorback, 18 miles from Capertee. Gold, 3 to 3½ ozs., per ton (average yield, antimony, 60 per cent.
30.
31. Stibnite and cervantite, Coolongolook.
32.
33. Do (auriferous). Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mining Co., Hillgrove.
34. Cervantite, Cudgegong.
35. Do and stibnite, Carangula.
36. Cervantite, Carangula.
37. Native antimony in calcite, (auriferous), New Reform Gold-mining Company, Lucknow.
38.
39.
40.
41.
42.
43.
44.
45.
46.
47.
48.
49.
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.
55.
56.
57.
58. Auriferous stibnite, (showing free gold) Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mining Company, Hillgrove, near Armidale. Average yield of gold from 1,443 tons crushed, 12 dwts. 2 grs. fine gold per ton.

59. } Block of stibnite, Carangula.
60. }
61. }
62. } Stibnite, Oakenville Creek, Nundle.
63. }
64. Zinc blende and pyrites from Pye's Creek, yielding from about 10 ozs. to 20 ozs. of silver per ton, and metallic zinc 25·5 per cent.

DIAMONDS.

Diamond-mining in New South Wales is likely to become of much importance.

Twelve thousand (12,000) diamonds have been obtained up to the present time, chiefly from the tertiary gravels and recent drifts in the Bingera, Inverell, and Cudgegong Districts, besides a few from the neighbourhood of Mittagong, Wellington, and Uralla.

The principal minerals associated with the diamonds are, gold, garnets, wood-tin, brookite, magnetite, ilmenite, tourmaline, zircon, sapphire, ruby, adamantine, spar, barklyite, common corundum, and a peculiar lavender-coloured variety, quartz, topaz, magnesite, and nodules of limonite.

The largest diamond weighed 16·2 grains, or about 5⅜ carats.

A diamond from Bingera used in one of the Government Diamond Drills bored 1,267 feet through sandstone and conglomerate, without fracture.

Samples of the diamonds and of the drift in which they occur are exhibited.

Precious Stones and Gems with Associated Minerals.

1. Diamondiferous wash, Crydie and Party's claim, Bingera.
2. Do do do (depth 30ft.)
3. Tailings from diamond washing, Bates and Party's claim, Bingera
4. Do from Australian Diamond-mining Company, Bingera.
5. Diamondiferous wash (6 ft. thick), Butler's Selection, 6 miles west of Bingera.
6. Do gravel (sifted), Bingera Diamond-mining Company.
7. Tailings from box of Roger's machine, Bingera Diamond-field.
8. Do from washing-machine, Australian Diamond-mining Company, Bingera.
9. Clay from diamondiferous drift, Bingera.
10. Diamonds washed from Tertiary drift, Bingera.
11. Diamondiferous drift from Pine Ridge, Inverell (Tertiary).
12. Do do do do.
13. Topaz and tourmaline, washed from diamondiferous drift, Pine Ridge, Inverell.
14. Diamonds washed from Tertiary drift, Crown Jewel Mine, Pine Ridge, Inverell.
15. Diamondiferous drift, Mittagong Diamond-field.
16. Gem sand, chiefly zircons, from do.

17. Common emerald (green beryl), Vegetable Creek.
18. Oriental emerald (green sapphire)
19. Sapphires from Tertiary drift
20. White topaz do ...
21. Pale-blue topaz do ... New England.
22. Zircons & garnets do ...
23. Tourmaline do ...
24. Gem sand do ...
25. Do do Walcha.
26. Do do New South Wales.
27. Gems—miscellaneous, do do.
28. Rock crystal, Dutchman Tin-mine, New England.
29. Quartz crystals, chiefly in double hexagonal pyramids, New South Wales.
30. Carnelian, New South Wales.
31. Agates, New England.
32. Common opal (brown), The Battery, Lachlan River.
33. Opalized wood, New South Wales.
34. Do do.
35. Common opal (green) do.
36. Jasper (red) do.
37. Black sand, chiefly black spinel (pleonaste), and titaniferous iron ore (ilmenite), New England.
38. Do do do.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth ores have been found in the tin-bearing drifts, and also in lodes at Silent Grove, The Gulf (in the Vegetable Creek district), Kingsgate and Hogue's Creek, near Glen Innes, Elsmore, Tenterfield, Adelong, and Mount Gipps in the Barrier Range.

At Kingsgate a lode is reported to be 6 ft. to 8 ft. wide, from which samples of metallic bismuth have been taken weighing from 1 to 50 lbs. Samples of the ores from this locality are shown in the collection.

Bismuth and Molybdenum.

1. Carbonate of bismuth in lode stuff, Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
2. Do and oxide of bismuth do do do
3. Do of bismuth do, Silent Grove, New England.
4. Do do do, Mount Gipps, Barrier Range.
5. Native bismuth with molybdenite in lode stuff, from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes.
6. Do do do
7. Do do do

8. Native bismuth coated with oxide and a little carbonate of bismuth ...
9. Sulphide, oxide, and carbonate of bismuth
10. Do do do
11. Native bismuth coated with oxide ...
12. Do and sulphide... ...
13. Do do do
14. Do do do
15. Sulphide of bismuth ... ...

Glen Innes Bismuth Co., Kingsgate.

16. Molybdenite, Kingsgate.
17. Do do
18. Do do
19. Native bismuth.
20. Do and sulphide of bismuth.
21. Do do and molybdenite.

MERCURY.

Cinnabar has hitherto been found in New South Wales only in one locality, on the Cudgegong River, near Rylestone. It occurs disseminated through tertiary drift, and in veins in the underlying Devonian rocks. (See Report on these deposits by the Government Geologist, page 152, Annual Report of Department of Mines, 1884).

1. Tertiary drift impregnated with cinnabar and gold No. 2 Shaft, 17-ft. level... ... ...
2. Do do do No. 1 Shaft, 42-feet level
3. Do do do No. 3 do 60 do
4. Do do do No. 4 do 31 do
5. Do do do surface. ... ...

From Cudgegong, near Rylestone.

6. Ferruginous rock and limestone clinkers, from Nos. 4 and 5 shafts.
7. Wash-stuff from top of deposit in No. 4 shaft, containing cinnabar, 32-feet level.
8. Do from bed rock of No. 1 shaft.
9. Do.
10. Carbonaceous clay associated with the cinnabar deposit.
11. Cinnabar washed from the deposits.
12. Do do do.
13. Do do do.

WOLFRAM.

Wolfram has been found in some quantity in the Glen Innes and Vegetable Creek Districts. It occurs in quartz reefs, and is sometimes associated with ores of tin, bismuth, and molybdenum. The reefs have not yet been worked. Scheelite has been found near Armidale.

1. Wolframite, Hogue's Creek, portion 7; parish, Boyd; county, Gough.
2. Do do do do
3. Do do do do

4. Wolframite, Hogue's Creek, portion 7; parish, Boyd; county Gough.
5. Do do do do
6. Do do do do
7. Do Glen Innes.
8. Do New England.
9. Do Back Creek, portion 109; parish, Parkes; do
10. Scheelite, near Armidale.
11. Do with stibnite, Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale.
12. Do do from head of Baker's Creek, near Hillgrove.

BUILDING-STONES, MARBLE, SERPENTINE.

Almost every variety of building-stone may be obtained in New South Wales. In and around the city of Sydney there are numerous quarries in the sandstone of the Hawkesbury formation. This sandstone, which for colour and texture can hardly be surpassed for building purposes, is the stone most commonly used in the construction of the public and private buildings in Sydney. Extensive deposits of marble, of Silurian and Devonian ages, occur in several places in the Colony. The black variety from the Marulan, and the white from the Cow Flat Marble Quarries, have been used in flooring the Great Hall of the Sydney University. The marble near Wallerawang is thus described by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist, on his geological survey map of the Wallerawang and Bowenfels District:—

> "Thick beds of coralline limestone of very pure quality. It forms a compact marble of various tints, white, cream, and dove-coloured, and sometimes with pink markings. It dresses well, takes an excellent polish, and may be obtained in blocks of almost any required size and quantity. Situated as it is, only 7 miles from the Wallerawang Railway Station, it will be available for the Iron-smelting Works in the district, and will afford a source of large supply for the Sydney market. The limestone consists almost entirely of corals—*Favosites gothlandica, Favosites polymorpha, Lithostrotion,* and others, and molluscs as yet undetermined."

The dark purple and red marbles from the Macleay and Tamworth Districts are very handsome when polished, and suitable for ornamental purposes (*vide* samples exhibited).

Granite occurs in great abundance, and in every variety of texture and colour; it is used in Sydney for building and decorative purposes.

Roofing slates of excellent quality have been obtained in the Goulburn, Bathurst, and Gundagai Districts.

Fine-grained silicious sandstone, very suitable for flagging purposes, occurs in the Orange, Borowa, and Narrandera Districts.

Serpentine of pale and dark green colour, sometimes mottled with white. forming a fine ornamental stone, can be obtained in quantity in the Bingera, Grafton, and Young Districts.

MARBLES, ROCKS, &c.

1. Slab of mottled marble, Marulan.
2. Do gray coralline do, do
3. Do do do
4. Do do do

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

5. Slab of red coralline marble, near Tamworth.
6. Do white do, Cow Flat.
7. Granite block, Moruya.
8. Do (polished) do
9. Adularia granite (polished), Montague Island.
10. Slate Flagging, Gundagai.
11. Sandstone do, Narrandera,

COLLECTION OF ROCKS—SPECIMENS

ACID—IGNEOUS.

12. Granite, Trial Bay.
13. Micaceous granite, Vegetable Creek.
14. Stanniferous granite, near Tingha.
15. Fine-grained granite, do
16. Fine-grained hornblendic granite, Vegetable Creek.
17. Felspar-porphyry (Elvanite), do
18. Eurite, Tingha.
19. Quartz porphyry, Nepean River.
20. Stanniferous felsite, Vegetable Creek.
21. Porphyritic granite, do

INTERMEDIATE.

22. Syenite, Carroll Gap.
23. Diorite, Cooma.
24. Diabase, near Adelong.
25. Quartz-diorite, Bookham.
26. Dacite (?), Moss Vale.

BASIC.

27. Dolerite, Moss Vale.
28. Basalt, Glen Innes.
29. Indurated volcanic tuff, Greta.

ULTRA-BASIC.

30. Serpentine, Bingera.
31. Do do
32. Do do

METAMORPHIC.

33. Gneiss (gold-bearing), Adelong.
34. Granitic gneiss, Adelong.
35. Talc schist, Poolamacca.
36. Porphyroid, Emmaville.

UPPER SILURIAN.

37. Limestone, Wallerawang.
38. Marble limestone, Piper's Flat.
39. Ferruginous sandstone, Lake George.

40. Quartzite, Goulburn.
41. Ferruginous claystone, Bowning.
42. Mudstone, with impressions of encrinites, Quedong.

LOWER DEVONIAN.

43. Encrinital limestone, Kempsey.
44. Sandstone, with casts of *Rhynconella pleurodon*, Sugarloaf Mountain.

UPPER DEVONIAN.

45. Fine-grained sandstone, with impressions of *Lepidodendron nothum*, Goonoo Goonoo.

CARBONIFEROUS.

46. Micaceous mudstone, with impressions of *Bryozoa*, *Sanguinolites*, &c., between Lochinvar and Allandale.
47. Calcareous sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate, Greta.

PERMIAN.

48. Fireclay, with impressions of *Phyllotheca Australis*, Hunter River district.
49. Carbonaceous clay shale, with impressions of *Glossopteris, Browniana*, &c., Lithgow.
50. Sandy shale, Lithgow.
51. Chert, Wallsend.

TRIASSIC (?).

52. Hawkesbury sandstone, Pyrmont.
53. Do do

JURASSIC (?).

54. Sandy shale, with plant impressions (Wianamatta series), Long Reef.

CRETACEOUS.

55. Sandy limestone, with plant impressions, Dry Well, Depôt Glen.
56. Calcareous sandstone with shells (*Glauconome*), Mount Wilson.

TERTIARY.

57. Siliceous sandstone (stanniferous) (Eocene?), Vegetable Creek.
58. Sandstone with impressions of leaves (Eocene ?) Dalton.
59. Clay with plant remains (Eocene ?), Vegetable Creek.
60. Pipeclay, with plant impressions (Eocene ?), Vegetable Creek.
61. Clay ironstone, with impressions of leaves and insects (Tertiary), Vegetable Creek.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

ASBESTOS, &c.

Asbestos of good quality occurs in veins in serpentine formation, in the Gundagai and Bathurst Districts, but the veins have not been much explored.

1.
2. Samples of asbestos,
3. Do
4. Do
5. Do
6. Do
7. Do
8. Do
9. Do
10. Do
11. Do
12. Do
13. Do
14. Do
15. Steatite,
16. Do
17. Serpentinous slate,
18. Serpentine,
19. Dolomite and fibrous serpentine,
20. Fibrous serpentine, with gold,
21. Do do

Jones's Creek, near Gundagai.

22. Magnesite, Kempsey.
23. Do New England.
24. Calcite, Cudgegong.
25. Do Carangera, near Orange.
26. Do Wellington Caves.
27. Do New England.
28. Do near Dungog.
29. Do (crystals), Somerton.
30. Do do
31. Gypsum,
32. Do Mount Brown.
33. Do
34. Fluor spar, The Grampians, Vegetable Creek
35. Do New England.
36. 37. Epsomite, Cullen Bullen Caves.
38. Infusorial Earth,
39. Do
40. Do near Barraba.
41. Do

42. Pipeclay,
43. Do
44. Do
45. Do

} Uralla.

260. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.

Map showing Mineral Areas of New South Wales. Scale, 8 miles to 1 inch.

Do. do. Scale 50 miles to 1 inch.

Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales, compiled from the Maps of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geological Surveyor in charge. Scale, 8 miles to 1 inch.

Do. do. Scale, 32 miles to 1 inch.

Geological Map of the Districts of Bowenfells, Wallerawang, and Rydal, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Geological Sketch Map of Oberon District, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Geological Map of Young, by Messrs. C. S. Wilkinson and Lamont Young, Geological Surveyor.

Geological Map of Hill End and Tambaroora, by E. F. Pitman, Geological Surveyor.

Geological Map of the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining District, by T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor. Scale, 58 chains to 1 inch.

Geological Map of part of Vegetable Creek Tin-mining District, by T. W. Edgeworth David. Scale, 50 chains to 1 inch.

Geological Map of the Forest Reefs District, by H. Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor.

Maps of the Silver-mining Country, Barrier Ranges, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Annual Reports from 1875 to 1884 inclusive.

Mines and Mineral Statistics for 1875.

Mineral Products of New South Wales, by Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines.

Notes on the Geology of New South Wales, by C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological Surveyor in charge.

Description of the Minerals of New South Wales, by Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S., F.C.S., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.

Catalogue of Works, Papers, Reports, and Maps on the Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, &c., &c., of the Australian Continent and Tasmania, by Robert Etheridge, junr., of the British Museum, and Robert Logan Jack, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist for Northern Queensland.

The Mining Act with Regulations thereunder.

261. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.

Mineral Products of New South Wales, by Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines. 2nd edition, 1886.

Notes on the Geology of New South Wales, by C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge. 2nd edition, 1886.

The Collieries and Boghead Mineral Mines of New South Wales, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.

Report on the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining District, by T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Vertical Sections of New South Wales Upper Coal Measures, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.

Diagrams showing the thickness, character, and portion mined out of Coal Seams in the Coal Measures of New South Wales, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.

Plans showing the out-crop, thickness, and dip of the Coal Seams in the Northern, Southern, and Western Coal-mining Districts of New South Wales, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.

Natural size Sections of Seams of Coal and Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, worked in New South Wales.

Published under the direction of the Chief Mining Surveyor, Department of Mines, Sydney :—

Map showing the Silver-mining District, Silverton, Barrier Range.
Map of Tin-mining District near Inverell.
Map of Tin-mining District, county of Buller.
Map of Bingera Diamond-fields.
Map of Barrington Gold-field.
Map of Adelong Gold-field.

Photographs illustrating Alluvial Gold-mining :—

1. Shafts from 70 to 90 feet deep, on gold-bearing lead, Temora.
2. do do do
3. do do do
4. do do do
5. General view of do do
6. Shaft on lead, showing top-logging, and raising wash-dirt by windlass.
7. Showing ventilation of shaft by windsail.
8. Puddling gold-bearing wash-dirt.
9. Raising water by Californian pump from dam to puddling machines.
10. View of dam and puddling machines.
11. Carting wash-dirt to puddling machines.
12. Puddling machine and sludge-dam.

262. **MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.**—Collection of Characteristic Fossils from the principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales: Arranged by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and Geological Museum, under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge.

UPPER SILURIAN.

Class—Actinozoa.

Order—Tabulata.

No.	Name.	Locality.
1	Favosites, sp.	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
2	,,	,, ,,
3	,,	,, ,,
4	,,	,, ,,
5	,,	,, ,,
6	,,	,, ,,
7	,,	,, ,,
8	Heliolites interstincta	,, ,,
9	,, ,,	,, ,,
10	,, ,,	,, ,,
11	,, (?)	,, ,,
12	,, (?)	,, ,,

Order—Rugosa.

No.	Name.	Locality.
13	Lithostrotion (?)	,, ,,
14	,, (?)	,, ,,
15	,, (?)	,, ,,
16	,,	Tarago, Goulburn District.
17	Cyathophyllum helianthoides	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
18	,, ,,	,, ,,
19	,, ,,	,, ,,
20	,, inversum	,, ,,
21	,, sp.	,, ,,
22	,, sp.	,, ,,
23	,, sp.	,, ,,
24	,, sp. and encrinite stems	,, ,,
25	,, sp.	,, ,,
26	,, sp.	,, ,,
27	,, sp.	,, ,,
28	,, sp.	,, ,,
29	,, sp.	,, ,,
30	,, sp.	Racecourse, Yass.
31	,, sp.	,, ,,
32	,, sp.	,, ,,
33	,, sp.	,, ,,
34	Petraia (?)	Limestone Creek, Bowning.
35	,, (?)	,, Yass.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
	CLASS—ECHINODERMATA.	
	Order—Crinoidea.	
36	Encrinite stems	Bed of River, Quedong.
37	,, with Petraia (?)	,, ,,
38	Encrinital limestone	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
39	Chondrites verisimilis	Near Bowning.
40	Glauconome disticha	,,
	CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.	
41	Strophomena sp.	Quedong.
42	,, depressa	,,
43	,, ,,	,,
44	Pentamerus Knightii	Flyer's Creek, Forest Reefs.
45	,, ,,	,, ,,
46	,, ,,	Quedong.
47	,, linguifer	Yass.
48	Spirifer Yassensis	Quedong.
49	,, ,,	,,
50	,, sp.	,,
51	Orthis elegantula	,,
52	,, sp.	,,
53	Athyris concentrica	,,
54	Atrypa sp.	Yass.
	CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.	
55	Pterinea laminosa	Quedong.
56	,, ,,	,,
57	,, ,,	Yass.
58	Orthonota sp.	Quedong.
	CLASS—GASTEROPODA.	
59	Gasteropods	Bell River.
60	Euomphalus Clarkei	Yass.
61	,, ,,	Limestone, near Bowning.
62	Loxonema sp.	Flyer's Creek.
63	Euomphalus (?)	,,
	CLASS—CEPHALOPODA.	
64	Orthoceras Bohemicum	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
65	,, ,,	,, ,,
66	,, sp.	Tarago, Goulburn District
	CLASS—CRUSTACEA.	
67	Trilobites, with Pterinea, Spirifers, &c.	Quedong.
68	,, ,, ,,	,,
69	Phacops sp. (pygidium)	Yass.
70	,, caudatus (pygidium)	,,
71	,, longi-caudatus (pygidium	Limestone Creek, Yass.
72	,, caudatus ,,	,, ,,
73	,, etc. ,,	,, ,,
74	,, ,,	Yass.
75	,, ,,	,,
76	,, ,,	,,

Class 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
77	Phacops caudatus head	Yass.
78	,, ,, ,,	,,
79	,, sp. ,,	Bowning.
80	,, sp. ,,	Yass.
81	,, and Petraia ,,	,,
82	,, sp. ,,	Bowning.
83	,, sp. ,,	Limestone Creek, Yass.
84	Sphærexochus mirus ,,	Near Bowning.
85	,, ,, pygidium	Bowning.
86	Bronteus sp.	Near Bowning.
87	,, sp.	,,
88	,, sp.	,,
89	,, sp.	Forest Reefs.
90	Cromus Murchisoni	Bowning.
91	,, ,,	,,
92	,, ,,	,,

DEVONIAN.

(Marine Series.)

Class—Brachiopoda.

93	Spirifer disjunctus	Mount Lambie.
94	,, ,,	Sofala District.
95	,, ,,	Mount Lambie.
96	,, ,,	Wallerawang.
97	,, ,,	Mount Lambie.
98	,, ,,	,,
99	,, ,,	Hartley, near Liddleton,
100	,, ,,	,, ,,
101	,, ,,	,, ,,
102	,, ,,	,, ,,
103	,, ,,	,, ,,
104	,, ,,	,, ,,
105	,, ,,	,, ,,
106	,, ,,	,, ,,
107	,, ,,	,, ,,
108	Rhynchonella	Sugarloaf Mountain.
109	,, pleurodon and pugnus	Sofala District.
110	Spirifer disjunctus	Mount Lambie.
111	Rhynchonella pleurodon and pugnus	Wallerawang.
112	,, ,, ,,	Mount Lambie.

Plant-beds.

113	Lepidodendron nothum	Goonoo Goonoo.
114	,, ,,	8 miles from Tamworth.
115	,, ,,	Goonoo Goonoo.
116	,, ,,	4 miles from Cowra.
117	,, ,,	Goonoo Goonoo.
118	,, ,,	,,
119	,, ,,	,,
120	,, ,,	,,
121	,, ,,	8 miles from Tamworth.
122	,, ,,	Goonoo Goonoo.
123	,, ,,	,,
124	,, ,,	,,

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
125	Lepidodendron nothum	Goonoo Goonoo.
126	,, ,,	,,
127	,, ,,	,,
128	,, ,,	,,
129	,, ,,	8 miles west of Tamworth.
130	,, ,,	Near Tamworth.
131	,, ,,	Goonoo Goonoo.
132	,, ,,	,,
133	,, ,,	,,
134	,, ,,	,,
135	,, ,,	,,
136	,, ,,	,,
137	,, ,,	,,
138	Lepidodendron Velthmanianum	Nyrang Creek.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

CLASS—ECHINODERMATA.

No.	Name.	Locality.
139	Encrinital limestones	Tamworth.
140	,, ,,	,,

CLASS—ACTINOZOA.

Orders—Tabulata and Rugosa.

No.	Name.	Locality.
141	Favosites sp. Cyathophyllum sp.	Newmingha.
142	Syringopora sp.	Moore Creek, Tamworth.
143	Cystiphyllum sp.	Moari Creek, ,,
144	Favosites sp.	Carroll, near ,,
145	,, sp.	Macleay River.
146	Lithostrotion sp.	Cockburn Creek.
147	Alveolites sp.	Carroll.
148	,, sp.	,,
149	Cyathophyllum sp.	,,

CLASS—BRYOZOA.

No.	Name.	Locality.
150	Fenestella sp.	Carroll.
151	,, sp.	Macleay River.
152	Retepora sp.	,,

CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.

No.	Name.	Locality.
153	Productus brachythærus, with encrinite stems, Fenestella, &c.	Boorook.
154	Orthis sp., with Conularia, Fenestella, &c.	Macleay River.
155	Spirifer sp. and Encrinites, &c.	Near Somerton.
156	Spirifer sp.	,,
157	,, sp.	Macleay River
158	,, sp.	,,
159	,, sp.	Somerton.
160	Productus sp.	,,
161	,, sp. and Spirifer	,,
162	,, sp. and Orthis	,,
163	Orthis sp.	Carroll.

Class 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
164	Productus sp.	Somerton.
165	,, sp.	,,
166	,, sp. and Orthis	,,
167	,, sp.	Boorook.
168	,, sp. and Spirifer, &c.	,,
169	,, sp. ,, ,,	Somerton.
170	,, sp. ,,	,,
171	,, brachythærus and Spirifer, &c.	Boorook.
172	Orthis (?)	Somerton.
173	Terebratula sacculus	,,
174	Spirifer, Productus, &c.	Boorook.
175	Terebratula sacculus	Macleay River.
	CLASS—CEPHALOPODA.	
176	Orthoceras	Carroll.
	CLASS—GASTEROPODA.	
177	Loxonema sp.	Carroll.
178	Euomphalus sp.	,,
	CLASS—PLANTÆ.	
179	Lepidodendron	Smith's Creek, Stroud.
180	Rhacopteris	,, ,,
181	,, inæquilatera	,, ,,
	CARBONIFEROUS.	
	CLASS—ACTINOZOA.	
183	Chætetes sp.	Singleton.
184	,, radians	Wollongong.
	CLASS—ECHINODERMATA.	
185	Encrinite (arms)	Nowra.
186	Cyathocrinus Konincki	,,
187	Plate from calyx of Tribrachyocrinus Clarkii.	Wollongong.
	CLASS—BRYOZOA.	
188	Retepora sp.	Between Allandale and Lochinvar.
189	Fenestella sp.	,, ,,
190	,, with Spirifer, Productus, Aviculopecten, and Euomphalus.	,, ,,
191	Fenestella and Spirifer	,, ,,
192	,, ,,	,, ,,
193	,, with Productus and Spirifer	Lockinvar.
194	,, and Spirifer	,,
	CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.	
195	Productus sp.	Wollongong.
196	,, sp.	,,
197	,, sp. and Aviculopecten elongata.	,,

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
198	Productus sp.	Wollongong.
199	,, sp. (dorsal valve)	Leconfield.
200	,, sp.	Head of Clyde River.
201	Strophomena filosa	Wilbertree, near Mudgee.
202	Spirifer convolutus	Hunter River District.
203	,, ,,	Wollongong.
204	,, ,,	Hunter River District.
205	,, ,,	,, ,,
206	,, sp.	,, ,,
207	,, glaber	Wollongong.
208	,, vespertilio	Greta.
209	,, Strzeleckii	Nowra.
210	,, Darwinii	
211	,, sp.	Singleton.
212	,, Tasmaniensis	Greta.
213	,, convolutus	Nowra.
214	,, sp. and Euomphalus	Greta.
215	,, sp. and Fenestella	Between Allandale and Lochinvar.
216	Terebratula sacculus	Hunter River District.

CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

No.	Name.	Locality.
217	Sanguinolites sp.	Singleton.
218	,, sp.	East Maitland.
219	,, sp.	Hunter River District.
220	Edmondia nobilissima Goniatites micromphalus	Ravensfield.
221	Edmondia nobilissima	,,
222	Mæonia Konincki (?)	Wollongong.
223	,, ,,	,,
224	Pachydomus (?)	Harpur's Hill.
225	Mæonia elongata	Wollongong.
226	,, gracilis	Greta.
227	Pachydomus (?)	Wollongong.
228	Pleurophorus (?)	Hunter River District.
229	Pachyodmus politus	,, ,,
230	,, Danai	,, ,,
231	(?)	Wollongong.
232	Aviculopecten limæformis Productus and Spirifer	Nowra.
233	Aviculopecten Illawarrensis	Greta.
234	,, sub-quin-que-lineatus and Spirifer.	Ravensfield.
235	Aviculopecten sp.	Greta.
236	,, elongatus	Wollongong.
237	,, sp.	Between Allandale and Lockinvar.
238	,, sp.	Ravensfield.
239	Pterinea macroptera	,,
240	(?)	Greta.
241	Aphanaia Mitchelli	Nowra.
242	(?)	Harpur's Hill.

CLASS—PTEROPODA.

No.	Name.	Locality.
243	Conularia inornata	Capertee.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
	CLASS—GASTEROPODA.	
244	Euomphalus oculus	**Harpur's Hill.**
245	,, ,,	,,
246	,, ,,	,,
247	,, ,,	,,
248	,, sp.	Hunter River District.
249	,, sp.	Greta.
250	,, sp. and Productus	East Maitland.
251	Loxonema (?)	Allandale and Lockinvar.
252	Euomphalus (?) (young)	Harpur's Hill.
252A	Loxonema and Macrocheilus (?)	,,
253	Pleurotomaria sp.	Wollongong.
	CLASS—CEPHALAPODA.	
254	Goniatites micromphalus	Ravensfield.
255	,, ,,	,,
256	Orthoceras	,,

CARBONIFEROUS.

Lower Marine Beds.

No.	Name.	Locality.
	CLASS—BRYOZOA.	
257	Fenestella sp.	Between Allandale and Lochinvar.
258	,, sp.	,, ,,
259	,, sp.	,, ,,
260	,, sp., &c.	Harpur's Hill.
261	,, sp. and Aviculopecten	,,
262	,, sp. and Spirifer	,,
263	,, sp., &c.	,,
264	,, sp. and Aviculopecten sp.	,,
	CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.	
265	Spirifer sp.	Harpur's Hill.
266	,, sp.	,,
267	,, sp.	Between Allandale and Lockinvar.
268	,, sp.	,, ,,
269	,, sp.	,, ,,
270	,, sp. and Terebratula	,, ,,
271	,, sp.	Ravensfield.
	CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.	
272	Aviculopecten, Edmondia nobilissima, &c.	Ravensfield.
273	Aviculopecten sp.	,,
274	Edmondia nobilissima and Spirifer	,,
275	,, ,,	,,
276	Pachydomus (?)	Harpur's Hill.
277	,,	,,
	CLASS—GASTEROPODA.	
278	Euomphalus oculus	Harpur's Hill
279	,, ,,	,,
	CLASS—CEPHALAPODA.	
280	Goniatites micromphalus	Ravensfield.
281	,, ,,	,,

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
	PLANTÆ.	
	Lower Coal Measures.	
282	Nöggerathia sp.	Leconfield.
283	Glossopteris sp.	„
284	Sphenopteris sp.	„
	CARBONIFEROUS.	
	Upper Marine.	
	CLASS—BRYOZOA.	
285	Fenestella, &c.	Stony Creek.
	CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.	
285A	Spirifer sp. and Aviculopecten Illawarrensis.	Stony Creek.
286	Spirifer glaber	„
287	„ sp.	„
288	„ sp.	„
289	„ Tasmaniensis	Greta.
290	„ convolutus	„
291	„ Strzeleckii	„
292	„ glaber	„
293	„ vespertilio	„
294	„ „	„
295	„ „ „ Tasmaniensis	„
296	„ sp.	„
297	Productus sp.	Stony Creek.
	CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.	
298	Sanguinolites sp.	Stony Creek.
	CLASS—GASTEROPODA.	
299	Loxonema, &c.	Stony Creek.
300	Euomphalus	„
	PERMIAN.	
	Upper Coal Measures.	
	PLANTÆ.	
301	Glossopteris linearis	Capertee.
302	„ „ „ Browniana	„
303	„ linearis	„
304	„ browniana	Nobby's, Newcastle.
305	„ „ &c.	„ „
306	„ sp.	„ „
307	„ various sps.	„ „
308	„ Browniana, &c.	„ „
309	„ linearis, &c.	Adamstown.
310	„ „	„
311	„ „	„
312	„ Browniana, &c. Phyllotheca australis	Nobby's Newcastle.
313	Glossopteris browniana „ linearis	„ „

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
314	Glossopteris sp. Phyllotheca Australis	Nobby's, Newcastle.
315	Glossopteris linearis, &c.	,, ,,
316	Nöggerathia olim and Glossopteris	Bowenfells.
317	Phyllotheca Australis Glossopteris sp.	,,
318	Phyllotheca Australis	Newcastle.
319	,, ,,	,,
320	,, ,,	,,
321	,, ,, (showing leaf whorls)	,,
322	,, ,, ,,	,,
323	,, ,, ,,	,,
324	,, ,, ,,	,,
325	,, ,,	Nobby's, Newcastle.
326	,, ,,	,, ,,
327	,, ,,	,, ,,
328	Sphenopteris sp. Glossopteris Browniana	A. A. Co.'s Shaft, Newcastle.
329	Sphenopteris sp.	,, ,,
330	,, sp.	Waratah Co., Raspberry Gully.
331	,, sp.	A. A. Co., Newcastle.
332	,, sp.	,, ,,
333	Vertebraria Australis	Waratah Co., Raspberry Gully.
334	,, ,,	,, ,,
335	,, ,,	,, ,,
336	,, ,,	,, ,,
337	Fossil seeds	,, ,,
338	Brachyphyllum Australis	Bowenfels.

TRIASSIC.

Hawkesbury Series.

No.	Name.	Locality.
339	Thinnfeldia odontopteroides	Dubbo.
340	,, ,,	Balmain.
341	,, ,,	,,
342	,, ,,	,,

JURASSIC. (?)

Wianamatta Series.

No.	Name.	Locality.
343	Thinnfeldia odontopteroides, &c.	5 miles south of Barrenjuey.
344	Plant impressions	,, ,,
345	,, ,,	,, ,,
346	Thinnfeldia odontopteroides, &c.	,, ,,
347	,, ,,	,, ,,
348	,, ,,	,, ,,
349	Plant impressions	Fowler's Quarry, Camperdown.
350	,, ,,	,, ,,
351	,, ,,	,, ,,
352	,, ,,	,, ,,
353	,, ,,	,, ,,
354	Macrotæniopteris Wianamatta	,, ,,
355	Unio sp.	Bowral.
356	,, Wianamattænsis	Waterloo.
357	,, ,,	,,
358	Palæoniscus	Bowral.

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
	Clarence Series.	
359	Thinnfeldia	Nymbodia.
360	Sphenopteris Tæniopteris, &c.	,,
361	Sphenopteris sp.	,,
362	Thinnfeldia	,,
363	,,	,,
364	Plant remains	
	CRETACEOUS.	
365	Plant remains	Dry Well, Mt. Poole.
366	,,	Bore B 3, West of Bourke.
367	Cytherea	Mt. Wilson Well.
368	Arca (?)	,, ,,
369 370	Belemnites sp.	Albert District, near Queensland Border.
	LOWER TERTIARY.	
371	Pteris Humei	Dalton.
372	Cinnamomum Leichhardtii, &c.	,,
373	,, ,, ,,	,,
374	Fagus sp. and Quercus sp.	,,
375	Phyllites, various species	,,
376	,, ,,	,,
377	,, ,,	,,
378	,, ,,	Vegetable Creek.
379	,, ,,	,,
380	,, ,,	Wesley's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
381	Cinnamomum, &c.	Elsmore.
382	Phyllites, various species	Vegetable Creek.
383	,, ,,	,,
384	,, ,,	,,
385	,, ,,	,,
386	,, ,,	,,
387	,, ,,	,,
388	,, ,,	,,
389	,, ,,	,,
390	,, ,,	,,
391	,, ,,	,,
392	,, ,,	,,
393	,, ,,	,,
394	,, ,,	,,
395	,, ,,	,,
396	Unio sp.	Newstead, near Inverell.
	PLIOCENE.	
397	Spondylostrobus Smythii	Forest Reefs.
398	Phymatocaryon angulare	,,
399	Pentune Clarkei	,,
400	Rhytidocaryon Wilkinsonii	,,
401	Rhymatocaryon Mackayi	,,
402	Phyllites	Kiandra.
403	,,	,,

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

No.	Name.	Locality.
	PLEISTOCENE.	
404	Thylacoleo carnifex, portion of right lower ramus, showing carnassial tooth and molar.	Wellington Caves.
405	Thylacoleo carnifex—carnassial tooth..	,,
406	,, ,, right upper front incisor.	,,
407	Thylacoleo carnifex—right lower front incisor.	,,
408	Thylacinus major—portion of jaw with molars and premolar.	,,
409	Thylacinus major—front incisor.........	,,
410	,, ,, molars	,,
411	Sarcophilus ursinus—front portion of lower jaw, showing front incisor.	,,
412	Jaws of small carnivores..................	,,
413	,, ,, ...	,,
414	Diprotodon Australis—portion of front incisor.	Cuddie Springs, Bogan District.
415	Diprotodon Australis—molar	,, ,,
416	Phascolomys—loft lower ramus, with molars.	Wellington Caves.
417	Phascolomys—molars	,,
418	Macropus—left lower ramus	,,
419	,, ,, ...	,,
420	,, lower jaws of small marsupials.	,,
421	Macropus—front incisors..................	,,
422	Mus—jaws	,,
423	Bones of marsupials	,,
424		
425		
426		
427		
428		
429		
430		
	CASTS OF FOSSILS.	
431	Right lower jaw of Thylacoleo	,,
432	Left side of lower jaw of Thylacoleo...	,,
433	Lower jaw of do ...	,,
434	Do do ...	,,
435	Ulna of do ...	,,
436	Radius of do ...	,,
437	Portion of right side of pelvis of Thylacinus.	,,
438	Humerus of Thylocinus	,,
439	Palate of Palorchestes.....................	,,
440	Right femur of do	,,
441	Collar bone of do	,,
442	Portion of upper jaw of Wambat......	,,
443	Portion of Ulna of Diprotodon.........	,,
444	Radius of Kangaroo........................	,,
445	Do do	,,

CLASS 46a.—*Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.*

263. **MELVILLE, John Smith, Smelting Works, Wyndham-street, Alexandria.**—Two plates Star Antimony.

264. **MOUNT PLEASANT COLLIERY, Wollongong.**—Coal.

265. **NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE & OIL CO. (Limited), Offices: 102, Clarence-street, Sydney.**—Sample of Shale (or Boghead Mineral), from the Company's Seam at Mount York, Hartley.

266. **NEWCASTLE COAL-MINING CO. (Limited), Newcastle.**—Section of Seam of Coal, worked 12 feet.

267. **OPPENHEIMER, Adolphus, Exchange, Sydney,** Proprietor of the Razorback Gold and Antimony Mine, 42 acres gold and mineral lease, at Razorback, Mudgee Road, between Capertee and Ilford, 1 ton of Ore, viz. :—

Auriferous Antimony Ore, as shipped in bulk to England, containing 61¼ per cent. metallic antimony and 3 oz. 12 dwts. of gold per ton; also 2 oz. 6 dwts. of silver per ton.

One plate of Star Antimony, smelted and refined in Sydney from the Razorback antimony ore.

Auriferous Quartz and Calcite, containing from 3 oz. to 6¼ oz. of gold per ton, with small percentage of antimony. It is in consequence of the presence of antimony in this quartz that, although exceedingly rich in gold, it cannot be treated in the ordinary way by quicksilver amalgamation, and has to be shipped for treatment and extraction to the Royal Smelting Works at Freiberg, in Saxony, entailing a very large outlay for freight and expenses, which could be saved if the quartz could be treated on the mine. There are six shafts of more or less depth on the mine, the deepest 115 feet. The lode and reef is well defined, and varies in width from 1 foot 6 inches to 3 feet. The quantity of auriferous qnartz that can be raised per week is from 80 to 100 tons. The quantity of antimony ore containing fine gold which has been shipped since the beginning of the working of this mine is 130 tons. The mine is distant from Sydney 146 miles.

268. **OSBORNE WALLSEND COLLIERY, Mount Keira, Wollongong.**—Two cubes of Coal from top seam, Illawarra district.

269. **PASCOE, W., Bathurst.**—Sample Coal.

270. **PILLAR, J. W., Tenterfield.**—Collection of Silver, Tin, and Copper Ores.

271. **ROBERTSON, J. B. R., Oakhampton Park, West Maitland.**

1	Specimen of Copper.	
1	Do	Stone, supposed to contain gold.
2	Specimens of Stone, with fossil shells embedded.	
1	Specimen of Fossil Shell.	
3	Specimens of Shale.	

272. **ROBINSON, H. F., Tenterfield.**—Specimen of Plumbago, from a reef at Undercliff.

273. **STOCKTON COAL COMPANY (Limited), Stockton, on the North Shore, Newcastle.**—Coal.

274. **SUNNY CORNER SILVER-MINING CO., Mitchell.**—Silver Ore.

275. **SUTHERLAND, Hon. John, 76, Abercrombie-street, Sydney.**—Ferro-Manganese Oxide, taken from a shaft 30 feet, Green Swamp, near Bathurst. The lode crops out on the surface for 3 miles, and it is from 3 to 10 feet wide, in a slate and limestone country.

276. **TAIT, Francis, M.P.**—Gold and Silver bearing Pyritous Lode-stuff, from lode 20 feet wide, Cookbundoon.

277. **VICKERY & SONS, Ebenezer, 78, Pitt-street, Sydney** (Proprietors of the Greta Colliery, Greta.)—Two cubes of Coal.

278. **UMBERUMBERKA SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY, Silverton.**—Silver Ores, characteristic of the lode. Umberumberka Silver Lead Mine is situated in the Barrier Ranges, New South Wales, 340 miles distant from seaboard—200 miles of road, and 140 miles of rail carriage. It was discovered in 1882; work was commenced in November of the same year. The capital of the Company (nominal) is £20,000, of which £3,500 has been paid up. The lode is a true fissure vein. The country is composed mostly of schist of various colours—beds of dark grey mica-schists, with uneven cleavage; beds of talcose and hydro-mica schist, with iron pyrites; beds of graphitic schists, very shaly and of a shiny black colour. The strike of the beds is about north and south, the dip 45° east. The beds vary from a few feet to 100 feet in thickness. The strike of the lode is east 32° north, dip 62° south, so that the lode is crossing the beds; but the ore does not seem to be partial to any of them, as it makes in all. The ore near the surface is

sulphide, carbonate, and sulphate of lead, and occasionally horn silver. Below the water level it is spathic iron and galena, carrying stephanite, polybasite, native silver, &c. The vein of ore worked on so far is on the hanging wall, and averages from a few inches to 10 feet in thickness. The width of the lode-bearing country has not yet been determined, cross-cuts having been put into the foot-wall of the vein at present being worked, without finding any permanent wall. Shafts and winzes have been sunk over 1,300 feet, and 1,000 feet of drives on the course of the lode. A winding and pumping plant is on the ground. A downright shaft to cut the lode at a depth is down 300 feet. 1,176 tons of "firsts" (net value in England £30,000) have been dispatched from the mine; £10,000 (estimated) of "seconds" at bank. The class of ores from the different levels can be seen by the specimens herewith described and exhibited.

A. Ferruginous carbonate of lead—average lode-stuff from surface to 50 ft.
B. Do do and galena do
C. Do do do do
D. Fine-grained galena, with graphite do
E. Do { from hanging wall, depth 131 feet. Stope E.
F. Carbonate of iron, &c., from hanging wall, depth 131 feet from foot-wall.
G. Galena, from level west, depth 131 feet.
H. Carbonate of iron and galena do
I. Galena and carbonate of iron from hanging wall, 190 feet level, from stope.
J. Do do
K. Galena and carbonate of lead and iron, do do
L. Do (crystallized), 190 feet level.
M. Do (laminated), 250 feet level.
N. Do do do
O. Crystallized cerussite and galena, from 250 feet level.
P. Galena, siderite, and carbonate of lead and iron.
Q. Galena, siderite, and native silver, 254 feet level.
R. Large block of average lode-stuff—galena, carbonate of lead and iron, from stope at 190 feet level.
S. Do do do

279. WALKER, Henry, Tong Bong, near Rylstone.—Coal, two samples: No. 1, from 18 feet seam on Tong Bong Mountain; No. 2, from 3 feet seam.

280. **WALLERAWANG COAL COMPANY (Limited), IRONDALE COLLIERY, Piper's Flat, Hartley District.**—Samples of Coal.

281. **WATSON, R. A., Circular Quay, Sydney.**—Auriferous Pyritous Quartz, from United Miners Mine, Major's Creek, N.S. Wales.

282. **WISEMAN'S CREEK SILVER-MINING CO., Wiseman's Creek.**—Copper Ore.

Argentiferous and auriferous copper and lead ore, Wiseman's Creek.

This mine is situated 12 miles from Brewongle railway station, district of Bathurst, 130 miles from Sydney. The ore is contained in a true fissure lode, which varies from 8 feet to 30 feet in width, and has been proved for a length of 250 feet and a depth of 150 feet. The ores consist chiefly of carbonate of lead and copper, carrying silver up to 196 ozs., and gold to 1 oz. 6 dwts. per ton. Native copper and rich red oxide of copper are also present.

283. **YOUNG & LARK, Merchants, Moore-street, Sydney.**

1. Eight specimens Stibnite.
1A. One Do (only) Stibnite auriferous.
2. Six Do Cervantite.
3. Four Do Needle Ore.
4. Four Do Cervantite and Spar.
5. Two bags of Grain (crude).
6. Six Do Needle do
7. Six Do do do extra quality.
8. Six Do Regulus
9. Six Do Star Metal.
10. Three Do Artificial Oxides.

Carangula Antimony Mines, Macleay River district.

CLASS 46b.—Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.

284. **ALLEY, George Underwood, Ocean View, Sassafras, via Nowra.**—Indigenous Timbers :—Forest Oak, Gum, Hickory, Messmate, Musk, Sassafras.

285. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.** New South Wales Timbers in ordinary commercial use, and of marketable value, in planks 6 ft. 6 in. long; obtained and prepared at cost of Commission, by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., Sussex-street, Sydney.

1. Colonial Pine—A timber growing in the Richmond River district, largely used for all rough purposes in house-building and box-making; also used extensively for flooring boards. Retail price in Sydney, about 20/- per 100 superficial feet.

2. **Tallow-wood**—One of the best descriptions of hardwood to be obtained in the Colonies for building purposes, having a greasy nature resembling Indian Teak; grows extensively in the Cape Hawke district. Retail price, about 17/- per 100 superficial feet.

3. Blackbutt—One of the best hardwoods obtainable for house and ship-building; grows in the Cape Hawke district; largely used for street-paving cubes. Retail price, about 15/- per 100 superficial feet.

4. Spotted Gum—Grows in the same district; mostly used for ship-building work. Retail price, about 15/- per 100 superficial feet.

5. Blue Gum—A timber growing in the Cape Hawke district, largely used by shipwrights and wheelwrights; one of the best kinds of timber growing in the Colony. Retail price, about 15/- per 100 superficial feet.

6. Grey Ironbark—A timber growing in the Cape Hawke district, generally used for railway purposes and girder beams for buildings. Retail price, about 2/6 per cubic foot for hewn timber, and 25/- per 100 superficial feet for sawn timber.

7. Beech—A timber growing on the Richmond River; largely ussed for house and ship work and block-making; also used for flooring boards. Retail price, from 28/- to 30/- per 100 superficial feet.

8. She Beech—A timber growing in the same district as beech, used for the same purposes, and selling about the same price.

9. Colonial Teak—A brush timber growing on the Richmond River, resembling beech; not extensively used, but would command about the same price as beech.

10. Mahogany—A timber growing in the Cape Hawke district; used for fencing and general purposes, considered to be able to stand a long time under ground. Retail price, about 15/- per 100 superficial feet.

11. Rosewood—A timber growing on the northern rivers, possessing a rich perfume. Largely used by cabinet-makers for articles of turnery.

12. Flooded Gum—A hardwood growing in the same districts as blue gum; largely used in shipbuilding work, and retailed at about 15/- per 100 superficial feet.

13. Grey Gum—A timber resembling grey ironbark, but not equal in quality. Largely used for all building purposes, and retailed at about 15/- per 100 superficial feet.

266. DAVIS, Thomas, Terrigal, Brisbane Water.—Samples of Colonial Timbers, described by the Exhibitor as follows:—

1. Spearwood—Timber hard, tough, and heavy, used chiefly for buggy poles and furniture, and by the Blacks for spears and boomerangs; leaves eaten by stock; grows from 20 to 30 ft. and 9 in. in diameter, on dry stony ridges in the inland and northern river districts.
2. Native Cherry-tree—Elastic, used for staves, oars, &c.; fruit edible, acid, makes a good preserve; grows 50 to 80 ft., and diameter 1 to 2 ft., in northern bush forests.
3. Blackbutt—Strong and durable; much valued and extensively used in building-trades, bridge planking, and street cubes; grows from 100 to 150 ft., and diameter up to 8 and 10 ft., but usual diameter 4 to 5 ft., chiefly in the northern districts.
4. Brush Box—Tough and durable; extensively used for wheelwright's work; grows from 90 to 100 ft., and diameter of 2 to 3 ft., on rich brush lands, in the coast districts, north and south of Sydney.
5. Tallow-wood—Used for flooring and all building purposes requiring strength and durability; wood of a slippery, greasy nature, and grows from 100 to 150 ft. high, and diameter 3 to 6 ft.; habitat, northern coast districts.
6. Black Plum—Timber good, but not used; grows 20 to 30 ft. high, diameter 6 to 9 in. on the banks of creeks, northern districts.
7. Bean-tree—Tough and durable; used for fancy purposes; grows from 40 to 50 feet high, diameter 9 to 12 in., on rich alluvial flats northern districts.
8. White Ash—Makes excellent staves, boat plank, and tool-handles; grows 150 to 200 ft. high, diameter 2 to 3 ft., in northern brushes.
9. White Mahogany—Hard, tough, and durable; used for railway and other works; grows from 100 to 150 ft. high, diameter 3 to 5 ft., northern districts.
10. Silver Wattle—Timber good, but not much used; grows from 20 to 30 ft. high, diameter 6 to 9 in., on banks of creeks, northern districts.
11. Coach-wood—Soft, tough, and durable; used for coach-building and cabinet-work; grows from 100 to 120 ft. high, diameter 3 to 4 ft., northern brushes.
12. Yellow-wood—Easily worked, and takes a good polish; grows 40 to 50 ft. high, diameter 1 to 2 ft., in northern brush forests.

13. Black Wattle—Sometimes used for axe-handles, &c.; the bark is very valuable, and in great demand for tanning purposes; grows from 50 to 60 ft. high, and diameter from 1½ to 2 ft., on rich, moist flats, northern coast districts.

14. Black Plum—Previously described in No. 6.

15. Rosewood—Timber fragrant, beautifully grained, and much valued for indoor work, cabinet-making, and engraving, &c.; grows 50 to 80 ft. high, and 3 to 4 ft. diameter, in brush forests, northern districts.

16. White Tea-tree—Exceedingly hard and close-grained, almost imperishable in moist places; greatly used for ship timbers, boat-knees, and posts; grows 40 to 50 ft. high, in marshy places in the coast districts; from 1 to 2 ft. in diameter.

17. Saffron-wood—Easily worked, and takes a good polish; grows from 40 to 50 ft. high, and 1 to 1½ ft. in diameter, in the northern brush forests.

18. Ash—Previously described in No. 8.

19. Maiden's Blush—Soft and durable; used for cabinet and ornamental purposes; grows 80 to 90 ft. high, on the rich flats, of a diameter from 2 to 3 ft.; north and south coast districts.

20. Swamp Mahogany—Much valued for wheelwright's work, ship, and general building purposes; grows from 80 to 90 ft. high, and from 3 to 4 ft. in diameter, in swampy places in northern, southern, and western districts.

21. Turpentine—One of the most valuable timbers known for piles in salt or fresh water; resists the Teredo insect or sea-worm; used also for sleepers for tram and railway works; it is also almost fire-proof, as it will only char, consequently easily extinguished; grows from 100 to 120 ft. high, and 5 to 6 ft. in diameter, in brush and open forest country; abundant in the Brisbane Water district, sparse in other parts of the Colony.

22. Ironwood—Used for staves and building purposes; grows from 50 to 70 ft. high, and 3 to 4 ft. diameter, in the northern brush forests.

23. Blue Gum—Largely used by shipwrights and wheelwrights; one of the best kinds of timber growing in the Colony; height from 100 to 150 ft., diameter from 3 to 6 ft.; habitat, alluvial flats in the northern districts.

24. Blood-wood—Timber very durable in damp situations; used chiefly for posts and rails; height from 80 to 100 ft., diameter 2 to 4 ft.; habitat, north and south coast districts.

25. **Brush Maple**—Used for cabinet purposes, being hard and close-grained; grows from 40 to 50 ft. high, diameter 1 to 1½ ft., in the northern brush forests.
26. **White Silky Oak**—Splits freely; used only for staves; height from 70 to 80 ft., diameter 2 to 3 ft., in the northern brush forests.
27. **White Cedar**—Timber soft, not durable; flowers fragrant; a good deciduous shade tree; height from 40 to 60 ft., diameter 2 to 3 ft., in moist places in the northern brush forests.
28. **Light-wood**—Not used, but might be suitable for fancy purposes; height from 20 to 30 ft., diameter 1 to 2 ft., in the brush forests, northern districts.
29. **Beef-wood**—Timber red-coloured, hard, and close-grained; splits easily; used for veneering and coopers' work.
30. **Mangrove**—Much prized for boat-building, bullock yokes, mallets, &c.; burnt for its ash, which is used in soap-making; height from 12 to 20 ft., diameter 9 to 12 in.; grows about salt-water estuaries extending along the Australian coast.
31. **Red Honeysuckle**—Timber tough and beautifully grained; much used for boat-knees, &c.; height from 40 to 50 ft.; habitat, sandy beaches along the coast.
32. **White Honeysuckle**—Used for the same purposes as the red, but much better wood; grows from 30 to 40 ft. high, diameter 12 to 18 in., along the sandy beaches of the north coast.
33. **Silky Oak**—Previously described at No. 26.
34. **Cherry-tree**—Previously described at No. 2.
35. **Blue Gum**—Previously described at No. 23.
36. **Spotted Gum**—Used in ship-building, for naves of wheels, buggy shafts, staves, and general building purposes; grows from 100 to 150 ft., diameter 3 to 4 ft., chiefly on the southern coast.
37. **Small-leaved Tea-tree**—Very hard, heavy, and close-grained; excellent for posts in damp situations; height 50 to 80 ft., diameter 1½ to 2 ft., in damp places, north coast.
38. **Fig-tree**—Hard and tough, close-grained, not used; fruit edible; a handsome shade tree; grows from 40 to 50 ft., and diameter from 1 to 2 ft., by the banks of creeks, north coast.
39. **Coach-wood**—Timber fragrant, light, soft, tough, and close-grained; used for cabinet-work, boat and coach-building; height 50 to 70 ft., diameter 1 to 2 ft.; habitat, brush forests, northern and southern coast districts.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

40. Red Ironbark—Largely used for railway works, bridges, sleepers, and carriages; very durable; from 80 to 100 ft. high, and diameter 3 to 4 ft.; common all over the Colony.

41. Beech—Timber much valued for flooring-boards, ships' decking, and block-making; silvery white, and not liable to shrink; runs from 100 to 120 ft. high, diameter 3 to 4 ft., in the northern brush forests.

42. Blackbutt—Timber strong and durable; the most reliable of all our hardwoods for house carpentry, bridge planking, wood paving cubes, and all purposes requiring strength and durability; abundant all over the northern districts, and runs from 100 to 150 ft. high, and general diameter 3 to 5 ft.

43. Rosewood—Previously described at No. 15.

44. Flooded Gum—An excellent timber for shipbuilding, weatherboards, and general carpentry; grows from 100 to 180 ft. high, and diameter 3 to 4 ft., on the margin of the brush forests north and south.

44A. She-beech—Not durable; very little used; grows in the brush forests to the height of 60 to 80 ft., and diameter 2 to 3 ft. in the coast districts.

45. Messmate—Fine close-grained clear timber, splits freely, used for fencing, laths, palings, and house-building purposes; grows from 100 to 150 feet high, and diameter of 3 to 4 ft., in the south coast districts.

46. Hickory—Very tough; used for boats' timbers, tool-handles, mallets, &c.; runs from 50 to 60 ft. high, and diameter 50 to 60 ft., in the brush gullies in the northern and southern districts.

48. Grey Ironbark—Hard, tough, and durable; largely used for railway work, bridges, &c.; runs from 100 to 150 ft. high, diameter 2 to 3 ft., on stony ridges in the north coast districts.

50. Cherry-tree—Previously described at No. 2.

51. Blue Gum Flitch—Larger sample of that described at No. 23.

52. Blackbutt Flitch—Large sample of timber previously described at No. 42.

53. Ironbark Flitch—Larger sample of timber described at No. 40.

54. Forest Oak—Used for shingles, &c.; runs from 30 to 40 ft. high, and from 1½ to 2 ft. diameter, in the coast districts, north and south.

55. Black Silky Oak—Used exclusively for staves; abundant in the northern brush forests, where it attains the height of 60 to 80 ft., and a diameter of 1½ to 2 ft.

56. Red Gum—Close-grained and durable, almost as hard as iron when dry; used for house-building, machinery, and railway purposes; runs from 100 to 150 ft. high, and diameter 3 to 6 ft., on the banks of the rivers north and south.

57. Tallow-wood—A large specimen, 34 in. × 6 in. × 16 ft. long, its excellent qualities being previously described at No. 5.

58. Turpentine—A cross section of a pile taken from a jetty where it had been continuously exposed to the unprotected action of the waves of the Pacific Ocean for eleven years, which clearly demonstrates the invaluable properties it possesses of resisting (in its unprotected state) the ravages of the *Teredo navalis*, or sea-worm, so destructive to nearly all other known woods. Its other properties have been more fully described in No. 21.

59. A Case containing the most approved kind of timbers at present in use for wood-paving purposes, just as they come from the saw, and which could be supplied in quantity, f.o.b. in Sydney at £11 per 1,000 cubes, being a 20 per cent. proportion of 7 in. and 8 in. blocks; also 4½ as half blocks. No. 1, Tallow-wood; No. 2, Blackbutt; No. 3, Blue Gum; No. 4, Spotted Gum.

287. HIGGINS, Robert George, Clifford, Potts' Point, Sydney. —Timber Specimens from the Western Interior Districts of New South Wales.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
1 Z	Yellow Box	Eucalyptus melliodora. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, tough, close-grained and durable; used for fencing, fuel, wood-engraving, &c. Hab.—Southern, south-western, and western interior districts; very plentiful. H. 50-60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
2 Z	Forest Oak.........	Casuarina torulosa.. Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber handsomely veined, takes a good polish, and is heavy, strong, and durable; used for cabinet work, shingles, veneers, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the western interior. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
3 Z	Kurrajong-tree ...	Sterculia diversifolia Ord. Sterculiaceæ	Timber soft, spongy, and useless; a strong fibre is obtained from the bark which is used by the aborigines for making fishing lines, nets, &c.; leaves eaten by stock, and good drinking water is obtained from the thick fleshy roots, which can also be boiled as a vegetable. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
4 Z	Mogil Mogil or Wild Orange.	Canthium latifolium Ord. Rubiaceæ.	A small tree; timber hard, close-grained, but seldom used. Hab. —Open forests, western interior; not plentiful. H. 16–20 ft.; diam. 3–6 in.
5 Z	Beefwood	Grevillea striata ... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, and prettily marked; takes a good polish, and is used for furniture, cabinet and fancy work, fencing, &c. Hab.—Open forests, western interior. H. 40-50 ft; diam. 18–20 in.
6 Z	Whitewood	Atalaya semiglauca. Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained, not much used; leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Open forests, northern and western interior; moderately plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 8–12 in.
7 Z	Ironbark............	Eucalyptus leucoxylon. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber dark coloured, remarkably strong and durable; much used for fencing, house-carpentry, and general building purposes. Hab. —Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
8 Z	Wilga	Geijera parviflora... Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained, liable to split, and subject to gum-veins; used for naves of wheels, blocks, &c. Hab.—Northern and southern districts, and in the interior. H. 25–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
9 Z	Pigwood	Genus and Order not identified.	Quality, dimensions, and uses of timber unknown. Hab.—Western interior districts.
10 Z	Lime	Genus and Order not identified.	Quality, dimensions, and uses of timber unknown. Hab.—Western interior districts.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
11 Z	Red Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable, impervious to teredo and white ants; used for railway sleepers, bridges, ship-building, &c. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts, and most of the rivers of the interior. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
12 Z	Mountain Brigalow.	Acacia glaucescens.. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber dark, handsome, close-grained and hard; suitable for cabinet work, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern coast districts, Blue Mountains, Illawarra; plentiful. H. 40 ft.; diam. 8 in.
13 Z	Black Pine.........	Frenela Endlicherii. Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber mottled and striped with black, white, and yellow; much used in the southern and western interior districts for interior lining and roofing of houses, mantel-pieces, skirting-boards, &c. Hab.—Sandy ridges, southern and western interior districts; plentiful. H. 60–90 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
14 Z	Salt-tree	Genus and Order not identified.	Quality, dimensions, and uses of timber unknown. Hab. — Western interior districts.
15 Z	Native Cherry.....	Exocarpus cupressiformis. Ord. Santalaceæ.	Timber close-grained and firm: used for cornice-poles, map-rollers, gun-stocks, and engraving. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 20–25 ft.; diam. 6–9 in.
16 Z	Bloodwood.........	Eucalyptus corymbosa ? Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber soft when young, hardening with age; used for fencing and firewood, but subject to gum-veins. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 100–120 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
17 Z	Apple-tree	Angophora subvelutina ? Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, heavy, and durable; subject to gum-veins; used for naves of wheels, bullock-yokes, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
18 Z	Yarran.............	Acacia sp. ?.......... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber dark, hard, heavy, and durable; fragrant, and suitable for cabinet-work, turning, &c.; leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Open plains, southern and western interior districts. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9-12 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
19 Z	Hickory	Acacia notabilis ? Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, strong, and durable; splits freely; useful for turnery and cabinet purposes. Hab.—scrub forests, southern and western interior districts; not plentiful. H. 25–30 ft.; diam. 10–12 inches.
20 Z	Myall	Acacia pendula Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber close-grained, hard, violet-scented, beautifully marked; used by cabinet-makers and turners for tobacco-pipes, and by the aborigines for boomerangs. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 15–18 in.
21 Z	Dwarf Box	Eucalyptus brachypoda. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber not much used or valued. Hab.—Open plains, Lachlan, Darling, and towards the Barrier Range; plentiful. H. 30-50 ft.; diam. 1½–2 feet.
22 Z	She Oak	Casuarina stricta Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber strong, hard, tough, and durable; used for tool-handles, malls, bullock-yokes, &c.; leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Dry sandy ridges, southern and south-western interior districts. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 9–12 in. Moderately plentiful.
23 Z	Cedar	Genus and Order not identified.	Timber light and soft; would probably be useful for indoor work. Dimensions not known. Hab.—Western interior districts.
24 Z	Red Pine	Frenela Endlicherii Ord. Coniferæ.	Same as No. 13 Z (Black Pine).
25 Z	Belah	Casuarina glauca Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber tough and strong; used for shingles, staves, and fence posts. Hab.—scrub forests, southern and western interior districts; plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 18–24 in.
26 Z	Saffron-tree	Genus and Order not identified.	Quality, dimensions, and uses unknown. Hab.—Western interior districts.
27 Z	Poison-tree	Genus and Order not identified.	Quality, dimensions, and uses unknown. Hab.—Western interior districts.
28 Z	Rosewood	Eremophila Mitchellii. Ord. Myoporineæ.	Timber beautifully marked, fragrant, close-grained, and will probably be useful for cabinet-work and wood-engraving; leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Lachlan, and other interior districts; not plentiful. H. 25–30 ft; diam. 15–18. in.
29 Z	Brigalow	Acacia glaucescens. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 12 Z, already described.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
31 Z	White Gum	Eucalyptus dealbata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber soft and not much valued; used for fuel. Hab.—Open forests, southern and western interior districts; plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
32 Z	Mountain Ash ...	Eucalyptus virgata. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough and durable; used for shafts of drays and carts, buildings, and fencing, &c. Hab.—Open forests, Cumberland to Twofold Bay, Blue Mountains, &c.; moderately plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
33 Z	Stringybark	Eucalyptus obliqua. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, tough, and durable; used for buildings, flooring-boards, battens, fencing, &c.; the bark used for thatching sheds and rural dwellings. Hab.—Open forests, Berrima district and south-eastern parts of the Colony; plentiful. H. 150–200 ft.; diam. 3–6 ft.
34 Z	Mountain Apple Tree.	Angophora lanceolata. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber, strong, heavy, and durable, subject to gum-veins; used for naves of wheels, slabs of rough buildings, fuel, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts and in the interior; plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
35 Z	Peppermint	Eucalyptus piperita Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for buildings, posts, shingles, &c. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; H. 150-200 ft.; diam. 3-6 ft. Plentiful.
36 Z	Lignum Vitæ......	Eucalyptus polyanthemos. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and tough; used for naves, felloes, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab.—Open forests, southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 50–70 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
37 Z	Honeysuckle	Banksia integrifolia. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber strong and close-grained, nicely veined, and takes a good polish; used for ribs and knees in boat-building, bullock-yokes, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 1½-2 ft.
38 Z	Been Been	Genus and order not identified.	Quality, dimensions, and uses of timber unknown. Hab.—Western interior district.
39 Z	New England Cherry.	Exocarpus cupressiformis. Ord. Santalaceæ.	Same as No. 15 Z, already described.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
40 Z	Flame-tree.........	Sterculia acerifolia.. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Timber soft, spongy, and useless; bark yields a strong fibre, which is used by the Aborigines for making fishing lines and nets. Hab.—Northern and southern brush forests; not plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
41 Z	Myall	Acacia pendula...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 20 Z, already described.

288. M'ALISTER, P., Warren.—Piece of Colonial Pine, with knot resembling bird rising out of the water.

289. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—Forestry Exhibits.—Collection of Timbers procured for the New South Wales Commission by the Officers of the Forest Conservancy Branch, Department of Mines of New South Wales, by the authority of the Minister, and prepared at the expense of the Commission.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
1 B	Red Ironbark, Black Ironbark.	Eucalyptus leucoxylon. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber dark-coloured, remarkably strong and durable; used for fencing, house-carpentry, bridges, sleepers, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
2 B	Grey Ironbark, White Ironbark.	Eucalyptus crebra.. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, strong, inlocked, and durable; used for poles and shafts of carriages, spokes of wheels, railway sleepers, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending a considerable distance inland; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
3 B	Entire-leaved Honeysuckle.	Banksia integrifolia Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber strong and tough; used for ribs and knees of boats, bullock-yokes, &c. Hab.—Open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 1–2 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
5 B	Mangrove	Avicennia officinalis Ord. Verbenaceæ.	Timber close-grained, hard, and tough; used for stonemasons' mallets, boat-building, and bullock-yokes. Burned for its ash, which is used in soap-making; leaves eaten by stock, and considered very nutritious. Hab.—In salt-water estuaries along the Australian sea-coast; plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
6 B	Mountain Ash (white top).	Eucalyptus virgata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough and durable; splits freely; used for staves of casks, shingles, poles and shafts of drays and carts, palings, rails, and rough buildings. Hab.—Open forests, southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
7 B	Blackwood.........	Acacia penninervis.. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet purposes, the bark for tanning. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–15 in.
8 B	Hickory, Black Wattle.	Acacia binervata ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber dark-coloured, close-grained, light, and tough; used for tool-handles, bullock-yokes, and suitable for turning; bark much used and suitable for tanning. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12-18 in.
9 B	Woollybutt	Eucalyptus longifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for wheelwrights' work, fencing, felloes, shafts, spokes, house-building, &c.; bark rich in tannin; leaves yield a valuable oil. Hab.—Rich alluvial flats, southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3–5 ft.
10 B	Messmate, Stringy-bark.	Eucalyptus amygdalina. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for house-carpentry, &c., and is considered by some authorities to be one of the best hardwoods, whilst by others it is not much esteemed. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
11 B	Mountain Gum ...	Eucalyptus sp.? ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough and durable; said to be one of the best timbers in the southern coast district; used for bridges, girders, planking, wheelwrights' work, &c. Hab.—Mountains in south coast district; not very plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
12 B	Beech or Swamp Mahogany.	Tristania laurina ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, and durable; used for knees and ribs of boats, and much valued for cogs of machinery wheels, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 18-20 inches.
13 B	Woollybutt	Eucalyptus longifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 9 B, already described.
14 B	Blue Gum	Eucalyptus globulus Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, heavy, and durable, used for ship, coach, and house building, and said to be equal in transverse strength to English oak. Hab.—Araluen and other southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 150–200 ft.; diam. 4–5 ft.
15 B	Blackbutt, Flintwood.	Eucalyptus pilularis Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; largely used and highly esteemed for house-carpentry, ship-building, bridge-planking, cubes for street-paving; is about equal in strength to the rough ironbark. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending a considerable distance inland: plentiful. H. 156–200 ft.; diam. 6–12, and sometimes 15 feet.
16 B	Bastard Box, Lignum Vitæ.	Eucalyptus polyanthemos (var). Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber remarkably tough and hard; used for naves, felloes, and spokes of wheels, agricultural implements, bridges, &c. Hab.—Open forests, banks of creeks, and usually in damp situations in the coast and interior districts; not very plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
19 B	Grey Gum, Bastard Box.	Eucalyptus tereticornis. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for posts and rails of fences, bridge, house, and ship building, plough-beams, wheelwrights' work, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.

B Numbers 20 to 24 are Wattle-barks. (See separate list.)

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
25 B	Musk-tree	Olearia argophyllus Ord. Compositæ.	Timber, especially the gnarled butt and roots, is beautifully mottled, similarly to birdseye maple; used for veeners and fancy work. Leaves emit a powerful musk odour, particularly in moist weather. Hab.—Brush forests and banks of creeks in shaded places, southern coast districts, and in the interior. H. 25–30 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
1 C	She Ironbark, White Ironbark	Eucalyptus paniculata. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber much valued, hard, tough, inlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock-drays, piles, spokes of wheels. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 4–5 ft.
2 C	Grey Gum, Grey Box.	Eucalyptus saligna.. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and durable; used for railway-sleepers, house and ship building, &c. Hab.—Open forests, on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 100–120 ft.; diam. 3–5 ft.
3 C	Tallow-wood	Eucalyptus microcorys. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber of a greasy nature, as local name implies; strong and durable; used for flooring and general purposes, boat-building, &c.: not liable to shrink. Hab.—Northern open forests on the coast, and north-western interior; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3–6 ft.
4 C	Broad-leaved Apple-tree.	Angophora subvelutina. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, tough, heavy, and durable; subject to gum-veins; used for naves of wheels, &c. Hab.—Open forests, generally on flat, rich, moist soil, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 70–80; diam. 2–3 ft.
5 C	Ironwood, Black Stavewood.	Tarrietia argyrodendron. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Timber white, close-grained, hard and durable; used for staves and building purposes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; very plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
6 C	Maiden's Blush...	Echinocarpus Australis. Ord. Tiliaceæ.	Timber rose-coloured, close-grained, soft, durable, and easily wrought; used for cabinet-work and ornamental purposes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.; plentiful.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
7 C	Brush, Bastard, or White Box.	Tristania conferta... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, hard, and durable; used for ship-building, wharves, bridges, &c. A much valued timber, not liable to be attacked by white ants. Ribs of vessels constructed of this wood have kept perfectly sound for 30 years. It is extensively planted in the Metropolitan and suburban parks as an ornamental shade-tree. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts. H. 100–150; diam. 4–6 ft.; plentiful.
8 C	Black Myrtle, Grey Plum.	Cargillia pentamera. Ord. Ebenaceæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, and durable; not much used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; fairly plentiful. H 80–100 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
9 C	White Tea-tree, Swamp Tea-tree.	Melaleuca leucadendron. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber exceedingly hard, heavy, and close-grained; invaluable for fence-posts in damp situations, and for piles it is said to be imperishable; also used in ship-building. Hab.—Brush forests and open country, sometimes in dry but chiefly in damp situations in the northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
10 C	Lignum Vitæ, White Myrtle.	Myrtus acmenoides. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber very hard, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for coach-building, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70-80 ft.; diam 2 ft.
11 C	Brush Cherry Myrtle.	Eugenia myrtifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber elastic, hard, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for staves, oars, and boat-building, and by the aboriginals for boomerangs and shields. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Fruit makes a good preserve, and is acid; edible. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
12 C	Yellow-wood......	Acronychia lævis ... Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber white, close-grained, and durable; not much used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
13 C	Broad-leaved Water-gum, Swamp Mahogany.	Tristania suaveolens. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber remarkably strong and elastic, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for mallets, tool-handles, cogs of wheels, posts, &c. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern coast districts. H. 60-80 feet; diam. 1½-2 ft.
14 C	Swamp Mahogany.	Eucalyptus robusta. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, and not considered to be durable; used for shingles, wheelwrights' work, shipbuilding, rough furniture, and building purposes. Hab.—Open forests, usually in low marshy places, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. H. 100-120 ft.; diam. 4-5 ft.
15 C	Black Ironbark, Red Ironbark.	Eucalyptus leucoxylon. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber dark-coloured, remarkably hard, heavy, strong, and durable; largely used for girders, beams, poles of drays, railway sleepers, piles for bridges, fencing, fuel, and general building purposes. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts, and extensively distributed in the interior; plentiful. H. 100-150 ft.; diam. 2-4 ft.
16 C	Golden Green Wattle.	Acacia decurrens (var.) Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber light, tough, strong, and durable; liable to insect ravages; used for tool-handles, staves, &c., &c.; bark much used for tanning. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior. H. 40-60 ft.; diam. 12-18 inches; plentiful.
17 C	Dogwood, or Mountain Ash.	Emmenospermum alphitonioides. Ord. Rhamneæ.	Timber durable and straight-grained; excellent for staves, oars, wheelwrights' work, tool-handles, and for boat-building; also esteemed for general building purposes. Hab.—Northern brush forests, coast districts. H. 130-170 ft.; diam. 2-2½ ft.
18 C	Bloodwood.........	Eucalyptus corymbosa. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for posts, piles, rails, sleepers, buildings, jetties, and other purposes wherein great strength and durability are requisite; unfortunately the wood is so permeated by gum, veins as to possess but slight commercial value. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 80-150 ft.; diam. 2-6 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
19 C	Turpentine-tree ..	Syncarpia laurifolia (var. glabra). Ord. Myrtaceæ.	This tree obtains the same description as No. 20 C, of which it is a variety.
20 C	Turpentine-tree ..	Syncarpia laurifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles (being considered proof against the attacks of the cobra, or *teredo navalis*); is used also for posts, ship-building, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable under ground. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern and southern and western districts; plentiful. H. 150–200 ft.; diam. 3–5 ft.
21 C	Spotted Gum......	Eucalyptus maculata. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, close-grained, and durable; used for ship-building, staves of casks, bridges, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, cubes for street-paving, shingles, and buildings; the timber splits well, and the bark is beautifully spotted. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
22 C	Blue Gum, Grey Gum, Bastard Box.	Eucalyptus tereticornis. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; considered one of the best hardwoods; used for ship and house building, wheelwrights' work, posts and rails, plough-beams, railway sleepers, fuel, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
23 C	Grey Ironbark, White Ironbark, Narrow-leaved Ironbark.	Eucalyptus crebra.. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, heavy, strong, inlocked, and durable; much used and esteemed by coach-builders and wheelwrights for poles and shafts of carriages, spokes of wheels, &c.; also for piles, railway sleepers, &c. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending a considerable distance inland; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
24 C	Lignum Vitæ......	Myrtus acmenoides. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 10 C, already described.
25 C	Port Macquarie Pine.	Frenela Macleayana Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber light and useful; used for weatherboards, deals, battens, and other small scantlings. Hab.—Northern coast districts. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft. Not plentiful.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
26 C	Black Tea-tree, Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.	Melaleuca styphelioides. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber exceedingly hard, heavy, and close-grained; makes lasting piles and posts in damp situations, but being hard to work it is not a favourite with sawyers; bark used for caulking boats, packing, &c. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
27 C	Brush Box	Tristania conferta... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and durable, heavy, and close-grained; used for bridge and house building, ship-building, plough beams, wheelwrights' work, &c. Hab.—Open forest ridges, northern and southern districts. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 2–2½ ft.
28 C	River Black Oak, Swamp Oak, Shingle Oak.	Casuarina suberosa Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber handsome, strong, and durable; used for shingles, staves, veneers, bullock-yokes, tool-handles, mauls, and cabinet purposes; takes a good polish. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts; fairly plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
29 C	Blackbutt, Flintwood.	Eucalyptus pilularis Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber specimen forwarded is numbered 25 C, and is the same as No. 15 B, already described.
30 C	Tallow-wood	Eucalyptus microcorys. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber specimen forwarded is numbered 26 C, and is the same as No. 3 C, described.
31 C	Brush Bastard, or White Box.	Tristania conferta... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber specimen forwarded is numbered 27 C, and is the same as No. 7 C, already described.
32 C	Grey Gum, Grey Box.	Eucalyptus saligna.. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber specimen forwarded is numbered 28 C, and is the same as No. 2 C, already described.
1 D	Laurel, or White Sycamore.	Panax elegans ...... Ord. Araliaceæ.	Timber white, soft, not durable; splits well, but not much used. An ornamental shade-tree. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
2 D	Light Yellow-wood, Satinwood.	Daphnandra micrantha. Ord. Monimiaceæ.	Timber fragrant, yellow, soft, close-grained, and easily wrought; takes a good polish, and is suitable for cabinet-work, but not much used. Hab.—Northern brush forests. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 3 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
3 D	Native Tamarind.	Diploglottis Cunninghamii. Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber white, coarse-grained; said to be fairly strong and durable; fruit edible; makes an excellent preserve. Hab.—Northern and southern brush forests; moderately plentiful. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
4 D	Tree Fern	Alsophila Australis. Ord. Filices.	Highly valued for ornamental purposes, and largely exported to Europe. Hab.—Brush ravines, northern and southern coast districts. H. 10-70 ft.; diam. 4-12 in.
6 D	Bloodwood.........	Eucalyptus corymbosa. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 18 C, already described.
7 D	Cypress Pine, Illawarra Mountain Pine.	Frenela rhomboidea Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for furniture, planks, weatherboards, battens, &c. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
8 D	Brush Bastard, or White Box.	Tristania conferta... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 7 C, already described.
9 D	Sallee Wattle......	Acacia linifolia...... Ord. Leguminosæ	Timber soft and elastic; used for tool-handles, and suitable for cabinet purposes. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 20-30 ft.; diam. 6-9 in.
10 D	White Bark, Black Ash.	Cupania semiglauca Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber hard and tough, close-grained and elastic; not much used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40-60 ft.; diam. 1-1½ ft.
11 D	Ironwood, Byong.	Tarrietia argyrodendron. Ord. Sterculiaceæ	Timber white, hard, and close-grained; used for piles, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful. H. 80-100; diam. 2-3 ft.
12 D	Grass-tree	Xanthorrhœa arborea. Ord. Liliaceæ.	Timber coarse-grained, spongy, and useless. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 12-16 ft.: diam. 6-12 in.
14 D	Tree Fern	Alsophila Australis. Ord. Filices.	Timber used for walking-sticks, &c.; nicely veined, and takes a good polish. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts. H. 30-40 ft.; diam. 9-12 in.
15 D	Walking-stick Palm.	Kentia monostachya Ord. Palmæ.	Stems highly esteemed for walking-sticks. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful. H. 6-12 ft.; diam. 1-2 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
16 D	Black Apple	Achras Australis ... Ord. Sapotaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, firm, and beautifully veined; used for staves and laths, and is suitable for cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
17 D	Bastard Myall ...	Acacia Cunninghamii. Ord. Leguminosæ	Timber dark-coloured, close-grained, heavy, hard, and durable; takes a good polish; useful for turning and cabinet-work. Hab.—Northern and southern scrub forests, coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9-12 in.
19 D	Light Yellow-wood, Satin-wood.	Daphnandra micrantha. Ord. Monimiaceæ	Same as No. 2 D, already described.
22 D	Red Ash............	Orites excelsa ...... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber beautifully marked, hard, durable, and takes a good polish; used for shingles, farm implements, and is suitable for cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 1–2 ft.
23 D	Flooded Gum, Red Gum.	Eucalyptus rostrata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; impervious to white ants and teredo; used for ship-building, piles, flooring-boards weather-boards, planking, railway-sleepers, bridges, wharves, and building purposes generally; one of the best and most valuable hardwoods; plentiful. Hab.—Open forests generally, on river banks, and rich alluvial flats subject to inundation, northern and southern coast districts, Murray River, and most of the rivers in the interior. H. 100-150 ft.; diam. 3–5 ft.
24 D	Sycamore or Hat-tree.	Sterculia lurida...... Ord. Sterculiaceæ	Timber white, soft, not durable, easy split, and occasionally used for shingles; bark yields a strong and valuable fibre. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; fairly plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
25 D	Sour Plum, Tulip-wood.	Owenia venosa ...... Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber strong, cross-grained, and durable, highly coloured with various shades from black to yellow; takes a good polish, and is suitable for veneers and cabinet-work, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
26 D	Corkwood	Duboisia myoporoides.	Timber white, soft, light, close-grained and tough; used for curving-wood, engraving, and turnery. Hab.—Northern and southern coast brush forests; moderately plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
28 D	Elm Rough Fig...	Trema aspera ...... Ord. Urticeæ.	Timber hard, tough, firm, close-grained, and durable; not much used; bark used for twine by aboriginals. Hab.—Brush forests northern and southern coast districts. H. 50–70 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
29 D	Balsam of Copaiba Tree.	Geijera salicifolia... Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber firm and close-grained, seldom used; ink of good quality has been made from the bark of this tree, which has a taste similar to that of the drug from which it has received its local name. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; plentiful in places. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
30 D	Water-gum Beach, Swamp Mahogany.	Tristania laurina ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 12 B, already described.
31 D	Black Myrtle, Grey Gum.	Cargillia pentamera Ord. Ebenaceæ.	Same as No. 8 C, already described.
33 D	Sour Plum	Owenia venosa ...... Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber valuable for cabinet work, strong, highly coloured, taking a good polish. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 25–35; diam. 1–1½ ft.
34 D	Kurrajong-tree ...	Sterculia diversifolia. Ord. Sterculiaceæ	Timber soft, spongy, and useless; bark yields a strong fibre; used by the aboriginals for fishing lines, nets, &c.; leaves eaten by stock; an ornamental spreading shade-tree; water obtained from roots, which are also an agreeable vegetable. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in various districts in the interior; plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
1 E	White Pine, Common Pine.	Frenela robusta ... Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber soft and knotty; extensively used in southern and western districts in the construction of weatherboard houses, for fence-posts, telegraph-poles, &c. This is the common scrub pine of the interior, which covers large areas of land so densely as to render it useless for any purposes. Hab.—Scrub forests, southern, south-western, and western interior districts; plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
2 E	Bull Oak, Forest Oak.	Casuarina equisetifolia. Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber strong, tough, and prettily veined; used for shingles, staves, veneers, log-fencing, gates, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern coast districts, and southern, south-western, and western interior districts; plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
3 E	She Oak	Casuarina stricta ... Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber strong, hard, tough, and durable; used for tool-handles, mauls, bullock-yokes, &c. Leaves much valued in the interior for feeding stock in times of drought. Moderately plentiful. Hab.—Dry sandy ridges, southern and south-western districts (interior). H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
4 E	He Oak	Casuarina stricta ... Ord. Casuarineæ.	Same as No. 3 E, already described.
5 E	Red Box............	Eucalyptus populifolia, var. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber exceedingly hard, close and straight grained, and durable; used chiefly for fencing. Hab.—On dry stony ridges, southern and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
6 E	White Box.........	Eucalyptus populifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for posts and building purposes, mauls, and railway-sleepers, &c. Hab.—Southern, south-western, and western interior districts; very plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
7 E	Yellow Box, Yellow Jacket.	Eucalyptus melliodora. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for fencing, fuel, wood-engraving, &c. Hab.—Southern, south-western, and western interior districts; very plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
8 E	Stringybark, Messmate.	Eucalyptus obliqua? Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, tough, and durable; used for house-carpentry, fencing, mining-props, telegraph-poles, &c.; bark used for roofing houses. Hab.—Southern, south-western, and western interior districts, chiefly on dry stony ridges; plentiful. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
9 E	Silver-leaf Boree, Myall.	Acacia pendula…… Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber fragrant, dark coloured, very hard, heavy, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for veneers, tobacco-pipes, cabinet-work, rulers, turnery, picture-frames, &c.: one of the most useful fodder-trees of the interior, where it is lopped for fodder during times of drought. Hab.—Open plains, Illawarra, Liverpool Plains, Lachlan River and interior districts; becoming scarce, as stock eat the seedling plants. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–15 in.
10 E	Currawang, Spearwood.	Acacia doratoxylon Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for gates, buggy-poles, furniture, &c., and was formerly used by the aborigines for spears and boomerangs; leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Dry stony ridges, southern, south-western, and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
11 E	Umbrella Bush, Karagata.	Acacia Oswaldii …. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber faintly scented; heart-wood dark, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; not used, but would be useful for cabinet-work, turnery, &c.; leaves eaten by stock; a capital dense shade-tree. Hab.—Open plains, Lachlan and other interior districts; not plentiful. H. 15–20 ft.; diam. 6–9 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
12 E	Silver Wattle.....	Acacia decurrens (var. Mollis.) Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber tough, strong, durable, subject to insect borers. Hab.—Northern coast districts and southern interior districts; plentiful. H. 20–30 feet; diam. 6–9 in.
13 E	Quandong, Native Peach.	Fusanus acuminatus Ord. Santalaceæ.	Timber yellowish, firm, and close-grained, not liable to split or warp; used for wood-engraving, and suitable for turnery and carving, &c. Fruit makes excellent tarts and jelly, of the same flavour as guava. Seeds used for necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments. Plentiful. Hab.—Scrub forests, Murray, Lachlan, Darling, and other interior districts. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 6–8 in.
14 E	Native Cherry....	Exocarpus cupressiformis. Ord. Santalaceæ.	Timber pink, close-grained, and firm; not apt to split; used for cabinet work, turnery, &c. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and throughout the interior; moderately plentiful. H. 15–20 ft.; diam. 6–9 in.
15 E	Black Wattle	Acacia hakeoides.... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber tough, strong; not used. A common scrub pest in the Lachlan and interior districts. Difficult to eradicate. Hab.—Interior; very plentiful. H. 10–20 ft.; diam. 4–6 in.
16 E	Emu Bush	Eremophila longifolia. Ord. Myoporineæ.	Timber brittle, and not used. Leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Open forest, interior; not very plentiful. H. 10–15 ft.; diam. 4–8 in.
17 E	Dogwood...........	Myoporum platycarpum. Ord. Myoporineæ.	Timber close-grained; not used. Leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Interior; plentiful. H. 15–20 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
18 E	Giant Hop-bush..	Dodonæa lobulata... Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and close-grained; not used. An excellent fodder shrub. Seeds occasionally used instead of hops in making bread and beer. Hab.—Interior; fairly plentiful. H. 12–15 ft.; diam. 6 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
19 E	Kurrajong-tree, Black Kurrajong.	Sterculia diversifolia Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Timber soft, spongy, and useless. Bark yields an excellent fibre, used by aborigines for making twine, bags, fishing-nets, &c. A highly ornamental spreading shade-tree. Leaves nutritious; eaten by stock. Roots soft, fleshy, nutritious; when boiled have a flavour similar to that of turnips, but sweeter. Water in considerable quantity is also obtained from the roots. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and common in many interior districts; plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 2–3 feet.
20 E	Red Gum...........	Eucalyptus rostrata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 23 D, already described.
21 E	Black Pine, Red	Frenela Endlicherii. Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber beautifully mottled, black, brown, and yellow; soft, close-grained, and easily worked, and very durable; takes a fine polish; is impervious to white ants; durable under ground, and is highly esteemed and used for all kinds of house-carpentry and cabinet-work. Hab.—Open and scrub forests throughout the western interior; plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 18–24 in.
22 E	"Koobah," Native Willow.	Acacia salicina ...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber dark, hard, heavy, tough, and durable; excellent for cabinet-work, turnery, &c. A good fodder-tree, and would be useful as an ornamental shade-tree. Plentiful. Hab.—Open forests, banks of creeks, rich moist soil, Liverpool Plains, Lachlan to Barrier Ranges. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
23 E	....	....	
24 E	True Myall........	Acacia pendula...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, violet-scented, and beautifully marked; used in turnery, cabinet-work, and of high repute for tobacco-pipes; fairly plentiful. Hab.—Open, plains, Illawarra, Liverpool Plains. and interior. The only timber tree of the Lachlan morasses. H. 20–35 diam. 6–12 in.
28 E	Blue Gum	Eucalyptus globulus. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber of a pale colour, strong and durable; already described under 14 B.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
31 E	Gray Box	Eucalyptus hemiphloia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber heavy, tough, close-grained; stands well under ground; useful for every purpose wherein strength and durability is requisite. Hab.—Dry stony ridges throughout the Murrumbidgee District; fairly plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 1½–3 ft.
32 E	Red Box	Eucalyptus populifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, close-grained, but at least 50 per cent. of the wood is unsound; not used; not very plentiful. Hab.—Brush forests, Lachlan District. H. 25–30; diam. 10–18 in.
33 E	Messmate	Eucalyptus amygdalina. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Already described under B No. 10.
33 E	Messmate or Peppermint.	Eucalyptus amygdalina. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; splits freely; used for buildings, fencing—and its palings are not liable to warp when exposed. Hab.—Open forests, interior; fairly plentiful. H. 50–80 ft.; diam. 1½–2½.
34 E	Apple-tree	Angophora sp ? Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and tough; subject to gum-veins and insect ravages; used for floor-boards and hubs of wheels; plentiful; open forests, rich moist flats, interior districts. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
35 E	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus Sieberiana. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, tough, elastic, durable; thought to be equal in transverse strength to American Ash; used for wheelwrights' and coopers' work, palings, mining-props, and general building purposes. Hab.—Open forests, interior districts. Blue Mountains, Southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 150–180 ft.; diam. 3–5 ft.
38 E	Hickory	Acacia notabilis Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, strong, durable; splits freely; probably useful for turnery, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, Murrumbidgee River and towards the Barrier Ranges; not plentiful. H. 25–30 ft.; diam. 10–12 in.
40 E	Black Pine	Frenela Endlicherii Ord. Coniferæ.	Already described under E No. 21.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
41 E	Needle-bush, Pin-bush.	Hakea leucoptera... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber coarse-grained and soft, takes a good polish; sometimes used for tobacco-pipes, veneers, &c. Good drinking water is got from its fleshy roots by travellers through the arid districts in which it grows. Hab.—Dry sandy ridges and flats, interior districts; fairly plentiful. H. 12–16 ft.; diam. 4–6 in.
42 E	Wilga	Geijera salicifolia... Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber light-coloured, soft, light, and tough; a very handsome shade-tree, with dense, spreading, pendulous branches. Hab.—interior districts; plentiful in places. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–15 in.
46 E	Yarren	Acacia sp. .... Ord. Leguminosæ	Timber fragrant, dark, heavy, tough, close-grained and durable. Used in cabinet-work, turnery, joinery, fancy work, &c., &c.; plentiful. Hab.—Lachlan and interior districts. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
47 E	Hickory, Currawang, Spear-wood.	Acacia doratoxylon Ord. Leguminosæ	Described under E No 10.
48 E	Belah, Bull Oak...	Casuarina glauca ... Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber tough and strong; used for shingles, staves, and fence-posts. Hab.—Scrub forests, interior districts; plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 18–24 in.
49 E	Berrigan	Eremophila longifolia. Ord. Myoporineæ	Already described under E No. 16.
1 G	Stringybark	Eucalyptus microcorys? Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber handsome, strong, and durable; used for fencing, staves, palings, and general building purposes. Hab.—Open and mountain brush forests, Myall Lakes, Hastings River, and north-western interior; plentiful in places. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 18–24 in.
2 G	Cooburn, Black-box.	Eucalyptus largiflorens. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and durable; very lasting under ground; of a red colour. Used for fencing, rough buildings, and sleepers. Hab.—Stony ridges, scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts. H.—100-120 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft; not very plentiful.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
3 G	"Motherhumba"	Acacia glaucescens.. Ord. Leguminosæ	Timber dark, handsome, finely grained; very suitable for cabinet-making and turnery. Used for spring-bars, tool-handles, spears, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
4 G	Whitewood	Atalaya semiglauca Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained; not much used; leaves eaten by stock. Hab.—Open forests, northern and western interior; fairly plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 8–12 in.
5 G	White Gum	Eucalyptus sp.? ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for fencing, sleepers, and wheelwrights' work; not well known. Hab.—Open forests on banks of creeks, north-western districts; fairly plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 12–20 in.
6 G	Silver-leaf Ironbark.	Eucalyptus melanophloia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber usually hollow and inferior, but used for rough fencing, slabs, &c. Hab.—Open forests, north-western interior; not plentiful. H. 40-50.; diam. 12–18 in.
7 G	Brigalow............	Acacia glaucescens. Ord. Leguminosæ	Timber dark, handsome; finely grained and hard. Very suitable for cabinet-work, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern coast districts, Blue Mountains, and Illawarra. H. 40 ft.; diam. 8 in.; plentiful.
8 G	Budda, Bastard Sandalwood.	Eremophila sp. ...... Ord. Myoporineæ	Timber close-grained, prettily marked; used for fancy work, but not in demand. Hab.—Scrub forests, western interior. H. 12–16 ft.; diam. 4–5 in.; fairly plentiful.
9 G	"Yarren"?.........	Acacia homalophylla. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, dark, fragrant; suitable for cabinet and fancy work, turnery, &c. Hab.—Open forests, saltbush plains, Lachlan to Barrier Ranges; moderately plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 4–9 in.
10 G	"Bimbil" Box or Broadleaf Box.	Eucalyptus populifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, but hallow and inferior; seldom used, except for rough fencing and slabs. Hab.—Open forests, western interior; not plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 16–18 in.
11 G	White Lemon.....	Canthium latifolium Ord. Rubiaceæ.	A small tree; wood hard, and close-grained, but seldom used. Hab.—Open forests, western interior; not plentiful. H. 16-20 ft.; diam. 3–6 in.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
12 G	Beefwood	Grevillea striata..... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, and prettily marked; takes a good polish, and is used for furniture, cabinet and fancy work, and fencing. Hab.—Open forests, western interior. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 18-20 in.
13 G	White Gum........	Eucalyptus sp? ..... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 5 G, already described.
15 G	Coolibah............	Eucalyptus sp? ..... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber usually hollow, and inferior; seldom used except for rough fencing and fuel. Hab.—Open forests on flat country, western interior districts; moderately plentiful. H. 30-40 ft.; diam. 12-15 in.
1 J	She Beech..........	Cryptocarya sp? .... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber light, soft, easily wrought and durable; used for indoor work, housebuilding, and furniture, Hab.—Eastern slopes of Dividing Range and northern coast disricts; plentiful. H. 80-120 ft.; diam 3-5 ft.
2 J	Black Myrtle...... Grey Plum.	Cargillia pentamera. Ord. Ebenaceæ.	Same as No. 8 C, already described.
3 J	Water Gum Beech Swamp mahogany.	Tristania laurina ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 12 B, already described.
4 J	Silky Oak	Grevillea robusta ... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber strong, durable, elastic, easily split, and much used for staves, and the finer kinds of coopers' work. A handsome flowering shade-tree, suitable for planting in public parks, &c. Hab. —Brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
5 J	True Myall, Boree.	Acacia pendula...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber violet-scented, dark-coloured, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; prettily marked and used by cabinet-makers, turners, and for tobacco-pipes, stockwhip handles, and boomerangs. Hab.—Open plains, Illawarra, New England, and in the interior; becoming scarce owing to stock eating the seedling plants. H. 30-40 ft.; diam. 18-20 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
6 J	Green Wattle, Black Wattle.	Acacia decurrens ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber tough, light, strong, and elastic; used for fuel, staves of casks, &c.; bark much used and esteemed for tanning purposes; a good dye, writing-ink, gum, and a medicinal preparation are also obtained from the bark; timber liable to be bored by insects. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, Blue Mountains, and common in various parts of the interior; plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
7 J	Fat-cake, Ironbark.	Eucalyptus sideroxylon. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber highly esteemed for strength and durability, and is very much used for large beams, girders, sleepers, dray-poles, and all purposes wherein great strength is required; good fuel. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts and midland districts. H. 100–150 ft.; diam. 3-5 ft.; plentiful.
8 J	Carbene	Eucalyptus sp.?...... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for rails, fencing purposes, shafts, &c., but not in great request. Hab.—Open forests, north-western interior. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 12–20 in.
1 M	Prickly-leaf Tea-tree, Black Tea-tree.	Melaleuca styphelioides. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 26 C, already described.
2 M	Forest Oak, River Oak, Beefwood.	Casuarina torulosa.. Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber beautifully veined, strong, heavy, and durable; used for shingles, veneers, cabinet-work, &c.; takes a good polish. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains, extending a considerable distance inland; plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
3 M	Orange Gum, Apple-tree, Red Gum.	Angophora lanceolata	Timber strong, heavy, subject to gum-veins; used for naves of wheels, slabs, rough buildings, and fuel. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, Blue Mountains, extending a considerable distance inland. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
4 M	Grey Gum, Bastard Box.	Eucalyptus tereticornis. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 19 B, already described

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
6 M	Scrub Myrtle, Native Myrtle.	Backhousia myrtifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber handsomely veined, close grained, hard, and durable; used for tool-handles, mallets, &c., and considered to be suitable for turnery and wood-engraving. Hab.—Damp situations, northern, southern, and western districts; moderately plentiful. H. 30-40 ft.; diam. 12-18 in.
7 M	Myrtle or Brush Turpentine.	Syncarpia leptopetala. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, and durable; used for turnery, &c. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; not plentiful. H. 50-60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
8 M	Bastard Myall ...	Acacia Cunninghamii. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 17 D, already described.
9 M	Red Ash, Leather Jacket.	Alphitonia excelsa. Ord. Rhamneæ.	Timber hard, firm, close-grained, durable; and takes a good polish, used for gun-stocks, staves, and other purposes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; an ornamental shade-tree of rapid growth; moderately plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
10 M	Water-gum, Beech, or Swamp Mahogany.	Tristania laurina. ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 12 B, already described.
11 M	Long or Large-leaf Water Gum.	Eugenia ventenattii. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, durable, and beautifully veined; used for tool-handles, boat-building, dray-poles, &c. Hab.—On banks of creeks, northern brush forests; fairly plentiful. H. 60-70 ft; diam. 2 ft.
12 M	Maiden's Blush...	Echinocarpus Australis. Ord. Tiliaceæ.	Same as No. 6 C, already described.
13 M	Corkwood Marara	Weinmannia rubifolia. Ord. Saxifrageæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, and easily wrought; considered to be an excellent timber, but not much used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
14 M	Native Plum, Black Apple.	Achras Australis. ... Ord. Sapotaceæ.	Same as No. 16 D, already described.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
15 M	Stavewood, Ironwood.	Tarrietia actinodendron. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and close-grained; used for building purposes, and makes excellent staves. Brush forests, northern coast districts; fairly plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
16 M	Kurrajong-tree ...	Sterculia quadrifida. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Timber soft, spongy, and useless; bark used for fishing lines and nets; a deciduous tree. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50-80 ft.; diam. 1-1½ ft.
17 M	Fustic Cockspur Thorn.	Cudrania Javanensis. Ord. Urticeæ.	Timber of no value; heart-wood very hard and yellow; makes an excellent yellow dye, and probably green and purple dyes; a straggling thorny climber. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern coast districts; not very plentiful. H. 12-20 ft.; diam. 6 inches.
18 M	Rosewood	Dysoxylon Fraserianum. Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, ship-building, indoor work, turnery, carving, wood-engraving, cabinet work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 100-130 ft.; diam. 4-6 ft.
19 M	Elm, Tulipwood	Aphananthe Philippinensis. Ord. Urticeæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, tough and elastic; used for turnery, inside lining, and roofing for houses, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 1½-2 ft.
20 M	Swamp Oak	Casuarina glauca. Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber hard and tough, heart-wood dark coloured and lasting; not in general use. Hab.—Swampy situations, northern and southern coast districts. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
21 M	Grey Box	Eucalyptus largiflorens. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber red, hard, and close-grained; said to be lasting in the ground. Hab.—Open forests near the Manning River; not plentiful. H. 100-120 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
22 M	Leather-jacket ...	Cryptocarya Meissnerii. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber white, close-grained, and tough; probably a useful wood; said to make good staves. Hab.—Northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
23 M	Balsam, Copaiba Tree.	Geijera salicifolia ... Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber yellow, hard, and cross-grained; likely to be useful for engraving purposes. Hab.—Riverside and mountain brushes, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 1-2 feet.
24 M	Plum-tree	Genus ? .... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber light, tough, easily wrought, and durable; not apt to shrink; makes good flooring, and is used for general building purposes. Hab.—Eastern slopes of Dividing Range, and northern coast districts. H. 90-120 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft. Plentiful in places.
25 M	Redwood	Endiandra laurina.. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber light red, fine-grained, and prettily marked; suitable for cabinet work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts. H. 100-120 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
26 M	Brush Cherry ...	Eugenia sp. ?......... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber soft, tough, close-grained; used for general indoor purposes. Hab.—Northern brush forests, coast districts; fairly plentiful. H. 100-150 ft.; diam. 4-5 ft.
27 M	Native Plum, Deal, or Damson.	Podocarpus spinulosa. Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber soft, silky, fine in the grain; useful and valued for flooring and general indoor work, and also for cabinet-making; wood is lasting, and not attacked by white ants or teredo. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
28 M	....	Hemicyclia Australiasica. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.	Timber hard, firm, and close-grained; probably of use for turnery and wood-engraving. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 1½-2 ft.
29 M	Sassafras	Cryptocarya Australis. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber light and easily wrought; useful where not exposed to weather; said to possess the property of banishing weevil. Hab.—Eastern slopes of New England, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 12-20 inches.
30 M	Unknown	Genus ? .... Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained; heartwood, beautifully streaked; considered to be suitable for wood-engraving and cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 18-20 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
31 M	Corkwood	Endiandra Sieberii. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber soft and easily wrought; suitable for cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests and open places near the coast; not plentiful. H. 80-90 ft.; diam. 1½-2 ft.
32 M	Marblewood, Ironwood.	Olea paniculata...... Ord. Jasmineæ.	Timber hard, close-grained; heartwood nicely mottled; used for staves, and considered suitable for cabinet-work, wood-engraving, and turning. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 2-2½ ft.
33 M	Ash (Stavewood)	Flindersia Schottiana. Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber nicely veined, hard, and close-grained; used for shingles, staves, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 3 ft.
34 M	White Beech, Native Beech.	Gmelina Leichhardtii. Ord. Verbenaceæ.	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp when seasoned; much used and highiy valued for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, carving, wood-engraving, &c.; one of the most useful and best of indigenous timbers. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 100-120 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
35 M	Sycamore Flindosa.	Cryptocarya obovata. Ord Laurineæ.	Timber soft, light, and tough; suitable for cabinet-work, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
36 M	Sycamore Flindosa.	Cryptocarya obovata.	Same as preceding species.
37 M	White Pine, Cypress Pine.	Frenela robusta, var. microcarpa.	Timber brittle, soft, and silky; used for indoor work, rootstock for turning and veneers. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern coast districts, and in the interior; not plentiful in coast districts. H. 60-70 ft.; diam. 18-20 in.
38 M	Pigeon-berry-tree	Litsœa dealbata ... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber fragrant, close-grained, tough and sound; used for indoor work, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 100-150 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
39 M	White Myrtle.....	Rhodamnia argentea Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable; seldom used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
40 M	Yellow Cedar, Dark Yellow-wood.	Rhus rhodanthema. Ord. Anacardiaceæ.	Same as No. 8 T, already described.
41 M	Cherry, Red Apple	Memecylon cerasiformis. Ord. Melastomaceæ	Same as No. 4 T, already described.
42 M	Colonial Deal......	Genus (?)............... Ord. Verbenaceæ.	Timber white, fine, and soft-grained; not liable to shrink, and is considered adapted for cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts ; moderately plentiful. H. 80-90 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
43 M	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine.	Araucaria Cunninghamii. Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber valuable; white, light, easily-wrought ; much used for cabinet-work and interior fittings, that grown inland or on the mountains being the strongest and most durable. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern coast districts ; becoming scarce. H. 150-200 ft.; 4-5 ft. diam.
44 M	Bogum Bogum, Teak, Bulboro.	Flindersia Bennettiana. Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, sound, and durable ; suitable for railway sleepers, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts ; moderately plentiful. H. 130-150 ft. ; diam. 4-6 ft.
45 M	Long-leaved Nut Tree.	Helicia præalta ... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Same as No. 1 T, already described.
46 M	Jemmy Donnelly	Euroschinus falcatus. Ord. Anacardiaceæ	Timber resembles "red cedar," woolly, difficult to work, and soon perishes on exposure. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts ; moderately plentiful. H. 140-150 ft. ; diam. 3-4 ft.
47 M	Long Jack	Flindersia Oxleyana Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber yellow, hard, close-grained, and durable ; used for cabinet and fancy work, and general building purposes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts ; not plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
48 M	She Beech	Genus ? .... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber light, easily wrought, and durable ; used for furniture, and said to permanently retain dyes of various colours. Hab. — Brush and scrub forests, northern coast districts ; not plentiful. H. 40-60 ft. ; diam. 3-4 ft.
49 M	Pigeon-berry Ash	Elæocarpus obovatus. Ord. Tiliaceæ.	Timber light, tough, and used for oars, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts ; not plentiful. H. 130-150 ft. ; diam. 2-3 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
50 M	Bog Onion	Dysoxylon sp.?...... Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber resembles "red cedar" beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c. Hab.—Northern coast districts. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
51 M	Swamp Mahogany	Tristania suaveolens. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough, durable, liable to warp and rend in seasoning; used for fence-posts, &c.; plentiful. Hab.—Open and brush forests, northern coast districts. H. 100–120 ft.; diam. 4–5 ft.
52 M	Dogwood	Myoporum acuminatus. Ord. Myoporineæ.	Timber white, close-grained, sound, and durable; used for building purposes, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and in the interior; moderately plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
53 M	Sycamore, Bastard Sycamore.	Cryptocarya obovata. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber soft, white, and fairly durable under cover; not much used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 100-150 ft.; diam. 3–4 feet.
54 M	Scrub Ironbark...	Nephelium sp.?...... Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber close-grained, handsome, and durable; used for building purposes, but liable to be attacked by white ants. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 90–100 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
55 M	Nuggum-nuggum	Genus? .... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber nicely marked and suitable for cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
56 M	No local name ...	Akania Hillii......... Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber not used; a very ornamental small tree. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 8–10 in.
57 M	Sycamore, Hattree.	Sterculia lurida...... Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Same as No. 24 D, already described.
58 M	Marara, Corkwood.	Weinmannia rubifolia. Ord. Saxifrageæ.	Same as No. 13 M, already described.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
59 M	Beantree, Moreton Bay Chestnut.	Castanospermum Australe. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber resembles "walnut," dark veined, handsome, and durable; used for cabinet-work, staves, &c. Stockowners are destroying this tree, owing to their cattle being killed through eating its seeds. A good starch is obtained from its seeds, which are also roasted and eaten by the aborigines. A very ornamental foliaged and flowering shade-tree. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 120-130 ft.; diam. 4-5 ft.
60 M	Silky Oak	Grevillea robusta ... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Same as No. 4 J, already described.
61 M	White Cedar	Melia composita ... Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber soft, easily wrought, deficient in strength and durability, prettily marked, and occasionally used for shingles, packing-cases, and indoor linings. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful; a handsome, ornamental, deciduous shade-tree. H. 70-80 ft.; diam. 3 ft.
62 M	Light Yellowwood.	Daphnandra micrantha. Ord. Monimiaceæ.	Timber fragrant, yellow when fresh, close-grained, easily wrought, and takes a good polish; used for cabinet-work, &c.; bark intensely bitter. Hab. — Brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. H. 100-120 ft.; diam. 3 ft.
63 M	Kurrajong Tree...	Sterculia diversifolia Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Same as No. 19 E, already described.
64 M	Blue Fig............	Elæocarpus grandis Ord. Tiliaceæ.	Timber white, tough, soft, close, grained; used for building purposes, &c. Hab.—Brush forests-northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 100-150 ft., diam. 4-5 ft.
65 M	Red Cedar	Cedrela toona ...... Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked, light, easily wrought, and durable; extensively used for furniture, cabinet-making, patterns, and all kinds of interior fittings in house and ship building, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and formerly southern coast districts; becoming scarce, but now being extensively planted by the New South Wales Government. H. 150 ft.; diam. 6-10 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
66 M	Pencil Cedar, Turnipwood.	Dysoxylon Muellerii Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cigar-boxes, cabinet-work, and interior fittings, &c.; when fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 100–120 ft.; diam. 3-4 ft.
67 M	Tulipwood	Harpullia pendula.. Ord. Sapindaceæ.	Timber handsome, close-grained, strong, durable, and easily wrought; highly coloured with different shades from black to yellow, and takes a good polish; suitable for cabinet-work, turnery, and probably wood-engraving. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 2–2¼ ft.
68 M	Bat's-wing Coral Tree, Heilaman Tree.	Erythrina vespertilio. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber tough, light, and spongy; used by the aborigines for making their "heilamans" or shields. Hab.—Open forests, near brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
69 M	Thorny Yellow-wood, Satin-wood.	Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum. Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber bright yellow, soft, silky, close-grained, and easily wrought; used for cabinet-work, and probably suitable for wood-engraving. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 10–15 in.
70 M	Water Gum	Callistemon lanceolatus. Ord. Myrtaceæ,	Timber hard, tough, strong, and durable; used for boats' knees and ribs, axe and chisel handles, &c.; its shavings will bind like a ribbon. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts, Blue Mountains, &c.; plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
71 M	Prickly-leaved Tea Tree.	Melaleuca armillaris Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, strong, and durable under ground; suitable for posts, piles, &c. Hab.—Open forests on banks of rivers and creeks; not plentiful. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
72 M	Narrow-leaved Apple Tree.	Angophora intermedia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, heavy, and durable; used for naves of wheels, slabs, rough buildings, and fuel. Hab.—Open forests, north coast and interior districts; plentiful. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 2 ft.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
73 M	Native Quince, Crab Tree.	Petalostigma quadriloculare. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable, prettily marked; not used. Hab.—Open forests on borders of brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 10–12 ft.; diam. 6 in.
74 M	No local name ...	Eucalyptus Baileyana. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber not much used; only recently discovered in New South Wales. Hab.—Open forests on ridges, northern coast districts. H. 100–120 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft. Moderately plentiful.
75 M	Myrtle	Backhousia sciadophora. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, prettily marked; not generally used or known, but considered likely to be useful for wood-engraving and other purposes. Hab.—Mountain scrub forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. H. 80–90 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
76 M	Lignum Vitæ, White Beech.	Vitex .... Lignum Vitæ.. ...... Ord. Verbenaceæ.	Timber valuable and useful; said to be durable, close-grained, and not to shrink in drying; much used for decks of vessels and verandah floors; suitable for turnery and cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.

290. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—Leaf Specimens, with numbers to correspond with Timber Specimens from Department of Mines.

Numerical List of Botanical Specimens.

Book No. 1.

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
1 B	Red Ironbark..........................	Eucalyptus leucoxylon.
2 B	Grey Ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra.
3 B	Entire-leaf Honeysuckle............	Banksia integrifolia.
5 B	Mangrove	Avicennia officinalis.
6 B	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus virgata.
7 B	Blackwood	Acacia penninervis.
8 B	Hickory	Acacia binervata.
9 B	Woollybutt	Eucalyptus longifolia.
10 B	Messmate	Eucalyptus amygdalina.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
11 B	Mountain Gum	Eucalyptus species ?
12 B	Swamp Mahogany	Tristania laurina.
13 B	Woollybutt	Eucalyptus longifolia.
15 B	Blackbutt	Eucalyptus Gunnii.
16 B	Round-leaf Box	Eucalyptus polyanthemos.
19 B	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
20 B	Water Gum	Tristania neriifolia.
25 B	Musk-tree	Olearia argophyllus.
1 C	She Ironbark	Eucalyptus paniculata.
2 C	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus saligna.
3 C	Tallow-wood	Eucalyptus microcorys.
4 C	Broad-leaf Apple-tree	Angophora subvelutina.
5 C	Black Stave Wood	Tarrietia argyrodendron.
6 C	Maiden's Blush	Echinocarpus Australis.
7 C	White Box	Tristania conferta.
8 C	Black Myrtle	Cargillia pentamera.
9 C	Broad-leaf Tea-tree	Melaleuca leucadendron.
10 C	Lignum Vitæ	Myrtus acmenoides.
11 C	Brush Cherry	Eugenia myrtifolia.
12 C	Yellow-wood	Acronychia lævis.
13 C	Broad-leaf Water-gum	Tristania laurina.
14 C	Swamp Mahogany	Eucalyptus robusta.
15 C	Black Ironbark	Eucalyptus leucoxylon.
16 C	Golden Green Wattle	Acacia decurrens, var. mollis.
17 C	Dog-wood	Emmenospermum alphitonioides.
18 C	Blood-wood	Eucalyptus corymbosa.
19 C	Turpentine	Syncarpia laurifolia, var. glabra.
20 C	Turpentine	Syncarpia laurifolia.
21 C	Spotted Gum	Eucalyptus maculata.
22 C	Red or Grey Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
23 C	Grey Ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra.
24 C	Lignum Vitæ	Myrtus acmenioides.
25 C	Port Macquarie Pine	Frenela Macleayana.
26 C	Black Tea-tree	Melaleuca styphelioides.
27 C	Brush Box	Tristania conferta.
27 C	Bastard Box	Eucalyptus hemiphloia.
28 C	River Black Oak	Casuarina suberosa.
1 D	White Sycamore	Panax elegans.
2 D	Light Yellow-wood	Daphnandra micrantha.
3 D	Tamarind	Diploglottis Cunninghamii.
6 D	Silky Oak	Grevillea robusta.
6 D	Blood-wood	Eucalyptus corymbosa.
7 D	Cypress Pine	Frenela rhomboidea.
8 D	Brush Box	Tristania conferta.
9 D	Sallow	Acacia linifolia.
10 D	White Bark	Cupania semi-glauca.
11 D	Ironwood	Tarrietia argyrodendron.
12 D	Grass-tree	Xanthorrhæa arborea.
14 D	Tree Fern	Alsophila Australis.
15 D	Walking-stick Palm	Kentia monostachya.
16 D	Black Apple	Achras Australis.
17 D	Bastard Myall	Acacia Cunninghamii.
19 D	Sassafras	Doryphora sassafras ?
22 D	Red Ash	Orites excelsa.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
23 D	Flooded Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata.
24 D	Sycamore	Sterculia lurida.
25 D	Sour Plum	Owenia venosa.
26 D	Corkwood	Duboisia myoporoides.
28 D	Rough Fig	Trema aspera.
29 D	Balsam Copaiba Tree	Geijera latifolia.
30 D	Water Gum	Tristania laurina.
31 D	Myrtle	Cargillia pentamera.
33 D	Tulip-wood	Owenia venosa.
34 D	Kurrajong	Sterculia diversifolia.
1 E	White Pine	Frenela robusta.
2 E	Bull Oak	Casuarina equisitifolia.
4 E	He Oak	Casuarina stricta.
5 E	Red Box	Eucalyptus populifolia.
7 E	Yellow Box	Eucalyptus melliodora.
9 E	Silver-leaf Boree	Acacia pendula.
10 E	Spearwood	Acacia doratoxylon.
11 E	Umbrella Bush	Acacia Oswaldii.
	Book No. 2.	
12 E	Silver Wattle	Acacia decurrens.
13 E	Quandong	Fusanus acuminatus.
14 E	Native Cherry	Exocarpus cupressiformis.
15 E	Black Wattle	Acacia hakeoides.
16 E	Emu-bush	Eremophila longifolia.
17 E	Dogwood	Myoporum platycarpum.
19 E	Kurrajong	Sterculia diversifolia.
20 E	Red Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata.
21 E	Black or Red Pine	Frenela Endlicherii.
24 E	True Myall	Acacia pendula.
28 E	Blue Gum	Eucalyptus globulus.
31 E	Grey Box	Eucalyptus hemiphloia.
32 E	Red Box	Eucalyptus populifolia.
33 E	Messmate	Eucalyptus amygdalina.
35 E	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus Sieberiana.
37 E	Broad-leaf Wattle	Acacia penninervis.
38 E	Hickory	Acacia notabilis.
39 E	Mountain Hickory	Acacia melanoxylon.
40 E	Black Pine (var.)	Frenela Endlicherii.
41 E	Needle Bush	Hakea leucoptera.
42 E	Wilga	Geijera salicifolia.
43 E	Musk-tree	Olearia argophyllus.
44 E	Tea-tree	Leptospermum lævigatum.
45 E	Yarran	Acacia sp?
47 E	Hickory	Acacia doratoxylon.
48 E	Belah	Casuarina glauca.
49 E	Berrigan	Eremophila longifolia.
51 E		Astrotiche floccosa.
52 E		Pomaderris elliptica.
53 E	Ironbark	Eucalyptus sideroxylon.
54 E		Acacia trinervata.
1 G	Stringybark	Eucalyptus microcorys.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
2 G	Black Box	Eucalyptus largiflorens.
3 G	Brigalow	Acacia glaucescens.
4 G	White-wood	Atalaya semiglauca.
5 G	White Gum	Eucalyptus sp ?
6 G	Silver-leaf Ironbark	Eucalyptus melanophloia.
7 G	Brigalow	Acacia glaucescens.
8 G	Budda	Eremophila sp ?
9 G	Yarren	Acacia homalophylla,
10 G	Bimbel Box	Eucalyptus populifolia.
11 G	White Lemon	Canthium latifolium.
12 G	Beef-wood	Grevillea striata.
13 G	White Gum	Eucalyptus sp ?
14 G	Carbeen	Eucalyptus tesselaris.
15 G	Coolibah	Eucalyptus sp ?

BOOK No. 3.

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
1 I	Mountain Beech	Crytocarya ?
2 I	Black Myrtle	Cargillia pentamera.
3 I	Water Gum	Tristania laurina.
4 I	Silky Oak	Grevillea robusta.
5 I	Myall	Acacia pendula.
6 I	Green Wattle	Acacia decurrens.
7 I	Ironbark (Fat-cake)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon.
8 I	Carbeen	Eucalyptus tesselaris.
1 M	Prickly-leaf Tea-tree	Melaleuca styphelioides.
2 M	Forest Oak	Casuarina torulosa.
3 M	Apple-tree	Angophora lanceolata.
4 M	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
5 M	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus saligna.
6 M	Native Myrtle	Backhousia myrtifolia.
7 M	Brush Turpentine	Syncarpia leptopetala.
8 M	Bastard Myall	Acacia Cunninghamii.
9 M	Red Ash	Alphitonia excelsa.
10 M	Water Gum	Tristania laurina.
11 M	Long-leaf Water Gum	Eugenia Ventenatii.
12 M	Maiden's Blush	Echinocarpus Australis.
13 M		Ackama Muellerii.
14 M	Black Apple	Achras Australis.
15 M	Ironwood	Tarrietia actinodendron.
16 M	Kurrajong	Sterculia quadrifida.
17 M	Cockspur Thorn	Cudrania Javanensis.
18 M	Rosewood	Dysoxylon Fraserianum.
19 M	Elmwood	Aphananthe Phillipinensis.
20 M	Swamp Oak	Casuarina glauca.
21 M	Grey Box	Eucalyptus largiflorens.
22 M		Cryptocarya Meissneri.
23 M	Balsam Copaiba Tree	Geijera salicifolia.
24 M	Genus ?	
25 M	Red Wood.	Endiandra laurina.
26 M		Eugenia sp ?
27 M	Native Deal	Podocarpus spinulosa.
28 M		Hemicyclia Australasica.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
29 M	Grey Sassafras	Cryptocarya Australis.
30 M	Genus ?	
31 M		Endiandra Sieberi.
32 M	Marble Wood	Olea paniculata.
33 M	Stave Wood	Flindersia Schottiana.
34 M	White Beech	Gmelina Leichhardtii.
35 M		Cryptocarya obovata.
37 M	White Pine	Frenela robusta. (var.
38 M		Litsœa dealbata.
39 M	White Myrtle	Rhodamnia argentea.
40 M	Yellow Cedar	Rhus rhodanthema.
41 M	Cherry, Red Apple	Memecylon cerasiformis.
42 M	Colonial Deal	Genus ?
44 M	Bogum Bogum	Flindersia Bennettiana.
45 M	Longleaf Nut-tree	Helicia prœalta.
46 M	"Jemmy Donnelly"	Euroschinus falcatus.
47 M	"Long Jack"	Flindersia Oxleyana.
48 M	She Beech	Genus ?
49 M	Pigeon-berry-tree	Elæocarpus obovatus.
50 M	Bog Onion	Dysoxylon ?
51 M	Swamp Mahogany	Tristania suaveolens.
52 M	Dog-wood	Myoporum acuminatum.
53 M	Flindosa, Sycamore	Cryptocarya obovata.
54 M	Scrub, Ironbark	Nephelium. Sp ?
55 M	Nuggum Nuggum	Genus ?
56 M		Akania Hillii.
57 M	Sycamore	Sterculia lurida.
58 M	Marara	Weinmannia rubifolia.
59 M	Moreton Bay Chesnut	Castanospermum Australe.
60 M	Silky Oak	Grevillea robusta.
61 M	White Cedar	Melia composita.
62 M	Light Yellow-wood	Daphnandra micrantha.
63 M	Kurrajong	Sterculia diversifolia.
64 M	Blue Fig	Elæocarpus grandis.
66 M	Pencil Cedar	Dysoxylon Muellerii.
67 M	Tulip-wood	Harpullia pendula.
68 M	Bat's-wing Coral-tree	Erythrina vespertilio.
69 M	Satin-wood	Xanthoxylum brachyacanthum
70 M	Water Gum	Callistemon lanceolatus.
71 M	Prickly-leaf Tea-tree	Melaleuca armillaris.
72 M	Apple-tree	Angophora intermedia.
73 M	Native Quince	Petalostigma quadriloculare
74 M	Bastard Ironbark	Eucalyptus Baileyana.
75 M		Backhousia sciadophora.
76 M	Lignum Vitæ	Vitex Lignum Vitæ.

NOTE.—The following specimens from Nos. 1 to 20 are samples taken from the various trees thought to be adapted for engraving :—

1 M	Native Myrtle	Backhousia myrtifolia.
2 M		Hymenosporum flavum.
3 M	Thorny Yellow-wood	Xanthoxylum brachyacanthum.
4 M	Bastard Myall	Acacia Cunninghamii.
5 M	Elm	Duboisia myoporoides.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
6 M	Rosewood	Dysoxylum Fraserianum.
7 M	White Beech	Gmelina Leichhardtii.
8 M	Mock Orange	Pittosporum undulatum.
9 M	....	Hemicyclia Australasica.
10 M	Marara	Weinmannia rubifolia.
11 M	....	Eugenia sp ?
12 M	Union Nut	Bosistoa sapindiformis.
13 M	Water Gum	Callistemon lanceolatus.
14 M	Brush Cherry..........................	Eugenia myrtifolia.
15 M	Lignum	Eugenia sp ?
16 M	Black Plum	Cargillia pentamera.
17 M	Native Olive	Notelœa ovata.
18 M	Native Lemon	Citrus Australasica.
19 M	Scrub, White Cedar.................	Pentaceras Australis.
20 M	Marble Wood......	Olea paniculata.
	Book No.	4.
1 N	Forest Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata.
4 N	Wilga	Geijera salicifolia.
5 N	Yarran	Acacia sp ?
5A N	Curly Yarran	Acacia homalophylla.
7 N	Mulga	Acacia aneura.
8 N	Koobah	Acacia salicina.
1 O	Buddah	Genus ?
2 O	Belah	Casuarina glauca.
3 O	Myall	Acacia pendula.
4 O	Rosewood	Eremophila Mitchelli.
5 O	River Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata.
6 O	Slaty Gum	Eucalyptus bicolor.
7 O	Coolibah	Eucalyptus sp ?
8 O	Ironwood	Acacia sp ?
9 O	Beef-wood	Grevillea striata.
10 O	White-wood	Eremophila sp ?
11 O	Supple Jack	Ventilago viminalis.
12 O	Mulga	Acacia aneura.
13 O	Sour Plum	Owenia acidula.
14 O	Leopard-wood	Genus ?
1 P	Coach-wood	Ceratopetalum apetalum.
2 P	White Myrtle	Cryptocarya obovata.
3 P	White Beech	Gmelina Leichhardtii.
4 P	Brush Cherry..........................	Memecylon cerasiformis.
5 P	Forest Mahogany	Eucalyptns resinifera.
6 P	Black Apple	Cryptocarya patentinervis.
7 P	White Boree	Elæocarpus cyaneus.
8 P	Blue-berry Ash	Elæocarpus holopetalus.
9 P	Black Ash	Litsæa dealbata.
10 P	Sassafras...............................	Cryptocarya glaucescens (var. reticulata.
11 P	Black Myrtle...........................	Cargillia pentamera.
12 P	Leather-jacket	Geissois Benthamii.
13 P	She Beach	Cryptocarya obovata.
15 P	Native Mulberry	Litsæa dealbata.
16 P	Broad-leaf Tea-tree	Melaleuca leucadendron.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
17 P	Green Wattle	Acacia decurrens.
18 P	Broad-leaf Fig	Ficus macrophylla.
19 P	Narrow-leaf Fig	Ficus rubiginosa.
1 S	White Sallow	Acacia longifolia.
2 S	Apple-tree	Angophora intermedia.
3 S	Native Olive	Notelæa ovata.
4 S	Black Wattle	Acacia binervata.
5 S	Blue Ash	Elæodendron Australe.
6 S	Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
7 S	Brush Bloodwood	Synoum glandulosum.
9 S	Christmas Bush	Ceratopetalum gummiferum.
10 S	Stringybark	Eucalyptus capitellata.
11 S	Turmeric	Hakea dactyloides.
	BOOK No. 5.	
12 S	Lignum Vitæ	Phyllanthus Ferdinandi.
13 S	Sycamore	Cryptocarya glaucescens.
14 S	Native Pear	Xylomelum pyriforme.
15 S	Silver Wattle	Acacia melanoxylon.
16 S	Native Plum	Cargilla pentamera.
17 S	Silvery Oak	Stenocarpus salignus.
18 S	Mock Orange	Pittosporum undulatum.
20 S	White Gum	Eucalyptus hœmastoma.
21 S	Hickory	Acacia binervata.
22 S	Honeysuckle	Banksia serrata.
23 S	Illawarra Pine	Frenela rhomboidea.
25 S	Red Ironbark	Eucalyptus leucoxylon.
26 S	White Fig	Ficus aspera.
27 S	Feather-wood	Polyosma Cunninghamii.
28 S	Blood-wood	Eucalyptus corymbosa.
29 S	Native Olive	Notelæa ovata.
30 S	Native Olive	Elæocarpus cyaneus.
31 S	Sallow	Acacia longifolia.
1 T	Long-leaf Nut-tree	Helicia præalta.
2 T	Nut Apple	Achras myrsinoides.
3 T	Queensland Nut	Macadamia ternifolia.
4 T	Red Apple	Memecylon cerasiformis.
6 T	Silky Oak	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii.
7 T	Spotted-tree	Flindersia maculosa.
9 T	Durrobbi	Eugenia jambolana.
10 T	Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
11 T	Union Nut	Bosistoa sapindiformis.
12 T	Yiel Yiel	Stenocarpus sinuatus.
14 T	Kurrajong	Sterculia lurida.
1 V	River Oak	Casuarina Cunninghamii.
2 V	Red Gum	Eucalyptus punctata.
3 V	Stringybark	Eucalyptus macrorhyncha.
4 V	Blue Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
5 V	Black-butt	Eucalyptus Sieberiana.
6 V	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus coriacea.
C. X	Teakwood	Endianda glauca.
1	Bitter or Fever Bark	Alstonia constricta.
2	Bitter Bark	Tabernæmontana orientalis.
3	Sassafras	Doryphora sassafras.

291. MINISTER FOR MINES, SYDNEY.—Seeds of Timber Trees.

LIST of Seeds, the numbers and distinguishing letters on which correspond with those attached to the Timber and Leaf Specimens.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
1 B	Red Ironbark	Eucalyptus leucoxylon.
3 B	Honeysuckle	Banksia integrifolia.
6 B	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus virgata.
9 B	Woollybutt	Eucalyptus longifolia.
11 B	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus sp. ?
12 B	Beech, or Swamp Mahogany	Tristania suaveolens.
15 B	Blackbutt	Eucalyptus Gunnii.
1 C	She Ironbark	Eucalyptus paniculata.
2 C	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus saligna.
3 C	Tallowwood	Eucalyptus microcorys.
4 C	Broad-leaved Apple-tree	Angophora subvelutina.
7 C	Brush, Bastard, or White Box	Tristania conferta.
8 C	Black Myrtle	Cargillia pentamera.
9 C	White or Broad-leaved Tea-tree	Melaleuca leucadendron.
14 C	Swamp Mahogany	Eucalyptus robusta.
15 C	Black Ironbark	Eucalyptus leucoxylon.
16 C	Golden Green Wattle	Acacia decurrens, var. mollis.
18 C	Bloodwood	Eucalyptus corymbosa.
20 C	Turpentine-tree	Syncarpia laurifolia.
21 C	Spotted Gum	Eucalyptus maculata.
22 C	Blue Gum, Grey Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
23 C	Grey Ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra.
25 C	Port Macquarie Pine	Frenela Macleayana.
16 D	Apple-tree, or Black Apple	Achras Australis.
33 D	Tulipwood, Sour Plum	Owenia venosa.
1 E	White Pine	Frenela robusta.
7 E	Yellow Box	Eucalyptus melliodora.
12 E	Silver Wattle	Acacia decurrens, var. mollis.
13 E	Quandong	Fusanus acuminatus.
16 E	Emu Bush	Eremophila longifolia.
19 E	Kurrajong	Sterculia diversifolia.
21 E	Black or Red Pine	Frenela Endlicherii.
37 E	Broad-leaved Wattle	Acacia penninervis.
41 E	Needle Bush	Hakea leucoptera.
50 E	Willow-leaved Pittosporum	Pittosporum phillyræoides.
3 M	Orange Gum	Angophora lanceolata.
5 M	Blue Gum, Red Gum	Eucalyptus saligna.
8 M	Bastard Myall	Acacia Cunninghamii.
10 M	Water Gum	Tristania laurina.
12 M	Maiden's Blush	Echinocarpus Australis.
13 M	Corkwood	Weinmannia rubifolia.
22 M	Leather-jacket	Cryptocarya Meissnerii.
37 M	White Pine	Frenela robusta, var. microcarpa.
44 M	Bogum-Bogum	Flindersia Bennettiana (seed-vessels only.)
45 M	Long-leaved Nut-tree	Helicia præalta.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.
47 M	Long Jack	Flindersia Oxleyana.
55 M	Nuggum-Nuggum	Genus ? Leguminosæ.
56 M	No local name	Akania Hillii.
57 M	Sycamore, or Hat-tree	Sterculia lurida (seed-vessels only).
58 M	Corkwood	Weinmannia rubifolia.
59 M	Moreton Bay Chestnut	Castanospermum Australe.
60 M	Silky Oak	Grevillea robusta.
67 M	Tulipwood	Harpullia pendula.
68 M	Bat's-wing Coral	Erythrina vespertilio.
74 M	Bastard Ironbark	Eucalyptus Baileyana.
1 O	Budda	Eremophila sp ?
4 O	Rosewood	Eremophila Mitchellii.
5 O	River Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata.
6 O	Slaty Gum	Eucalyptus bicolor.
13 O	Colaine	Owenia acidula.
4 P	Brush Cherry	Eugenia myrtifolia.
8 P	Blue Berry Ash	Elæocarpus holopetalus.
16 P	Broad-leaved Tea-tree	Melaleuca leucodendron.
18 P	Broad-leaved Fig	Ficus macrophylla.
19 P	Narrow-leaved Fig	Ficus rubiginosa.
11 S	Turmeric	Hakea dactyloides.
14 S	Native Pear	Xylomelum pyriforme.
22 S	Honeysuckle	Banksia serrata.
23 S	Illawarra Pine	Frenela rhomboidea.
... S	Cabbage-tree Palm	Livistona Australis.
1 T	Long-leaved Nut-tree	Helicia præalta.
2 T	Round Plum	Achras myrsinoides.
3 T	Queensland Nut	Macadamia ternifolia.
4 T	Cherry, or Red Apple	Memecylon cerasiformis.
6 T	Silky Oak	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii.
7 T	Spotted Tree	Flindersia maculosa.
10 T	Blue, Grey, or Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis.
11 T	Daurah, or Union Nut	Bosistoa sapindiformis.
1 V	River Oak	Casuarina Cunninghamii.
2 V	Red Gum	Eucalyptus punctata.
3 V	Stringybark	Eucalyptus macrorhyncha.
4 V	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis, var.
5 V	Mountain Ash, or Gum Top	Eucalyptus Sieberiana.
6 V	White Gum, Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus coriacea.

292. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—Timbers for Wood Engraving.

The following Timber Specimens, Nos. 1 to 25, were cut from trees either known or considered to be adapted for Wood-engraving.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
1 M	Native Myrtle	Backhousia myrtifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 6 M, already described.
2 M	No local name	Hymenosporum flavum. Ord. Pittosporaceæ	Timber close-grained, firm, but easily wrought; suitable for wood-engraving and carving. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
3 M	Thorny Yellow-wood, Satinwood.	Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum. Ord. Rutaceæ.	Same as No. 69 M, already described.
4 M	Bastard Myall	Acacia Cunninghamii. Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 8 M, already described.
5 M	Corkwood	Duboisia myoporoides. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.	Same as No. 26 D, already described.
6 M	Rosewood	Dysoxylon Fraserianum. Ord. Meliaceæ.	Same as No. 18 M, already described,
7 M	White Beech	Gmelina Leichhardtii. Ord. Verbenaceæ.	Same as No. 34 M, already described.
8 M	Mock Orange	Pittosporum undulatum. Ord. Pittosporeæ.	Timber very close-grained, soft, and easily wrought; valuable for turning, carving, and wood-engraving. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 1 ft.
9 M	No local name	Hemicyclia Australasica. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.	Same as No. 28 M, already described.
10 M	Marara	Weinmannia rubifolia. Ord. Saxifrageæ.	Same as No. 13 M, already described.
11 M	No local name	Eugenia sp. ? Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber has been tested and found to be well adapted for wood-engraving. Hab.—Mountain brush forests, northern coast districts. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
12 M	Union Nut	Bosistoa sapindiformis. Ord. Rutaceæ.	Same as No. 11 T, already described.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
13 M	Water Gum	Callistemon lanceolatus. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 70 M, already described.
14 M	Lilly Pilly, Brush Cherry.	Eugenia myrtifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 11 C, already described.
15 M	Lignum Vitæ......	Myrtus Becklerii ?... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and close-grained; used for tool-handles, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts. H. 40–50 ft.; diam. 6–10 in.
16 M	Black Myrtle, Black Plum.	Cargillia pentamera. Ord. Ebenaceæ.	Same as No. 8 C, already described.
17 M	Native Olive	Notelæa ovata. Ord. Jasmineæ.	Same as No. 3 S, already described.
18 M	Native Lime.......	Citrus Australasica. Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber yellow, hard, and close-grained. A handsome, small tree, found in the brush forests of the northern coast districts; not plentiful; fruit edible, but bitter. H. 15–20 ft.; diam. 6–10 in.
19 M	Scrub White Cedar.	Pentaceras Australis. Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber not generally known or used. Hab. — Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50-60 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
20 M	Ironwood, Marblewood.	Olea paniculata...... Ord. Jasmineæ.	Same as No. 32 M, already described.
21	Cobah	Acacia sp. ? .... Ord. Leguminosæ.	From Blue Mountains; submitted for trial for wood-engraving.
22	Mountain Sallow	Acacia sp. ? .... Ord. Leguminosæ.	From Blue Mountains; submitted for trial for wood-engraving.
23	Turmeric...........	Zieria Smithii .... Ord. Rutaceæ.	A small tree from Blue Mountains; submitted for trial for wood-engraving.
24	Quandong..........	Fusanus acuminatus Ord. Santalaceæ.	Same as No. 13 E, already described.
25	Yellow Box........	Eucalyptus melliodora. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 7 E, already described.
1 N	Red Gum...........	Eucalyptus rostrata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; impervious to white ants and teredo; used in railway construction, ship and bridge building, and similar works. Hab.—Open forests, on banks of rivers, throughout the Colony; plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–6 ft.
2 N	Bimbil Box, Broad-leaved Box.	Eucalyptus populifolia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 10 G, already described.
3 N	Goborra, Narrow-leaved Box.	Eucalyptus brachypoda. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, hollow, and inferior; used for rough fencing, slabs, and fuel. Hab. — Open forests, western interior; not plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 15–18 in.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
4 N	Wilga	Greejia parviflora... Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained; apt to split in seasoning, and subject to gum-veins; used for naves of wheels, blocks, &c. Hab.—Northern and southern districts; not very plentiful. H. 25-30; diam. 10 in.
5 N	"Yarran"	Acacia sp. ?........... Ord. Leguminosæ	Similar to G No. 9, already described.
5*a* N	Curly Yarren......	Acacia homalophylla Ord. Leguminosæ.	Similar to G No. 9, already described.
8 N	"Koobah"	Acacia salicina ...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Already described under E No. 22.
1 O	"Budda"	Eremophila sp. ? ... Ord. Myoporineæ.	Already described under G No. 8.
2 O	Belah	Casuarina glauca ... Ord. Casuarineæ.	Already described under E No. 48.
3	Myall	Acacia pendula....... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Already described under E No. 24.
4 O	Rosewood	Eremophila Mitchellii. Ord. Myoporineæ.	Timber beautiful, close-grained, and probably valuable for wood-engraving. Hab.—Scrub forests, Lachlan, Bogan, and Castlereagh rivers. H. 20-30 ft.; diam. 9-15 in. Not plentiful; leaves eaten by stock.
5 O	River Gum, Red Gum.	Eucalyptus rostrata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Already described under No. 1 G.
6 O	Slaty Gum	Eucalyptus bicolor Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, strong, durable; said by experts to be one of the best hardwoods used for fencing, wheelwrights' work, bridge, railway, and house building; plentiful. Hab.—Open forests, south-western river districts, Blue Mountains, and Darling River. H. 60-90 ft.; diam. 18-36 in.
7 O	Coolibah............	Eucalyptus sp. ? ... Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Already described under G No. 15.
8 O	Ironwood	Acacia sp. ?........... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, durable; takes a fine polish, and is suitable for turnery; plentiful. Hab.—Western interior. H. 25-40 ft.; diam. 10-15 in.
9 O	Beefwood	Grevillea striata ... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Already described under G No. 12.
10 O	Whitewood	Eremophila sp. ? ... Ord. Myoporineæ.	Already described under G No. 4.
11 O	Supple Jack	Ventilago viminalis Ord. Rhamneæ.	Timber hard, heavy, and takes a good polish; not used; leaves eaten by stock; not plentiful. Hab.—North-western district to Darling River. H. 20-30 ft.; diam. 6-12 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
12 O	Mulga	Acacia aneura ...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber dark, hard, heavy, and close-grained; useful for cabinet and turnery purposes; esteemed for tobacco-pipes, and leaves are eaten by stock. Hab.—North-western and western interior districts; fairly plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
13 O	Sour Plum, "Gruie-Colaine," or "Warrongan."	Owenia acidula...... Ord. Meliaceæ.	Wood close-grained, handsome, and suitable for furniture making; fruit edible (acid). Hab.—North-western interior; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
14 O	Leopardwood......	Genus?	Timber close-grained, and probably useful, but is little known. Hab.—Interior districts, between Lachlan and Darling Rivers.
1 P	Coachwood.........	Ceratopetalum apetalum. Ord. Saxifrageæ.	A handsome symmetrical tree; wood soft, light, tough, and close-grained; perfumed; useful in joinery, carpentry, and coach-building. Hab.—Northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70–90 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
3 P	White Beech	Gmelina Leichhardtii. Ord. Verbenaceæ.	Timber very durable; neither shrinks nor warps after being seasoned; highly esteemed for house and deck flooring. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 120–150 ft.; diam. 3–5 ft.
4 P	Brush Cherry.....	Eugenia myrtifolia Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Already described under No. 11 C.
5 P	Forest Mahogany	Eucalyptus resinifera. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber red, strong, durable; much used for fencing, beams, rafters, rough carpentry—rafters lasting upwards of fifty years; plentiful. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, Blue Mountains, Argyle, and partly in the interior; plentiful. H. 70–90 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
6 P	Black Apple	Cryptocarya patentinervis. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber not used. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern coast districts; plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–15 in.
7 P	White Boree	Elæocarpus cyaneus Ord. Tiliaceæ.	Timber close-grained, but soft; suitable for carving and wood-engraving. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–20 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
8 P	Blueberry Ash ...	Elæocarpus holopetalus. Ord. Tiliaceæ.	A handsome tree; timber close-grained, and easily worked; suitable for joinery, &c. Hab.—Northern coast districts and New England; not plentiful. H. 60-80 ft.; diam. 1-2 ft.
9 P	Black Ash	Litsæa dealbata...... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber tough and elastic; used for staves, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 30-40 ft.; diam. 12-18 in.
10 P	Sassafras............	Cryptocarya glaucescens. Var. Reticulata. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber fragrant; soft, easily wrought; said to be suitable for many purposes, but used only for staves and inside work. Hab.—Northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 18-20 in.
11 P	Black Myrtle......	Cargillia pentamera Ord. Ebenaceæ.	Already described under No. 8 C.
12 P	Leather-jacket ...	Geissois Benthamii Ord. Saxifrageæ.	A beautiful tree; timber firm, close-grained, and easily wrought; not well known, but used for staves and inside work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; fairly plentiful. H. 50-60 ft.; diam. 1½-2 ft.
13 P	She Beech, Sycamore.	Cryptocarya obovata Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber soft and light, durable, and in general local use for flooring and inside house-carpentry; sometimes for staves. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 60-80 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
14 P	Corkwood	Schizomeria ovata... Ord. Saxifrageæ.	Timber light and easily wrought; not frequently used, but sometimes worked into staves, and probably suitable for other purposes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts, and Illawarra. H. 30-45 ft.; diam. 12-15 in.
15 P	Native Mulberry.	Litsæa dealbata..... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber not used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 20-25 ft.; diam. 4-6 in.
16 P	Broad-leaved Tea-tree	Melaleuca leucadendron. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber exceedingly hard, heavy, and close-grained; used for piles, posts, and ship-building; very durable in damp situations. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 50-60 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
17 P	Green Wattle.....	Acacia decurrens.... Ord. Leguminosæ	Timber light, tough, and strong; used for staves, &c.; bark used for tanning. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern, southern, and western districts; plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
18 P	Broad-leaved or Moreton Bay Fig.	Ficus macrophylla.. Ord. Urticeæ.	Timber soft, brittle, and spongy; sometimes used for fruit-cases. Hab.—Northern and southern coast brushes; plentiful; an excellent ornamental shade-tree; extensively planted in public parks. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 5–6 ft.
19 P	Small-leaved or Native Fig......	Ficus rubiginosa..... Ord. Urticeæ.	Timber soft, brittle, and spongy; sometimes used for packing-cases. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, Blue Mountains, and New England; moderately plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 5–6 ft. Extensively planted as an ornamental shade-tree.
1 S	White Sallow.....	Acacia longifolia.... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber light, tough, and hard; used for tool-handles, &c. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; moderately plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9 in.
2 S	Apple-tree	Angophora intermedia. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and heavy; subject to gum-veins; used for naves, slabs, rough buildings, and fuel. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, westward to Bathurst, and New England; plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
3 S	Native Olive	Notelæa ovata .... Ord. Jasmineæ.	Timber close-grained, hard, and firm; used for tool-handles. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 15–20 ft.; diam. 6–9 in.
4 S	Black Wattle......	Acacia binervata ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber dark, close-grained, light, and tough; used for tool-handles, and bullock-yokes; bark used for tanning; plentiful. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast districts, Blue Mountains, &c. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
5 S	Blue Ash..........	Elæodendron Australe. Ord. Celastrineæ.	Timber close-grained, beautifully marked; liable to rend in drying; used for bullock-yokes, staves, flooring-boards, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
6 S	Grey Gum..........	Eucalyptus tereticornis. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 19 B, already described
7 S	Brush Bloodwood	Synoum glandulosum. Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber handsome, fragrant, and used for cabinet-work and turnery. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
8 S	Cabbage-tree Palm.	Corypha Australis.. Ord. Palmæ.	Timber sometimes used for pig-troughs, walking-sticks, and slabs for buildings. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful; leaves used in manufacturing hats. H. 100–130 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
9 S	Christmas Bush...	Ceratopetalum gummiferum. Ord. Saxifrageæ.	Timber close-grained, soft, and light; used for tool-handles, &c; foliage and flowers extensively used for Christmas decorations. Hab.—Scrub forests, southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; not very plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
10 S	Stringybark	Eucalyptus capitellata. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, tough, and durable; used for buildings, fencing, fuel, &c.; bark used for roofing sheds and rural dwellings. Hab.—Open forests, southern and western districts; plentiful. H. 150–200 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
11 S	Turmeric	Hakea dactyloides.. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained; used for cabinet-work and turnery. Hab.—Open forests, southern districts; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 9 in.
12	White Beech, Lignum Vitæ.	Phyllanthus Ferdinandii. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.	Timber used for staves and buildings. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
13 S	Sycamore	Cryptocarya glaucescens. Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber fragrant, soft, easily wrought, durable, and used for flooring-boards and building purposes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts. Not plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
14 S	Native Pear	Xylomelum pyriforme. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber dark, coarse-grained, and often beautifully marked; takes a good polish, and used for walking-sticks, veneers, and cabinet-work. Hab.—Southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. H. 12-20 ft.; diam. 9 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
15 S	Silver Wattle ...	Acacia melanoxylon Ord. Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, dark-coloured, finely veined, durable, and used for furniture, tool-handles, &c. Hab.—Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains; not plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
16 S	Native Plum	Cargillia pentamera Ord. Ebenaceæ.	Timber tough, strong, and durable; used for tool-handles, flooring-boards, &c.; plentiful. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
17 S	Silky Oak	Stenocarpus salignus Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber red, beautifully marked, close-grained, hard, easily split and wrought; used for cabinet and coopers' work, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; not plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
18 S	Mock Orange......	Pittosporum undulatum. Ord. Pittosporeæ.	Timber close-grained, soft, and easily wrought; much valued and used for turnery and wood-engraving, Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 15–20 ft.; diam. 6–9 in.
20 S	White Gum	Eucalyptus hæmastoma. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained; used for ship-building, wheelwrights' work, and fencing. Hab.—Open forests, southern coast and interior districts; plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
21 S	Hickory	Acacia binervata ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 4 S, already described.
22 S	Honeysuckle	Banksia serrata...... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber handsome, coarse-grained, and soft; takes a good polish; used for ribs of boats, gun-stocks, picture-frames, and other ornamental purposes. Hab.—Scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. H. 25–30 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
23 S	Illawarra Pine ..	Frenela rhomboidea Ord. Coniferæ.	Timber light, fairly durable, and easily wrought; used for weather-boards, planks, battens, &c. Hab.—Southern coast districts and New England; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 1–1½ ft.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
25 S	Red Ironbark.....	Eucalyptus leucoxylon. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber dark, remarkably strong, hard, close-grained, and durable; used for girders, piles, railway-sleepers, fencing, and buildings. Hab.—Open forests, northern and southern coast, and interior districts; plentiful. H. 80-100 ft.; diam. 2-3 ft.
26 S	White Fig	Ficus aspera .... Ord. Urticeæ.	Timber brittle and spongy; not used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, New England, &c.; not plentiful. H. 50-60 ft.; diam. 1½-2 ft.
27 S	Featherwood......	Polyosma Cunninghamii. Ord. Saxifrageæ.	Timber close-grained and soft, liable to split; used for ladders, levers, hand-spikes, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 30-40 ft.; diam. 12-15 in.
28 S	Bloodwood	Eucalyptus corymbosa. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 18 C, already described.
29 S	Native Olive	Notelæa ovata ...... Ord. Jasmineæ.	Same as No. 3 S, already described.
30 S	Native Olive	Elæocarpus cyaneus Ord. Tiliaceæ.	Timber close-grained, soft, and used for carving and wood-engraving. Hab.—Scrub and brush forests, northern and southern coast districts, Mount Lindsay; not plentiful. H. 40-50 ft.; diam. 1-1½ ft.
31 S	Sallow...............	Acacia longifolia ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 1 S, already described.
1 T	Long-leaved Nut-tree.	Helicia præalta...... Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, durable, and beautifully grained; used for staves, indoor work, shingles, and bullock-yokes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 30-40; diam. 1-2 ft.
2 T	Nut Apple	Achras myrsinoides. Ord. Sapotaceæ.	Timber firm, elastic, hard, but easily worked; used for dray-poles, shafts, timber-trucks, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. H. 20-30 ft.; diam. 12-18 in.
3 T	Queensland Nut-tree.	Macadamia ternifolia. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, durable, and beautifully grained; used for staves, cabinet-work, veneers, shingles, and bullock-yokes. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; nut edible and of agreeable flavour; not plentiful. H. 20-30 ft.; diam. 6-12 in.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
4 T	Red Apple, Red Cherry.	Memecylon cerasiformis. Ord. Melastomaceæ	Timber firm, elastic, and durable; used for staves, palings, and shingles. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. H. 40–60 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
5 T	Silky Oak, White Yiel Yiel.	Grevillea Hilleana. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, durable, and beautifully grained; used for coopers'-work, cabinet-work, veneers, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
6 T	Silky Oak	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, beautifully marked, and durable; used for indoor work, veneers, staves, and shingles. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 25–35 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.
7 T	Spotted Tree	Flindersia maculosa. Ord. Meliaceæ.	Timber firm, elastic, and durable; used for shingles, staves, and tool-handles; outer bark spotted. Hab.—Northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 30–40 ft.; diam. 12–18 in.
8 T	Dark Yellow-wood, Yellow Cedar.	Rhus rhodanthema. Ord. Anacardiaceæ	Timber close-grained, durable, yellow-coloured, beautifully marked, takes a good polish, and is well suited for cabinet-making, &c. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 50–60 ft.; diam. 1–2 ft.
9 T	Durobbi	Eugenia jambolana. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber red-coloured, firm, and close-grained; not much used. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
10 T	Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 19 B, already described.
11 T	Union Nut.........	Bosistoa sapindiformis. Ord. Rutaceæ.	Timber close-grained, beautifully marked, easily wrought, and suitable for cabinet-work. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 20–30 ft.; diam. 9–12 in.
12 T	Yiel Yiel	Stenocarpus sinuatus. Ord. Proteaceæ.	Timber close-grained, hard, durable, and beautifully marked; used for staves, veneers, and suitable for cabinet-work; not plentiful. Hab.—Brush forests, northern coast districts. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 2 ft.

Class 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
14 T	Sycamore, Hat-tree	Sterculia lurida...... Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Same as No. 24 D, already described.
1 V	River Oak	Casuarina Cunninghamiana. Ord. Casuarineæ.	Timber light, tough, and strong; used for shingles and staves, &c. Hab.—Open and scrub forests, southern coast districts, and in the interior; moderately plentiful. H. 60–70 ft.; diam. 2 ft.
2 V	Red Gum	Eucalyptus punctata Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and durable; used for sleepers, fencing, &c. Hab.—Open forests, coast and interior districts; not plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
3 V	Stringy-bark	Eucalyptus macrorhyncha. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for building, flooring-boards, battens, and fencing; bark used for roofing sheds and rural dwellings. Hab.—Open forests, New England, and various parts of the interior; moderately plentiful. H. 80–100 ft.; diam. 3–4 ft.
4 V	Blue Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 19 B, already described.
5 V	Blackbutt	Eucalyptus Sieberiana. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber dark-coloured, strong and durable; used for spokes, naves, and building purposes. Hab.—Open forests, south coast, and various parts of the interior; moderately plentiful. H. 60–80 ft.; diam. 2–3 ft.
6 V	Mountain Ash ...	Eucalyptus coriacea Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Timber not much valued or used; leaves said to be eaten by stock. Hab.—Open forests, Port Jackson, Blue Mountains, and various parts of the interior; plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 2–4 ft.
7 V	Apple-tree	Angophora subvelutina. Ord. Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 4 C, already described.
CX	Teakwood	Endiandra glauca... Ord. Laurineæ.	Timber fragrant, hard, close and fine grained heart-wood; dark and handsome; used for cabinet and ornamental purposes. Hab.—brush forests, southern coast districts; not plentiful. H. 70–80 ft.; diam. 1½–2 ft.

293. **MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.**—Turnery Exhibits, prepared from Timbers collected by the Officers of the Forest Conservancy Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition Commission, and intended to show the industrial value and adaptibility of the various timbers represented by articles of common use.

The numbers and letters attached to the Turnery Exhibits correspond with those affixed to the descriptive list of Timber specimens.

C. No. 8.—440 Deck-teats of "Black Myrtle," Cargillia pentamera.
C. No. 25.—12 Palings of "Port Macquarie Pine," Frenela Macleayana.
D. No. 4.—4 Washstand Legs of "White Cedar," Melia composita.
D. No. 6.—2 Couch-rails of "Silky Oak," Grevillea robusta.
D. No. 10.—4 Belaying-pins of "White Bark," Cupania semiglauca.
D. No. 29.—1 Sailmaker's Fid of "Marblewood," Olea paniculata.
D. No. 31.—4 Thole-pins of "Black Myrtle" Cargillia pentamera.
G. No. 11.—2 Auctioneer's Hammers of "Wild Lemon," Canthium latifolium.
M. No. 2.—1 Gunstock of "Forest Oak," Casuarina torulosa.
M. No. 2.—4 Egg-cups of "Forest Oak," Casuarina torulosa.
M. No. 4.—4 Table Legs of "Grey Gum," Eucalyptus tereticornis.
M. No. 6.—2 Rulers of "Scrub Myrtle," Backhousia myrtifolia.
M. No. 8.—12 Mast Beads of "Bastard Myall," Acacia Cunninghamii.
M. No. 8.—1 Gunstock of "Bastard Myall," Acacia Cunninghamii.
M. No. 8.—4 Table Legs of "Bastard Myall," Acacia Cunninghamii.
M. No. 8.—4 Couch Legs of "Bastard Myall," Acacia Cunninghamii.
M. No. 9.—1 Top of "Red Ash," Alphitonia excelsa.
M. No. 9.—4 Drawer-knobs of "Red Ash," Alphitonia excelsa.
M. No. 9.—1 Plate of "Red Ash," Alphitonia excelsa.
M. No. 14.—1 Gunstock of "Black Apple," Achras Australis.
M. No. 14.—4 Belaying-pins of "Black Apple," Achras australis.
M. No. 18.—3 Cleets of "Rosewood," Dysoxylon Fraserianum.

M. No. 18.—2 Picture-frames of "Rosewood," Dysoxylon Fraserianum.
M. No. 40.—4 Egg-cups of "Yellow Cedar," Rhus rhodanthema.
M. No. 40.—1 Picture-frame of "Yellow Cedar," Rhus rhodanthema.
M. No. 40.—1 Plate of "Yellow Cedar," Rhus rhodanthema.
M. No. 65.—2 Picture-frames of "Red Cedar," Cedrela toona.
N. No. 7.—4 Rulers of "Mulga," Acacia aneura.
N. No. 8.—4 Table-legs of "Kooba or Native Willow," Acacia salicina.
O. No. 8.—1 Table Pedestal of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Table Pedestal of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—4 Sheaves of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Skittle of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Whatnot (21 pieces) of "Ironwood," Acacia sp ?
O. No. 8.—2 Marline-spikes of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—4 Stockwhip Handles of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Top of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Knob of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Auctioneer's Hammer of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—1 Mallet of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
O. No. 8.—4 Egg-cups of "Ironwood," Acacia sp. ?
P. No. 3.—1 Gunstock of "White Beech," Gmelina Leichhardtii.
P. No. 3.—4 Acorns of "White Beech," Gmelina Leichhardtii.
P. No. 4.—1 Cornice Pole, 2 ends, and 8 rings of "Brush Cherry," Memecylon cerasiformis.
P. No. 6.—2 Dumb-bells of "Black Apple," Cryptocarya patentinervis.
P. No. 9.—12 Mast Beads of "Black Ash," Litsœa dealbata.
P. No. 14.—4 Stair Banisters of "Corkwood," Ackama Muellerii.
P. No. 14.—1 Table Pedestal of "Corkwood," Ackama Muellerii.
S. No. 13.—4 Chair Legs of "Sycamore," Cryptocarya glaucescens.
T. No. 5.—Thole-pins of "Silky Oak," Grevillea Hilliana.
V. No. 4.—1 Cornice Pole, 2 ends, and 8 rings, of "Blue Gum," Eucalyptus sp. ?

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

294. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—Tanning and other Barks.

THE following is a list of names of Tanning and other Barks forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the numbers and distinguishing letters on which correspond with those on the Timbers and Leaves:—

No.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
1	Bitter Bark, Fever Bark.	Alstonia constricta Ord. Apocyneæ.	A small tree, 40–50 feet high.; diam. 12–20 in.; found in the scrub forests of the northern coast districts, in both damp and dry situations, the bark of which is thick, yellow-coloured, and deeply furrowed, intensely bitter, and said to possess the same properties as quinine. A decoction of the bark is sometimes sold as bitters.
2	Bitter Bark	Tabernæmontana Orientalis. Ord. Apocyneæ.	A small tree with an intensely bitter bark; found in the brush forests of the northern coast districts. A decoction of the bark is sometimes sold as bitters.
3	Sassafras	Doryphora sassafras Ord. Monimiaceæ.	A beautiful aromatic tree, attaining a height of 120 feet and a diameter of 3 feet; found in the northern and southern brush forests, and on the Blue Mountains. The bark contains a bitter principle which is extracted by infusion and used as a simple tonic.
4	Green Wattle ...	Acacia decurrens ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same as No. 6 J, already described. This bark is ten years old.
5	Black Wattle......	Acacia binervata ... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Same at No. 8 B, already described. This bark is five years old.
6	Silver Wattle ..	Acacia dealbata...... Ord. Leguminosæ.	Bark extensively used for tanning. This bark is seven years old.
7	Hickory	Acacia falcata........ Ord. Leguminosæ.	Bark rich in tannin, and was formerly used by the aborigines to poison fish, and also for curing skin diseases.

295. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—Fibres and Fibre Barks.

THE following is a List of Fibres and Fibre Barks :—

No.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
8	Sycamore, Hat-tree.	Sterculia lurida ..... Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Same as No. 24 D, already described.
9	Brown Kurrajong	Commersonia echinata. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	This bark furnishes a strong fibre, which is used by the aborigines for making kangaroo and fishing nets.
10	Kurrajong tree ...	Sterculia diversifolia. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	Same as No. 19 E, already described.
11	Flame tree	Sterculia acerifolia.. Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	This bark yields a fibre which is used by the aborigines for making fishing lines and nets.
12	Black Kurrajong	Rulingia pannosa ... Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	This bark yields a strong and useful fibre.
13	Kurrajong tree ...	Sterculia quadrifida Ord. Sterculiaceæ.	This bark yields a good fibre.
14	Sword Sedge	Gymnostachys anceps. Ord. Aroideæ.	A very strong coarse fibre is obtained from the leaves of this plant.
15	Small-leaved Nettle tree.	Laportea photiniphylla. Ord. Urticeæ.	Specimen of inner bark of small-leaved Nettle Tree ; also fishing-net, cordage, and a dilly-bag, made from fibre of same by the aborigines of northern coast districts.
16	Burrawang	Macrozamia spiralis Ord. Cycadeæ.	"Pulu," obtained from base of leaves of this plant, and used occasionally for mattress and couch stuffing.

CLASS 46b.—*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

296. **MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.**—Gums.

THE following is a list of Gums obtained chiefly from Eucalypti, Acacias, &c.

No.	Local Name	Botanical Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
1	Ironbark	Eucalyptus sp. ?	Gums, uses unknown.
2	Woollybutt	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
3	White Gum	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
4	Red Box	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
5	Stringybark	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
6	White Box	Eucalyptus populifolia	
7	Blackbutt	Eucalyptus pilularis	
8	Spotted Gum	Eucalyptus maculata	
9	Bloodwood (coast)	Eucalyptus corymbosa	
10	Bloodwood (interior)	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
11	Peppermint	Eucalyptus piperita	
12	White Box	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
13	Stringybark	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
14	Mountain Ash	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
15	Messmate	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
16	White Gum (interior)	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
17	Blackbutt	Eucalyptus sp. ?	
18	Apple-tree	Angophora sp. ?	
19	Apple-tree	Angophora sp. ?	
20	Pine	Frenela robusta	
21	Black Wattle	Acacia hakeoides	
22	Brigalow	Acacia glaucescens	
23	Small Grass-tree	Xanthorrhœa minor	Used for incense, varnish, and polish.
24	Tree Grass-tree	Xanthorrhœa arborea	

297. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late Messrs. J. & W. Macarthur, Camden Park, Menangle.**—Stone Pine Nuts.

298. **POWER & UTLEY, Union Saw Mills, Dubbo.**—Samples of Timber growing in the Dubbo District, and used for house-building and bridge-building.

1. Ironbark, used for sleepers and all kinds of railway works.
2. Red Gum, used for felloes for heavy waggon wheels.
3. Box, used for mill-wrighting and timber for mining purposes.
4. Australian Pine, used for house-building purposes.
5. River Oak, used for yokes for oxen and other purposes where a strong timber is required.
6. Coolabah, used for naves for buggy wheels.
7. Myall, for making presentation mallets, smoking-pipes, &c. The aborigines in the interior make war implements from this wood.

299. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Bracelets and Necklaces made from Seeds.

300. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**

Cabbage-tree bands for making hats.
Gigantic Lily Leaves, used for binding or for bands.
Native Sarsaparilla.
Native or Wooden Pears. Xylomelum pyriforme.

301. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Native Walnut Seeds and Wood; wood used for stocking guns, &c.; the boughs are used for forage.

302. **TATE BROTHERS, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney, Agents for John Donaldson, Wingham, Manning River.**—Large plank of Cedar.

303. **VOLCKERS, Henry A., Prince's-street, Grafton.**—Samples of Seeds of Native Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers, &c., &c.

1. Castanospermum australis (tree).
2. Araucaria excelsa.
3. Macrozamia plumosa.
4. Smilax Australis.
5. Macrozamia Denisonii.
6. Casuarina tenuissima.
7. Eucalyptus hæmastoma.
8. Canavallia sp.
9. Casuarina torulosa.
10. Syncarpia laurifolia.
11. Ptychosperma Alexandræ.
12. Sophora sp.
13. Banksia sp.
15. Mucuna gigantea.
16. Sterculia sp.
17. Corypha Australis.
24. Savola, Umbrella-tree (Fiji).
25. Persoonia sp.

26. Eugenia sp.
27. Fusanus acuminatus (Quandong).
29. Aleurites triloba.
30. Cedrela sp.
31. Cassia sp
32. Raphiolepis sp.
33. Ficus macrophylla.
34. Acacia sp.
35. Araucaria Bidwilli.
36. Anona sp. (fruit).
39. Trochocarpa laurina.
40. Melaleuca sp.
41. Pittosporum undulatum.
42. Dega savana, Beach India-rubber from Fiji.
43. Endiandra Sieberii.
44. Achras Australis (fruit).
45. Alphitonia excelsa.
46. Eucalyptus obliqua.
47. Kentia Belmoreana.
48. Banksia sp.
49. Cupania glauca.
50. Erythrina sp.
51. Leichhardtia Macleayana.
52. Gahnia aspera.
53. Xanthorrhœa Australis.
54. Myristica Fiji, Fiji Nutmeg.
55. Hovenia sp.
56. Kentia Canterburyana.
57. Banksia sp.
58. Hakea sp.
59. Entada scandens.
60. Brachychiton acerifolium.
61. Frenela Australis.
65. Macrozamia sp.
66. Kentia Fosterii.
67. Barklya syringifolia.
68. Davidsonia sp. (fruit).
69. Macadamia ternifolia.
70. Pandanus sp.
71. Inocarpus edulis, Fiji Chestnut.
72. Eucalyptus corymbosa.
75. Pandanus odoratissima. (Fiji).
76. Melia Australis.
77. Cookia sp. (fruit).
78. Spondias dulcis.
79. Flindersia Greavesii.
80. Casuarina stricta.
81. Tectona sp.
82. Eucalyptus sp.
83. Harpullia pendula.
84. Jacaranda sp.

304. WHEREAT, E. R., Tenterfield.—Collection of Colonial Woods in small blocks with the bark on and polished on one side.

1. Bean.
2. Red Bean.
3. Green Nut.
4. Wild Plum.
5. Rosewood.
6. Scrub Mahogany.
7. Corkwood.
8. Lillypilly.
9. Brigalow.
10. Sassafras.
11. Yellow-jacket.
12. Bastard Fig.
13. Lignum Vitæ.
14. Honeysuckle.
15. Yellow Box.
16. Bastard Box.
17. White Box.
18. Scrub Box.
19. Ironbark.
20. Brown Gum.
21. Red Gum.
22. Forest Red Gum.
23. Yellow Cedar.
24. Apple-tree.
25. Stringybark.
26. Peppermint.
27. Musk.
28. Beech.
29. She Oak.
30. Forest Oak.
31. Silky Oak.
32. Swamp Oak.
33. Oak.
34. Cherry.
35. Wild Cherry.
36. Blue Cherry.
37. Woolly-butt.
38. Butt.
39. Blackbutt.
40. White-wood.
41. Yellow-wood.

CLASS 47.—Oils.

305. **AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL AND MINERAL CO. (Limited); Offices, 3, Gresham-street, Sydney; Works, Joadja Creek, near Berrima.**—Kerosene Oil.

306. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Phillip-street, Sydney.**—Oils from Fish, other than edible purposes.

    1. The Sun-fish. (Orthagoriscus sp.)
    2. Sea-Mullett. (Mugil grandis, Castelnau.)
    3. Black Stinging Ray. (Trygon pastinicia.)
    4. Rayner's Shark. (Galleocerdo rayneri.)
    5. Tiger Shark or "Nobbigong." (Crossorthinus varbatus.)
    6. "Grey Nurse" Shark. (Odontaspis americanus.)
    7. "Blue Pointer" Shark. (Lamna Glauca.)
    8. "Grey Pointer" Shark. (Carcharodon rondelctii.)
    9. "Hump Back" Whale.
    10. "Black Fish" Whale.
    11. "Baleen Whale."
    12. Dugong. (Halicore Australis.)

307. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late Messrs. J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Olive Oil expressed from olives grown at Camden Park in 1884.

308. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE; Offices, George and Market Streets; Works, Botany and Sydney.**—Neatsfoot Oil, Trotter Oil.

CLASS 48.—Soap, Tallow, Wax, and other Oleaginous Substances.

309. **AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL AND MINERAL CO. (Limited); Offices, 3, Gresham-street, Sydney; Works, Joadja Creek, near Berrima.**—Paraffine Candles.

310. **DICKSON & SONS, S., Bennett-street, Waverley.**—1 cwt. Soap.

311. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late Messrs. J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Beeswax.

312. **PIPER & CO., Tamworth.**—Soap, Candles.

313. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Beeswax.

314. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE; Works, Botany; Offices, George and Margaret-street, Sydney.**

Tallow (Beef.)
Do (Mutton.)

CLASS 49.—Hides, Horns, Hair, &c.

315. **PARKER, Patrick John, Patna-street, Bathurst.**—Glue, Shank Bones, Horns.

316. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE; Works, Botany; Offices, George and Market Streets, Sydney.**—Horns, Shank Bones, Hides, Hoofs, Sinews, Tail Hair.

CLASS 50.—Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

317. **ARNOLD, Alfred Edward, Manufactory, Arthur-street, Marrickville.**—Leather compressed in useful and fancy articles.

1. Pieces of Polished and Unpolished Patent Compressed Leather made in the year 1872.
2. Discs of Patent Compressed Felted Leather for polishing Wheels or for Glazers.
3. Blocks of Patent Compressed Felted Leather Moulded, to be sawn to sizes to suit requirements.
4. Pieces of Patent Compressed Felted Leather cut for Brake Blocks for Carriages, polished on one face.
5. Pieces of Patent Compressed Leather made from Bookbinder's Waste, polished and unpolished.
6. Pieces of Patent Compressed Felted Leather for Carriage and Waggon Brake Block, unpolished.
7. Pieces of Patent Compressed Felted Leather for Brake Blocks, undressed.

318. **BEGG & SON, Glenmore Road Tannery, Paddington, Sydney.**—20 sides of Sole Leather.

319. **CARR, Jabez, Darling-street, South Dubbo.**—Leather made from Raw Hides, purchased in the Dubbo District.

1 side Sole Bottom Piece.
1 do Black Harness.
1 do Rein.
1 do Brown Harness.
1 do Skirt.
1 do Coat Strap.
1 do Bridle.
1 do Bag.
3 do Kip } Boot Leather folded for uppers.
2 do Tweed }

320. CRAWFORD, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.

Halter made of Plaited Green Hide.
Do do ordinary Sewing Twine.
Do do Tanned Kangaroo Skin.
Hobble do Plaited Green Hide on Iron Ring.
Button do Green Hide.
Do do Tanned Kangaroo Skin.
Do do do

321. DAVENPORT & SONS, 5, Barrack-street, Sydney; Tannery and Boot Factory, Victoria Road, Marrickville.—Sole Leather, Dressed Leather, Boots and Shoes.

6 Cross-grain Enamelled Kangaroo Skins.
6 Straight do do
6 Japanned Kangaroo Skins.
5 Various Coloured Enamelled do
5 do do Splits.
4 Japanned Calf Skins.

Sole Leather.

3 sides of Heavy.
3 do Light.

Dressed Leather.

4 sides of Black Kip.
2 do Brown do
4 do Cow Tweed.
4 do do
1 dozen sides of Kangaroo Fur Skins.
2 Wax Splits.
9 do Kangaroo Skins.
2 Brown Calf Skins.
1 dozen and 10 of Basils.
4 Wax Calf Skins.
1 pair of Men's Calf, goloshed, Balmoral lace, Levant legs, straight toecap, imitation hand-sewn.
1 pair of Men's Calf Emperor E.S., pegged, diamond rivetted waists and toes.
1 pair of Women's Col. Calf E.S., block front, pegged.
1 do Youth's Tweed E.S., block fronts, pegged, hung. forepart.
1 pair of Youth's Col. Calf, goloshed, Balmoral lace, Levant legs, straight toecap, imitation hand-sewn.
1 pair of Girl's Levant, Balmoral lace, machine-sewn.
1 do Men's Calf, goloshed, kid leg, elastic sides, toecaps, imitation hand-sewn.

Class 50.—*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*

1 pair of Men's Calf Derby Shoe, imitation hand-sewn.
1 do Single Button Shoe, do
1 do Cossack Pegged.
1 do Block Front Tweed E.S., pegged.
1 do Calf Shooting Boots, sewn waist, rivetted forepart, imitation cork clump.
1 pair of Men's Full Kip Watertights, toeplates, hob-nailed.
1 do Kip Watertight Bluchers, toeplates, Hungarian nailed to heel.
1 pair of Men's Best Kip Gill Bluchers, Hungarian nailed.
1 do do sprigged bottoms.
1 do Eyelit do Hungarian nailed.
1 do Light Gill Bluchers, Hungarian nailed with one row.
1 pair of Men's Best Kip Plain Bottom Bluchers, pegged.
1 do Colonial Military Bluchers, steel points in forepart.
1 pair of Men's Best Kip Lace-up Boots, sprigged bottoms.
1 do Youth's Best Kip Gill Bluchers, Hungarian nailed.
1 do Boy's do do do

322. **FARLEIGH, NETTHEIM, & CO., 16, York-street, Sydney.—Factory, Stanley-street, Concord.**

10 sides Sole Leather, medium.
10 do heavy.

323. **FORSYTHE & SONS, James, 31, George-street West, Sydney.**—Sole Leather.

7 sides Heavy Leather.
10 sides Medium Leather.
10 sides Light Leather.

324. **HARRISON & WHIFFEN, 472, George-street, Sydney.**—Leathers, Fur Skins, &c., &c.

1 to 3. Three samples Mimosa Bark { Long Bark.
Chopped do
Ground do

4. Dry Kangaroo Skins in hair used for laces, kid, and imitation crocodile, &c.
5. Russett Kangaroo for shoe work.
6. Do shaved for shoe linings.
7. Waxed Kangaroo for laces.
8. Kangaroo Dressed for rugs and mats.
9. Wallaroo Dressed for rugs.
10. Dry Opossum Skins.
11. Opossum Dressed for rugs and mats.
12. Opossum Skins tanned.

13. Sole Leather, Mimosa tanned.
14. Do do and oak extract finish.
15. Do do and chestnut extract finish.
16. Do do various finishes.
17. Kip Leather, russet finish.
18. Buff Leather, waxed
19. Do russet finish.
20. Rugs of various skins.
21. Basils for saddlers' work.
22. Do shoe work.
23. Do various finishes.

325. **HAYWARD, George, Kelso, near Bathurst.**—Basils (skins).

326. **LUDOWICI, J. C., Swan-street, Brickfield Hill.**—Mill Belt Manufactures, &c.

1. Belt Leather.
2. Do
3. Hydraulic Leather.
4. Patent Leather.
5. Raw Hide.
6. Lace Leather.
7. Patent Lace Leather.
8. Bark Tanned Leather Belting, single, cemented, and lace-sewn.
9. Do do double, do do
10. Do do single, do do
11. Do do double, do do
12. Patent Leather Belting.
13. Raw-Hide Belting.
14. Hydraulic Leathers.
15. Pump Leather.
16. Leather Washers.
17. Belt Laces.
18. Patent Belt Laces.
19. Plated Raw-Hide Round Belting.
20. Bark Tanned Round Belting.
21. Twisted Raw-Hide.
22. Leather Hose.

327. **M'GRATH, John Joseph, Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga.**—Saddle used as Stock Saddle, peculiar to New South Wales, designed by the Manufacturer.

328. **STEPHENS, S., Narrabri.**—Stock Saddle.

The Australian Mountain Riding Saddle is of the Exhibitor's own invention and design, for riding in the hilly districts of Australia and New Zealand, generally after wild cattle.

CLASS 50.—*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*

329. THOMPSON, George A., Great Western Steam Tannery, Kelso.—Assorted Leathers.

12 sides Black Harness.
3 sides Brown do
5 Calf Skins.
1 side Kip.
8 Wallaby Skins, with fur on.
3 Angora Goat Skins, with hair on.
1 side Bag Leather.

330. WALKER, John E. P., Cooma and Goulburn.

Three Stock Saddles.
One do do
Two Gent's do

331. WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE; Offices, George and Market Streets, Sydney; Works, Botany.—Leathers and Basils.

1. One side Brown Harness Leather.
2. One do Black do do
3. Two sides Heavy Black Trace Harness Leather.
4. One side do Brown do do
5. Two sides Black Buggy Harness Leather, Backs.
6. Two do Brown do do do
7. One side Black Rein.
8. One do Plain do
9. Two Stained Stirrup Back.
10. Two Plain do do
11. Two Stained Flap Leather Back.
12. Two Plain do do
13. Two Stained Bridle Back.
14. Two Plain do do
15. One Stained Coach Strap Leather.
16. One Plain do do
17. Two sides Stained Bag Leather.
18. Two do Plain do
19. One hide Belt Leather.
20. One but. do
21. Two doz. Saddlers' Basils.
22. Fourteen sides Best Sole Leather.
23. Two sides Common do
24. Six do Wax Kip Leather.
25. Two do Tweed do
26. One side Black Grain Kip Leather.
27. Twenty-four sides Wax Calf.
28. Twelve sides Wax Kangaroo.
29. Two sides Tweed do

30. Three do Black Grain Kangaroo
31. One side Wax Yearling.
32. One do Tweed do
33. Two doz. Shoemakers' Basils.
34. Two Snake Skins.
35. Six Salt Hides.
36. Four Kangaroo Whip Leather.
37. One do Fur Skin.
38. One Wallaroo do
39 Native Bear Skin.
40. Three Platypus, or Duck-bill Rat or Mole.

CLASS 51.—Silk: Raw, Cocoon, and Thread.

332. **BRADY, Charles, Antony, Tumbulgum, Tweed River.**—Australian Silkworm Cocoons.

333. **THORNE, George, Castle Hill, Parramatta District.**—Silk Cocoons; Silkworm Eggs; Dried Specimens of Mulberry Leaves.

Cocoons, white, green, and buff, whole and pierced; also, Boiled Cocoon and Floss of 1884 rearing; do. of this year, 1885. Silkworm Eggs, 1885; do. killed (varnished), 1884; do. shells, 1884. Leaves of Morus alba (Mulberry) (pressed and varnished).

CLASS 56.—Building Materials.

334. **BROWNE, Thomas, West Maitland.**—Building Stone.

335. **O'NEILL, Charles, M.I.C.E., 200, Cumberland-street, Sydney.**—Patent Artificial Caithness Flagging for Footpath, &c., &c.

336. **ROBERTSON, J. B. R., Oakhampton Park, near West Maitland.**—Two samples Freestone from a quarry on the above Estate; blue and white.

337. **SAUNDERS, Robert, Amy Terrace, Pyrmont, Sydney.**—Samples of Stone from the Exhibitor's Quarries, Pyrmont, which the principal buildings in Sydney are built with.

338. **VIVIAN, Walter H., Manly, near Sydney.**—Building Stones.

NOTE: See under Class 46A, Minerals, for other exhibits.

CLASS 57.—Gums and Resins.

339. COOK, W. H., 225 Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, Sydney.
Grass Tree "Gum" (gum accroides) from Xanthorrhœa hastilis: a Native Tree Fern of New South Wales. Present known uses—for varnish, staining wood, sealing wax, lacquer, Japan gold size.
The show case for this exhibit is made of Colonial White Pine, stained with the above gum, and coated with a varnish made of same material.

340. HARRISON & WHIFFEN, Market Chambers, 472, George-street, Sydney.—Gums.

341. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.—Gums of New South Wales Trees.—Bloodwood, Grass Tree, Wattle Tree.

CLASS 60.—Tobacco.

342. BROWN, Edward George, Tumut.—Tobacco Leaf.

343. EMERY, David James, Gilmore, near Tumut.—Tobacco Leaf.

344. SNODDON, Alexander, Tumut.—Tobacco Leaf.

345. SUTTON & CO., A. W. 268, George-street, Sydney.—Five samples of Tobacco Leaf grown in New South Wales.

1. Grown at Tumut, about 320 miles S.W. from Sydney, yielding in good season about 1,800 to 2,200 pounds per acre; value from 7d. to 5d. per pound.
2. Grown at Tamworth, 250 miles N.W. from Sydney, yielding in good season about 1,600 to 2,000 pounds per acre; value same as No. 1.
3. Grown at Glendonbrook, 130 miles N.N.W. from Sydney; in a good season the yield would be the same as No. 2; value from 6d. to 4d. per pound.
4. Grown at the Paterson River, 100 miles N.W. of Newcastle, yielding in good season 1,400 to 1,600 pounds per acre; value 6d. to 3d. per pound.
5. Grown at Dungog, on the Williams River, about 50 miles N of Newcastle, yielding from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds per acres; same value as No. 4.

Tobacco is profitably grown to the north from the Hunter to the Tweed Rivers, to the west in a line from Tamworth to Dubbo taking in all country within 10 miles of the coast, and in the south from Goulburn to Albury; in fact, tobacco can be well grown in almost any part of New South Wales.

CLASS 62.—Materials used for Bleaching, Tanning, and Currying.

346. **HARRISON & WHIFFEN, Market Chambers, 472, George-street, Sydney.**—Tanning Barks.

347. **MANNING BROTHERS, Hunter-street, Newcastle.**—Extract of Soap.

348. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Sydney.**—Extract of Soap.

349. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**

Green Wattle Bark.	
Black	do
Blue	do

350. **THOMPSON, George A., Great Western Steam Tannery, Kelso.**—Samples of Black Wattle Bark for Tanning.

CLASS 63.—Other Products and Manufactures not specified.

351. **ALLEN, Charles, Quirindi.**—Mount Wingen preparations.

352. **HILL, George, 796, George-street, Sydney.**—Oil Paste Shoe Blacking.

353. **HOGBEN, Edward, 55, Buckingham-street, Sydney.**—Balsam Mixture (Aniseed).

354. **McBRIDE, Samuel, 200, Cumberland-street, Sydney.**—Articles made from Cat-gut.
  Engine Bands.
  Window Sash Lines.
  Clock and Violin Strings.

355. **MANNING BROTHERS, Hunter-street, Newcastle.**—Baking Powder; Egg Powder.

356. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Sydney.**—Baking Powder; Egg Powder.

357. **PEATE, Lawrence, George-street, Bathurst.**
  Baking Powder.
  Custard Powder.
  Muscatel Saline Powder.
  Curry Powder.
  Egg Powder.
  Precious Ointment.

SECTION G.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS,

MEANS OF TRANSPORT,

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS AND INDUSTRIES,

INCLUDING

MODELS AND DESIGNS.

SECTION G.—Machinery and Implements, Means of Transport, Appliances and Processes used in the Common Arts and Industries,

INCLUDING MODELS AND DESIGNS.

CLASS 65.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, Tramways.

358. **COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS (Charles A. Goodchap), Sydney.**—Two Frames of Railway Trucks, fitted with Messrs. Cowdery and Thomas' Automatic Couplings, as in use on the New South Wales Railways.

359. **COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS (Charles A. Goodchap), Sydney.**—Railway Rails, patented by Messrs. Cowdery and Thomas.

CLASS 66.—Telegraphy, Telephones, Heliographs, &c.

360. **KOPSCH, Charles F. G., "Saxonia," Petersham, near Sydney.**—Three Galvano-Medical Induction Coils (own design).

CLASS 67.—Civil Engineering and Architecture.

361. **M'DONALD, John Alexander, M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department, Sydney.**—New form of "Expansion Roller for large Iron Bridges;" invented by Exhibitor, and patented in New South Wales.

CLASS 68.—Ocean, Coast, and River Navigation.

362. **HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Sydney.**—Water-colour Drawing of S.S. "Namoi."

363. **NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sydney.**—Water-colour Drawing of P.S. "Newcastle."

364. **ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), George-street, Sydney.**—Models, Diagrams, Photographs, and Lithographs of Steamers in Australian Trade.

365. **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographs of P. & O. Company's S.S. "Massilia" and "Khedive," and of Company's Offices, George-street, Sydney.

CLASS 74.—Aerated Waters and Bottling Machines, &c.

366. **MONK, David J., 295, Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Improved Patent Stopper for Aerated Water and Wine Bottles, and improved form of Bottle; the invention of the Exhibitor.

SECTION H.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

SECTION H.—Food Products.

CLASS 78.—Sugars, Syrups, &c.

367. **COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, O'Connell-street, Sydney.**—Sugars, &c., from New South Wales Cane, grown on Northern Rivers.

Sugar, Raw.
Sugar, Refined (Brewers' and Confectioners' Crystals, &c.)
Golden Syrup.

368. **COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, O'Connell-street, Sydney.**—Sugars, &c., from Fijian Plantations and Mills of the Company.

369. **MILLAR, David, Harwood Island, Clarence River.**

Sugar, Sample	No.	1.
Do	do	2.
Do	do	3.

370. **MORRISON, George, Chatsworth, Clarence River.**—Unrefined Sugars (2 Samples), grown on Richmond River.

371. **NICOLL, B. B., Russell's Wharf, 9, Sussex-street, Sydney (as Agent for a number of Growers).**—Samples of Sugar grown on the Richmond River.

372. **PERIGO BROTHERS, Bay-street, Glebe, Sydney.**—Golden Syrup.

CLASS 79.—Breadstuffs, and articles made therefrom.

373. **BROWNE, G. W., Deniliquin.**—Flour.

374. **BUCKLEY, W., Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Oatmeal.

375. **COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.**—Flour.

376. **COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth**—Corn Meal.

377. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize Meal.

378. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Maizena.

379. **COX, William George, Excelsior Flour Mills, Goulburn.**—Flour.

380. **DALTON BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney, and Summer-street, Orange.**—Flour.

381. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Flour.

382. **HARDMAN BROTHERS, Biscuit Manufacturers. Offices and Factory, Sarah-street, Newtown ; Branch, 698, George-street, Sydney.**—Biscuits of various descriptions.

Koumiss Biscuits (K.C.B.)
Water Biscuits
Thin Captain Biscuits
Luncheon "
Digestive "
S. Abernethy "
L. " "
Picnic "
Arrowroot "
Soda "
Coffee "
Prince of Wales "
You Yangs "
Wine "
Ginger Nut "
Fancy Mixed "

Exhibition Biscuits
Brier "
Rice "
Milk "
Nic Nac "
Tea "
Wine "
Pearl "
Currant Lunch "
Sultana "
Dessert "
Queen Drops "
Sutton Rusks "
Cracknell "
Extra Toast "

383. **KITE, William, Britannia Flour Mills, Bathurst.**—Flour.

384. **M'GEE & QUINN, Parkes.**—Flour.

385. **M'GILLIVRAY, D., Gilmore.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Flour.

386. **MATTHEWS & SON, George, Western City Mills, Bathurst.**—Flour (Wheaten).

387. **MOORE & CO., John, Beardy-street, Armidale.**—Flour.

388. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Brickfield Hill. Sydney.**—Self-raising Flour.

389. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.**—Maize Meal.

390. **PEATE, Lawrence, George-street, Bathurst.**—Self-raising Flour.

391. **REYNOLDS, James, Wagga Wagga.**—Flour.

392. **RICHARDSON & CO., John, Armidale.**—Flour.

393. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**

Maize Meal (White).
Do (Yellow).

394. **SUMMERS, James, Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Maize Meal.

395. **UTZ, Frederick, Glen Innes.**—Flour.

396. **WADE & CO., John, Coorin Mills, Dungog, and Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Maize Bran.

CLASS 80.—Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.

397. **COLE & SON, W., Fullerton Farm, Tomago.**—Arrowroot.

398. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Arrowroot.

399. **MUNN, Armstrong Lockhart, Merimbula.**—Maizena or Corn Flour.

400. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Arrowroot from Potatoes.

401. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Arrowroot.

402. **WADE & CO., John, Coorin Mills, Dungog, and Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Cornflour.

403. **WADE & CO., John, Coorin Mills, Dungog, and Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Rice Starch.

CLASS 81.—Butter, Cheese, and other Fatty Substances.

404. **ALLEN, William, Elmgrove Factory, Bega District.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed on natural grasses.

CLASS 81.—*Butter, Cheese, &c.*

405. **BELL, James, Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

406. **BLACK BROTHERS, Tiptree Cheese Factory, Bommyumla, Monara.**—Cheese made from the milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

407. **BLACK, John Marshall, Ayrdale Cheese Factory, Wolumla, near Bega.**—Cheese made from the milk of cows fed on cultivated grasses.

408. **BLENCOWE, Thomas, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

409. **BRANDON, Thomas, Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

410. **BRESNAHAN, Daniel, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club, and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

411. **BROWN, William, Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

412. **BURRAWANG FARMERS' CLUB & WEST CAMDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—See various exhibits under this class.

413. **CURTIS, John, Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

414. **GAY, Robert, Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

415. **GRAHAM, James, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

416. **GRICE, Joseph, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

417. **HAND, Richard, Knenhall Factory, Bega District.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

CLASS 81.—*Butter, Cheese, &c.*

418. **HINDMARSH, William R., junr., Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

419. **M'GRATH, John, Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

420. **M'PAUL, Robert, Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

421. **MANNING, James, Warragubra Factory, Bega District.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

422. **MILLER, John R., Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

423. **MOORE, John, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

424. **MOSES, Robert, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

425. **OTTON, Henry, Brogo Vale Factory, Bega District.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

426. **RODGERS, R., Cheddar, Bega District.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

427. **SEERY, Michael, Yarrunga, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

428. **SEERY, Thomas, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

429. **TOOTH, R. L., Island Factory, Kameruka, Bega District.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

430. **WILLIAMS, David, Robertson.**—(Shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

431. **WOOD, P. H., Yarranung Factory, Bega Disirict.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

432. **WREN & SONS, H., Tarraganda, Bega.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society.)—Cheese made from milk of cows fed upon natural grasses.

CLASS 82.—Preserved Meats, &c.

433. **SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING CO., Offices, Moore-street, Sydney; Factory, Rookwood.**—Preserved Meats.

BEEF.

1. 25 tins, each 2 lbs., Boiled Beef.
2. 25 do do Corned Beef.
3. 25 do do Spiced Beef.
4. 25 do do Seasoned Beef.
5. 25 do do Roast Beef.
6. 24 do do Boiled Beef, Compressed.
7. 24 do do Corned Beef, do
8. 24 do do Spiced Beef, do
9. 24 do do Seasoned Beef, do
10. 24 do do Brawn Beef, do

MUTTON.

11. 25 tins, each 2 lbs., Boiled Mutton.
12. 25 do do Roast Mutton.
13. 25 do do Corned Mutton.
14. 25 do do Haricot Mutton.
15. 25 do do Mutton Chops.
16. 24 do do Boiled Mutton, Compressed.
17. 24 do do Corned Mutton, do
18. 25 do do Rump Steak.
19. 25 do do Pork Sausages.
20. 25 do do Beef Sausages.
21. 25 do do Minced Collops.
22. 25 do do Rissoles.
23. 25 do do Tripe.
24. 25 do do Ox Palates.
25. 25 do do Ox Cheek and Vegetables.
26. 25 do do Curried Ox Tail.
27. 25 do do Irish Stew.
28. 25 do do Stewed Kidneys.
29. 25 do do Sheep's Trotters.
30. 25 do do Sheep's Tongues.
31. 50 tins, each 1 lb., Sheep's Tongues.
32. 12 tins, each 4 lbs., Ox Tongues.

434. **SYDNEY MEATPRESERVING CO., Offices, Moore-street, Sydney; Factory, Rookwood.**—Extract of Meat.

3 dozen jars, each 4 ozs., Extract of Meat.
3 do do 2 ozs., do

435. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE, Offices, George and Market Streets, Sydney, Works, Bunnerong.**—73 cases of Preserved Meats.

MUTTON.

Boiled Mutton,	6 lbs., 2 lbs.
Do Compressed,	6 lbs., 2 lbs.
Corned Mutton,	do do
Do Compressed,	do do
Roast Mutton,	2 lbs.
Mutton Chops,	do
Haricôt Mutton,	do
Irish Stew,	do
Sheep's Tongues,	1 lb.
Sheep's Trotters,	do
Stewed Kidneys,	2 lbs.
Minced Collops,	do
Rissoles,	do
Mutton Cutlets,	do
Lamb and Green Peas,	do

BEEF.

Boiled Beef,	6 lbs., 2 lbs.
Do Compressed,	6 lbs., 2 lbs.
Corned Beef,	do do
Do Compressed,	do do
Roast Beef,	2 lbs.
Spiced Beef,	do
Ox Cheek,	do
Ox Tongues,	3 lbs., 4 lbs.
Ox Palates,	2 lbs.
Tripe, plain,	do
Tripe with Onions,	do
Beef Sausages,	do
Beef Marrow,	do

436. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE, Offices, George and Market Streets, Sydney Works, Bunnerong.**—Extractum Carnis (prepared according to the directions of Baron Leibig.)—Essence of Beef, concentrated.

CLASS 83.—Preserved Soups.

437. **SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING CO., Offices, Moore-st., Sydney; Factory, Rookwood.**—Soups.

25	tins,	each 2 lbs.,	Soup and Bouilli.	
25	do	do	Mulligatawny Soup.	
25	do	do	Julienne	do
25	do	do	Ox Tail	do
25	do	do	Ox Cheek	do
25	do	do	Macaroni	do
25	do	do	Kidney	do
25	do	do	Beef	do
25	do	do	Mock Turtle	do
25	do	do	Vermicelli	do
25	do	do	Split Pea	do
25	do	do	Mutton Broth.	
25	do	do	Sheep's Head Broth.	

438. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE, Offices, George and Market Streets, Sydney, Works, Bunnerong.**—Soups, 2 lbs.

Ox Tail.
Mock Turtle.
Mulligatawny.
Kidney.
Macaroni.
Vermicelli.
Julienne.

CLASS 85.—Preserved Fish.

439. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.**—Fish prepared for food.

These exhibits have been prepared to the order of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales by two of the principal Meat Preserving Companies of New South Wales.

Most of the fish were preserved during the months of July and August, 1885, having been purchased under the supervision of an officer of the Fisheries Department.

The fresh fish comprise many of the best-known food fishes, of which the mullet, bream, blackfish, and eel appear to be best adapted for this mode of preserving.

CLASS 85.—*Preserved Fish.*

In smoked fish, whiting and eels are exhibited.

The oysters were specially selected from beds on the Clarence River and at Cape Hawke.

Crayfish, tinned and sun-dried, and tinned prawns, are also exhibited.

Fish tinned for Food, prepared at the works of the Sydney Meat-preserving Company (Limited), Rookwood.

Smoked Fish :—
- Whiting (Sillago bassensis).
- Eel (Anguilla Australis).

Fresh Fish :—
- Grey Mullet (Mugil grandis).
- Jewfish (Sciæna Antarctica).
- Tailor (Temnodon saltator).
- Blackfish (Girella tricuspidata).
- Schnapper (Pagrus unicolor).
- Black Bream (Chrysophrys Australis).
- Perch (Lates colonorum).
- Nannagai (Beryx affinis).
- Garfish (Hemirhamphus regularis).
- Eel (Anguilla Australis).

Oysters (Ostrea glomerata).

Crayfish (Palinurus hugeli).

Fish tinned for Food, prepared at the works of Messrs. Walsh, Elliot, & Rennie, Bunnerong Works, Botany.

Smoked Fish :—
- Whiting (Sillago bassensis).

Fresh Fish :—
- Grey Mullet (Mugil grandis).
- Jewfish (Sciæna Antarctica).
- Black Bream (Chrysophrys Australis).
- Whiting (Sillago bassensis).

Oysters (Ostrea glomerata).

Crayfish (Palinurus hugeli).

Prawns (Penœus esculentus).

Sun-dried Fish for food :—
- Crayfish (Palinurus hugeli).

CLASS 85.—*Preserved Fish.*

440 **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.**—Models of Food Fishes.

1. Blackfish (Girella tricuspidata).
2. Black Bream (Chrysophrys Australis).
3. Carp (Sea) (Chilodactylus fuscus).
4. Tarwhine (Chrysophrys hasta).
5. Whiting (Sillago ciliata)
6. Jewfish (Sciæna Antarctica).
7. Tailor (Temnodon saltator).
8. Squire (Pagrus unicolor).
9. Mullet (Mugil grandis).
10. Yellow-tail (Caranx trachurus).
11. Trevalley (Caranx Georgianus).
12. Salmon Trout (Arripis truttaceus).

441. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.**—Paintings of Australian Fish.

Crayfish	Palinurus hugeli.
Teraglin	Otolithus atelodus.
Long Tom	Belone ferox.
Blue Groper (2)	Cossyphus Gouldi.
Wirrah	Plectropoma ocellatum.
Garfish	Hemirhamphus sp.
Batfish	Psettus argenteus.
Squire	Pagrus unicolor.
Carp	Chilodactylus fuscus.
Maray	Clupea Sundaica.
White Trevally	Caranx Georgianus.
Sergeant Baker	Aulopus purpurissatus.
Perch	Lates colonorum.
Tarwhine (2)	Chrysophrys sarba.
Nannygai	Beryx affinis.
Flounder	Pseudorhombus Russelli.
Sole	Synaptura niger.
Mullet	Mugil sp
Trumpeter Whiting	Sillago bassensis.
Pike	Sphyræna obtusata.
Mullet	Mugil pettardi.
Red Rock Cod	Scorpæna cardinalis.
Gurnard	Trigla kumu.
John Dory	Zeus Australis.
Tailor	Temnodon saltator.
Sea Mullet	Mugil grandis.
Morwong	Chilodactylus macropterus.
Flathead	Platycephalus fuscus.

Schnapper	Pagrus unicolor.
Blackfish	Girrella tricuspidata.
Drummer	Girella elevata.
	Odax sp.
	Serranus sp.
	Labrichthys sp.
	Apogon fasciatus.
	Chelmo truncatus.
	Hetoroscarus filamentosus.
	Plectropoma nigrorubrum.
	Labrichthys laticlavius.
	Gerres sp.
	Coris lineolata.
	Carassius vulgaris.
	Cirrhitichthys aprinus.
	Cossyphus sp.
	Caranx sp.
	Caranx sp.
	Scatophagus multifasciatus.
	Temnodon sp.

1 Fishing-net from New Guinea.

CLASS 87.—Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

442. **BRUCE, Mrs. A., Reiby House, Station-street, Newtown, Sydney.**—Preserved Peaches.

443. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.** Fruits, the produce of the Colony, preserved in syrup; intended to show great diversity of climatic conditions within the Colony, with suitability for production.

1. Cherries.
2. Plums.
3. Gooseberries.
4. Strawberries.
5. Currants.
6. Nectarines.
7. Apricots.
8. Peaches.
9. Oranges (several varieties).
10. Lemons " "
11. Cumquats.
12. Limes.
13. Passion-fruit.
14. Guavas.
15. Apples.
16. Pears.
17. Mulberries.
18. Bananas.
19. Pineapples.
20. Loquats.
21. Grapes.
22. Cherimoyas.
23. Raspberries.
24. Figs.
25. Pomegranates.
26. Quinces.

&c., &c.

CLASS 87.—*Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.*

444. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Preserved Fruits.

Peaches.
Quinces.
Gooseberies.
Cherries.
Apples.
Loquats.
Oranges.
Pine Apples.
Pears.
Plums.

445. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Candied Fruits. (Four varieties.)

446. **GIBBS, Charles, Dural.**—Preserved Fruits, grown and bottled by Exhibitor.

1. White Grape.
2. White Peach.
3. Sugar Pear.
4. Red Peach.
5. Drooping Nectarine.
6. Stanwich Nectarine.
7. Blue Diamond Plum.
8. Black Amber Grape.
9. Winter Nellis Pear.
10. Smith seedling Apple.
11. Louisa Pear.
12. Apricot.
13. Cumquat Orange.
14. Quince.
15. Porter's Peach.
16. Baking Pear.
17. Royal George Peach.
18. Mandarin Orange.
19. Black Plum.
20. Seville Orange.
21. Bengal Quince.
22. Cut Apple.
23. Loquat (cut) in Syrup.
24. Tomato.
25. Egg Plum.
26. Mussel Plum.
27. Mandarin Orange.
28. Gooseberry.
29. Pine Apple.
30. Loquat, whole in Syrup.
31. Italian Peach.
32. Lutherborough Plum.
33. Passion Fruit.
34. Trivett Seedling Apple.
35. Stone pippin Apple.
36. China Pear.
37. Christmas Pear.
38. Napoleon Nectarine.
39. Orleans Plum.
40. Loquat.
41. Little Gem Orange.
42. Citron Lemon.
43. Lisbon Lemon.
44. Bengal Lemon.
45. Canton Orange.
46. Parramatta Orange.
47. Thorny Mandarin Orange.
48. Navel Orange.

447. **HARGRAVES, William Henry, Napoleon Cottage, Woollahra, and Blackheath, Blue Mountains.**—Fruits, &c., grown at Terralta, Blackheath, nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, and preserved in syrup.

1. Raspberries (3 varieties).
2. Gooseberries.
3. Currants (1 variety).
4. Apples.
5. Pears.
6. Cherries (3 varieties).
7. Plums (6 varieties).
8. Quinces.
9. Peaches.
10. Nectarines.
11. Beet Root.
12. Rhubarb.

CLASS 87.—*Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.*

448. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Haricôt Beans.

449. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Canterbury Beans.

450. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Rice Beans.

451. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Chestnuts.

452. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Bunya Bunya Nuts. Seeds of Araucaria Bidwillii. Used as food by Aborigines of Queensland.

453. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Bunya Bunya Cone, containing seeds of Araucaria Bidwillii.

454. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Macadamia Nuts.

455. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Almonds.

456. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Walnuts.

457. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Olives. Grown and Preserved at Camden Park.

458. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur, Camden Park, Menangle.**—Raisins, Currants.

459. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Preserved Prunes.

460. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Preserved Fruits.

Quinces, in Syrup.
Pears, do.
Melon, do.
Brandied Cherries.
Do Apricots.
Do Peaches.
Do Plums.
Preserved Strawberries.

461. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park. Menangle.**—Candied Fruits.

Apricots.
Peaches.
Nectarines.
Plums.
Oranges.

462. **WADDELL, Miss Annie C., Town Head, Singleton.**—Preserved Fruits, in Syrup.

Peaches.
Nectarines.
Apricots.
Figs.
Plums.
Pears.
Loquats.
Oranges.
Lemons.

463. **WALSH, ELLIOTT, & RENNIE, George and Markets Streets, Sydney, and Works at Botany, &c.**—Preserved Vegetables.

Turnips.
Carrots.
Green Pease.

464. **WARBOYS, Thomas C., Spring Hill, near Orange.**—Collection of Apples.

CLASS 88.—Confectionery.

465. **WAYLAND, James Edward, High-street, West Maitland.** Confectionery.

CLASS 89.—Jams and Jellies.

466. **BRUCE, Mrs. A., Reiby House, Station-street, Newtown, Sydney.**

Apple Jelly.
Marmalade.

467. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**

Jams and Jellies—
Peach.
Quince.
Melon.
Grape.
Lemon.
Orange.
Apple.
Guava.
Plum.
Apricot.
Gooseberry.

CLASS 89.—*Jams and Jellies.*

468. ONSLOW, Mrs., Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur) Camden Park, Menangle.

Jams—
- Apricot.
- Cherry.
- Grape.
- Peach.
- Nectarine.
- Plum.

Jellies—
- Guava.
- Native Currant.
- Orange.
- Quince.
- Apple.
- Damson Cheese.
- Orange Marmalade.

469. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.

Currant jam.
Cranberry jam.

470. TAYLOR, Miss Sarah M., Myall Villa, Railway-terrace, Burwood.

Jams—
- Apple and Rhubarb.
- Apricot.
- Australian Wild Currant.
- Cherry.
- Cumquats.
- China Melon.
- Damson.
- Grape.
- Melon.
- Nectarine.
- Peach.
- Pine Apple and Lemon.

Jams—
- Plum (various).
- Strawberry.

Jellies—
- Australian Wild Currant.
- Apple.
- Guava.
- Quince.

Marmalade—
- Orange.
- Quince.
- Seville and Navel Orange.

471. WADDELL, Miss Annie C., Town Head, Singleton.

Jams—
- Peach.
- Nectarine.
- Apricot.
- Fig.
- Apple.
- Grape.
- Muscatel Grape.
- Plum Grape.
- Plum (4 varieties).
- Pie Melon.

Jams—
- Water Melon.
- Pear.

Jellies—
- Apple.
- Grape.
- Quince.

Marmalade—
- Orange.
- Lemon.
- Citron.

CLASS 90.—Honey.

472. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Honey, in Comb.

473. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Garden Honey.

474. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Native Treacle from Beeswax.

CLASS 91.—Essences and Extracts.

475. **HUME & PEGRUM, 105 and 107, Regent-street, Sydney.** Extracts.

Sarsaparilla, "Compound"
Gentian, „
Columbia, „
Peruvian, „
Cinchona. „

CLASS 92.—Pickles, Sauces, &c.

476. **BEST & CO., M. S., Box 906, General Post Office, Sydney.** Tomato Sauce (Challenge).

477. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Tomato Sauce.

478. **CONLON, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor.**—Pickles.

479. **LONGMAN, Edward, Blane-street, Newcastle.**—Tomato Sauce.

480. **LONGMAN, Edward, Blane-street, Newcastle.**—French Sauce.

481. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & A. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Capers, pickled.

482. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & A. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Walnuts, pickled.

483. **TAYLOR, Miss Sarah M., Myall Villa, Railway-terrace, Burwood.**—Tomato Sauce.

CLASS 93.—Ale, Beer, and Porter.

484. **ELWIN & CO., W. H., Standard Brewery, Orange.**—Bottled Ale.

485. **ELWIN & CO., W. H., Standard Brewery, Orange.**—Bottled Porter.

486. **M'CALLUM & CO., Macquarie Brewery, Dubbo.**—Hogshead of Ale.

487. **SIMPSON & CO., Glen Innes.**—Malt made from Barley grown in Glen Innes District.

CLASS 94.—Wines.

488. **BEATTIE, Hugh, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga.**—Name of wine, Port, 1884; vineyard, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga; 7 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 1 acre quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, Shèray, planted in 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 200 gallons cost of cultivation per acre, £5; price of wine newly made 6s. per gallon. Description—dark red, vintage 1884; price, 10s. per gallon in bottle; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dark red wine; soil, red; south-east aspect; trained to stakes.

489. **BEATTIE, Hugh, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga.**—Name of wine, Sherry; vineyard, Brooklyn; 7 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon; quantity of this wine in stock, 6,000 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, white cluster or Goen; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £5; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. to 6s. per gallon. Description—light amber; vintage, 1884; price, 10s. per gallon in bottle; no spirit added; character, light wine; nature of soil, red; south-eastern aspect; trained to stakes.

490. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Burgundy; planted, 1865; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintage, 1878; price, 30s. per case of one dozen f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry wine; soil, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

491. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Burgundy; planted, 1865; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintages, 1879, 1880; price, 30s. per dozen f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry wine; soil, sandy soil, with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

492. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—colour red; vintage, 1880; price 24s. per case of one dozen f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry wine; soil, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

493. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, No. 1 Claret; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—colour red; vintage, 1880; price, 24s. per dozen, f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; soil, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

494. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, No. 2 Claret; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—colour red; vintage, 1882; price, 18s. per dozen, f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; soil, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

495. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—colour white; vintage, 1878; price, 42s. per case of one dozen, f.o.b.; no spirit added; character light, hock character; soil, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trained to stakes.

496. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, No. 1 Hock; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Pineau; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, light hock; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect; flat; trained to stakes.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

497. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, No. 2 Hock, vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Reisling; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—light wine; vintage, 1882; price, 24s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, light hock; soil, sandy loam with clay subsoil, westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

498. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Tokay; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Tokay; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white wine; vintage, 1881; price, 30s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; character, light dry wine; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

499. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Tokay; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Tokay; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—brown colour; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, full-bodied sweet wine; soil, sandy loam with clay subsoil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

500. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Muscadine; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Muscatel; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—straw colour; vintage, 1879; price, 36s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, full-bodied liqueur; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

501. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Muscat; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Muscatel; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1881; price, 24s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, medium sweet wine; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

502. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Port; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, full-bodied sweet wine; soil, sandy loam with clay subsoil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

503. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Malbec; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Malbec; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintage, 1881; price, 21s. per case of 1 doz. f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

504. **BOUFFIER, BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Blend; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Pineau and Tokay; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white colour; vintage, 1878 and 1882; price, 30s. per case of 1 doz., f.o.b.; no spirit added; character, light dry hock; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

505. **BOUFFIER BROS., Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Marcobrunner, Cessnock, Hunter River; 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Madeira; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1882; price (not sold); no spirit added; character, light dry wine; soil, sandy loam with clay sub-soil; westerly aspect, flat; trellised.

506. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; description, colour red Hermitage; vintage, 1880; price, 12s. 6d. per gallon, no spirit added; character, full-bodied wine; strength, about 28 per cent. proof spirit; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

507. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Sherry; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Sherry; planted, 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; description, straw colour; vintage, 1877; price, 15s. per gallon, no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 30 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

508. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Shepard Reisling; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost

of cultivation per acre, £8; description, straw colour; vintage, 1880; price, 10s. per gallon, no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 27 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

509. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; description, white colour; vintage, 1882; price, 9s. per gallon, no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 25 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

510. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.** Name of wine, Claret; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage and Lambruscat; planted 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 8s. 6d. per gallon, no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 21 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

511. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau; planted, 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white colour; vintage, 1880; price, 10s. per gallon, no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 22 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

512. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Port; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; kind of vine Hermitage and Burgundy; planted, 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red colour; vintage, 1882; price, 10s. per gallon, spirit added 3 per cent.; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 28 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

513. **BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Rosemount; 30 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted, 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation

per acre, £8. Description—straw-colour; vintage, 1877; price, 12s. 6d. per gallon, no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 28 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

514. **BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Name of wine, Fredericksberg Port; vineyard, Fredericksberg; 8 acres old vines, and 5 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre old vines, and 3½ acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles, quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of vine, Black Hermitage; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 300 gallons. Description—dark red colour; vintage, 1882; price, 40s. per dozen, no spirit added; character, full-bodied, fruity.

515. **BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Name of wine, Fredericksberg Red; vineyard, Fredericksberg; 8 acres old vines, 5 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre old vines, 3½ acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of vine, Black Hermitage; planted, 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, £15; price of this wine when newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—fine bouquet, light red colour; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per dozen, no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry wine; soil, limestone formation on slate bottom; easterly aspect; trained to stakes.

516. **BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Name of wine, Fredericksberg Red; vineyard, Fredericksberg; 8 acres old vines, 5 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre old vines and 3½ acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 900 gallons; kind of vine, Black Hermitage; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 300 gallons. Description—dark red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 24s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry wine.

517. **BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Fredericksberg; 8 acres old vines and 5 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 300 gallons. Description—white colour; vintage, 1883; price, 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry wine.

518. **BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Fredericksberg; 8 acres old vines and 5 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000

gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 300 gallons. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1881; price, 40s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, fruity, fine bouquet.

519. **BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Fredericksberg; 8 acres old vines and 5 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £15; price of wine when newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry wine; soil, limestone formation on slate bottom; easterly aspect; trained to stakes.

520. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1883; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught; trained on trellis.

521. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau; quantity of this wine produced annually, 900 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1883; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught; trained to stakes.

522. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, 5 gallons; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintage, 1882; price, 5s. 6d. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught.

523. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape 4 acres; quantity exhibited, 5 gallons; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—

amber colour; vintage, 1882; price, 5s. 6d. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught; trained on trellis.

524. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught; trained on trellis.

525. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Verdôt; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Verdôt; quantity of this wine produced annually, 600 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught; soil, red; trained on stakes.

526. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1883; price, 5s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; trained on trellis.

527. **CAMPBELL, George, Daisy Hill, Rothbury.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Daisy Hill; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—amber colour; vintage, 1884; price, 4s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, will keep on draught; trained on trellis.

528. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry (Verdeilho); vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 3 acres: quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira, planted in 1863 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1875; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 20 to 22 per cent.; soil, alluvial clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

529. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry (Verdeilho); vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted in 1863 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1876; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 20 to 22 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

530. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry (Verdeilho); vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted in 1863 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 20 to 22 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

531. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry (Verdeilho); vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted in 1863 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1881; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 20 to 22 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

532. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry (Verdeilho); vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted in 1863 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine, vintage, 1883; price, 30s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 20 to 22 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

533. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry (Verdeilho); vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this

grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted in 1863 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 20 to 22 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

534. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry; vineyard, Porphyry; 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 19 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,700 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; planted in 1863, 1870, 1871, and 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1880; price, 21s. per dozen; 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, about 18 to 20 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

535. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry; vineyard, Porphyry; 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 19 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 17,000 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; planted in 1863, 1870, 1871, and 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine; vintage, 1882; price, 21s. per dozen; 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, about 18 to 20 per cent.; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

536. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry; vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 19 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 17,000 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling, planted in 1863, 1870, 1871, and 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine, vintage 1883; price 21s. per dozen, 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 18 to 20 %; soil, alluvial, clay sub-soil; how cultivated, espalier.

537. **CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River.**—Name of wine, Porphyry; vineyard, Porphyry, 25 acres (6 acres newly planted); area planted with this grape, 19 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 17,000 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling, planted in 1863, 1870, 1871, and 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost

of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white wine, vintage 1884; price, 21s. per dozen, 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, about 18 to 20 %; soil, alluvial, clay subsoil; how cultivated, espalier.

538. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa, on eastern slope of the Blue Mountains.**—Name of wine, Frontignac; Vineyard, Winbourn, 15 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of vine, Red and White Frontignac, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price of wine newly made, 6s. per gallon. Description—pink colour, vintage 1883; about 2½% of spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, red sandy loam; 200 feet above sea-level; eastern aspect; trained to stakes.

539. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa, on eastern slope of the Blue Mountains.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Winbourn, 15 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,600 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price of wine newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—light rich colour; vintage 1883, price 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; soil, red sandy loam; 200 feet above sea-level; eastern aspect; trained to stakes.

540. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa, on eastern slope of the Blue Mountains.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Winbourn, 15 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price, newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—very dark colour, full-bodied, vintage 1883; price, 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, red sandy loam; 200 feet above sea-level; eastern aspect; trained to stakes.

541. **COX, Hon. George Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa, on eastern slope of the Blue Mountains.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Winbourn, 15 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Verdeilho, planted 1860 and 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price, newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—rich colour, vintage 1882; price, 18s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, red sandy loam, 200 feet above sea-level; eastern aspect; 1 acre trained on wire trellis. 4 acres to stakes.

542. **DAVIES & CO., A. E., Mount Huntley, Allandale.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Mount Huntley, 35 acres; area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau, planted 1860; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre. Description—white colour, vintage 1883; price, 4s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, alluvial; trained to wire.

543. **DAVIES & CO., A. E., Mount Huntley, Allandale.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Mount Huntley, 35 acres; area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira, planted 1860; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre. Description—white colour, vintage 1883; character, full-bodied; soil, rich alluvial; trained to wire.

544. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, Albury, & 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury, 300 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Verdeilho; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; no spirit added; vintage, 1868; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate-colour, interspersed with quartz, lime sub-soil; trained to stakes, ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal, hoed round vines.

The Murray Valley Vineyard, 640 acres in extent, is situated at Albury, on a sloping ridge, 1,000 feet above sea-level. The different varieties of grape cover an area of 200 acres. The names of wines produced are—Reisling, Verdeilho, Tokay, Aucarôt, Muscat (white varieties), Shiraz, Carbinet, Burgundy, Hermitage, and Malbec (red varieties). The quantity of wine at present in stock is 350,000 gallons, and the quantity produced annually by exhibitor is 40,000 gallons. No spirit is added to these wines, their natural spirit being amply sufficient. The general character of the wines is full-bodied; the strength being from 23 to 28 degrees of spirit proof according to Sykes' hydrometer. The wines are remarkable for their high degree of alcoholic strength.

545. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Hochheimer; vineyard, Murray Valley, 200 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hochheimer; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; vintage, 1868; no spirit added; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

546. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Carbinet; vineyard,

Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; kind of vine, Carbinet; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red; vintage, 1868; character, full bodied, no spirit added; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

547. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Burgundy; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red; vintage, 1868; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed between vines.

548. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of wine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red; vintage, 1874; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

549. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Shiraz; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red; vintage, 1874; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

550. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Reisling; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; vintage, 1874; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

551. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Tokay; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Tokay; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; vintage, 1874; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

552. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Reisling; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; vintage, 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

553. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Verdeilho; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; vintage, 1880; no spirit added; character, full bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

554. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Shiraz; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red; vintage, 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic, chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

555. **FALLON, James T., Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury, and 91 Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Aucarôt; vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Aucarot; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price, when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white; vintage, 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, calcareous, volcanic,

chocolate colour, interspersed with quartz; lime subsoil; trained to stakes; ploughed between stakes, direct, cross, and diagonal; hoed round vines.

556. **FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Hauteville, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Resling, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 900 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—white colour; vintage, 1882; price, 6s. per gallon; character, light; nature of soil, decomposed granite, sloping to the west: trained to stakes.

557. **FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Hauteville, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 50 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 120 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—white colour; vintage, 1881; price, 6s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

558. **FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Hauteville, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Black Shiraz; planted, 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—red colour; vintage, 1882; price, 6s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite, sloping west; trained to stakes.

559. **FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Hauteville, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 350 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 6s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite, slope to the west; trained to stakes.

560. **FRANCIS, George, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie.**—Name of wine, Isabella Port; vineyard, Douglas Vale, 6 acres; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity in stock, 350 gallons; kind of vine, Isabella; planted, 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £100—that is, clearing and planting till the vines bear. Description—sweet red wine; vintages, 1881 and 1882; price, 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit

added; character, good bodied; soil, red chocolate soil, northern aspect; altitude of vineyard, about 100 feet above sea level; trained on trellis.

561. **FRANCIS, George, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie.**—Name of wine, Isabella; vineyard, Douglas Vale, 6 acres; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, three dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 350 gallons; kind of vine, Isabella, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £100—that is, clearing and planting till the vine bears. Description—red colour; vintages, 1881 and 1882; price, 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, liqueur; soil, red chocolate, northern aspect; altitude, about 100 feet above sea level; trained on trellis.

562. **FRÈRE, Léonce, St. Hilaire, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Australian Champagne, Dry; vineyard, St. Hilaire, 55 acres; area planted with this grape, 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 dozen; kind of vine, White Hermitage, planted 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 dozen; cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Description—light sparkling white wine; vintage, 1880; price £3 per dozen; price obtained at previous Exhibitions, £3 per dozen; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 20% P.S.; soil, chocolate colour; trained to stakes.

563. **FRÈRE, Léonce, St. Hilaire, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Australian Champagne, Dry; vineyard, St. Hilaire, 55 acres; area planted with this grape, 30 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen pints; quantity in stock, 500 dozen; kind of vine, White Hermitage, planted 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 dozen; cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Description—light sparkling white wine; vintage, 1881; price £3 10s. per two-dozen case; price obtained at previous Exhibitions, £3 10s. per two-dozen case; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 20% P.S.; soil, chocolate colour; trained to stakes.

564. **FRÈRE, Léonce, St. Hilaire, near Albury.**—Australian Champagne, Sweet; vineyard, St. Hilaire, 55 acres; area planted with this grape, 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 dozen; kind of vine, White Hermitage, planted 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 dozen; cost of cultivation per acre, £5. Description—sparkling white wine, sweet; vintage, 1881; price £3 per dozen; price obtained at previous Exhibitions, £3 per dozen; no spirit added; character, slightly sweet; soil, chocolate colour; trained to stakes.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

565. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Muscat; vineyard, Eschol Park; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Muscat; no spirit added; vintage, 1880; strength, about 20% P.S.

566. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Muscat; vineyard, Eschol Park; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Muscat; vintage, 1882; no spirit added; strength, about 20% P.S.

567. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Muscat; vineyard, Eschol Park; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Muscat; vintage, 1883, no spirit added; strength, about 20% P.S.

568. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Muscat; vineyard, Eschol Park; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Muscat; no spirit added; vintage, 1884; strength, about 20% P.S.

569. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Muscat; vineyard, Eschol Park; quantity exhibited, one quarter-cask; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Muscat; vintage, 1880; no spirit added; strength, about 20% P.S.

570. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Eschol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons altogether; kind of vine. Madeira; vintage, 1880; strength, about 20% P.S.

571. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Eschol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Madeira; vintage, 1882; strength, about 20% P.S.

572. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Madeira ; vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons altogether; kind of Vine, Madeira; vintage, 1883; strength, about 20 % P.S.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

573. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Madeira; vintage, 1884; strength, about 20 % P.S.

574. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, one quarter cask; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Madeira; vintage, 1880; strength, about 20 % P.S.

575. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Reisling, vintage, 1883; strength, about 20 % P.S.

576. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Reisling; vintage, 1884; strength, about 20 % P.S.

577. **GORUS & SON, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Reisling; vintage, 1885; strength, about 20 % P.S.

578. **GREEN, Walter C., Johannesberg, Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Johannesberg, 17 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, under 100 gallons; kind of vine, White Shiraz, planted 1881; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—white colour; vintage, 1884; price 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, limestone formation; trained to stakes.

579. **GREEN, Walter C., Johannesberg, Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Johannesberg, 17 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, under 100 gallons; kind of vine, Shephard's Reisling, planted 1881; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—white colour; vintage, 1884; price 4s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, surface red, limestone formation and subsoil; trained to stakes.

580. **GRESSIER, Peter C., Mount Duramana, near Bathurst.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Mount Duramana, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, 2 gallons in jar; vintage, 1885.

581. **GRESSIER, Peter C., Mount Duramana, near Bathurst.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Mount Duramana, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen pint bottles; vintage, 1885.

582. **GRESSIER, Peter C., Mount Duramana, near Bathurst.**—Name of wine, Sherry; vineyard, Mount Duramana, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen in pint bottles; vintage, 1885.

583. **GRESSIER, Peter C., Mount Duramana, near Bathurst**—Name of wine, Sherry; vineyard, Mount Duramana, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, 2 gallons in jar; vintage, 1885.

584. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah White; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho and White Shiraz, planted 1863 to 1869; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,700 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—white colour; vintage, 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, decomposed granite and white loam, slopes to the east and west; trained to stakes.

585. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Red; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Black Shiraz, Pineau noir, Mataro, Grenache, and Carbinet sauvignon, planted 1864 to 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—red colour; vintage, 1878; price, 18s. per dozen (cased); no spirit added; character, light; nature of soil, decomposed granite, chocolate, and white loam, slopes to the east and west; trained to stakes.

586. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Reisling; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; planted 1866 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—dry

white wine; vintage, 1877; character, light; strength, about 20% P.S.; nature of soil, white sandy loam, sloping to the east; trained to stakes.

587. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Red; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,100 gallons; kind of vine, Black Shiraz, Pineau noir, Mataro, Grenache, and Carbinet sauvignon, planted 1864 to 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—red colour; vintage, 1881; price, 18s. per dozen (cased); no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, decomposed granite and white loam, slopes east and west; trained to stakes.

588. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Muscat; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Brown Muscat, .planted 1862 to 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 900 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—brown colour; vintage, 1883; 3% of spirit added; character, liqueur; soil, decomposed granite, chocolate loam, slopes to west; trained to stakes.

589. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Muscat; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of vine, Brown Muscat, planted 1862 to 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 900 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—brown colour; vintage, 1884; 3% spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, decomposed granite, chocolate loam; trained to stakes.

590. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Aucarôt; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Aucarot, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, 200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—white colour; vintage, 1884; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, decomposed granite, red or chocolate loam, slopes to east; trained to stakes.

591. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah White; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, White Shiraz, planted 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 800 gallons;

cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—white colour; vintage, 1884; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, portion on decomposed granite, the rest on sandy loam; trained to stakes.

592. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah White; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho and White Shiraz, planted 1863 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,700 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—White colour; vintage, 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, decomposed granite and loam, white and chocolate, slopes to east and west; trained to stakes.

593. **HARBOTTLE, ALSOP, & CO., Ettamogah, near Albury.**—Name of wine, Ettamogah Red; vineyard, Ettamogah, 26 acres; area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, black Shiraz, Pineau noir, Mataro, Grenache, and Carbinet sauvignon, planted 1864 to 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—Red colour; vintage, 1880; price 18s. per dozen (cased); no spirit added; character, light; nature of soil, decomposed granite, chocolate and white loam, slopes to west and east; trained to stakes

594. **HILL, John, Hannahton, Whittingham.**—Name of wine, Madeira White; vineyard, Hannahton, 11 acres; area planted with this grape, half an acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira, planted about 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 100 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £10 per acre. Description—white colour; vintage, 1880; no spirit added; character, full bodied; nature of soil, chocolate colour and elevated; trained to stakes.

595. **HILL, John, Hannahton, Whittingham.**—Name of wine, Hermitage Red; vineyard, Hannahton, 11 acres; area planted with this grape, half an acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted about 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 100 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £10. Description—red colour; vintage, 1880, no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate soil and elevated; trained to stakes.

596. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine

in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—a red blend, light in colour; vintages, 1879 and 1880; price 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, with an aspect in each direction; espalier with stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

597. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, "The Wilderness;" parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,400 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. per gallon. Description—colour, dark red; vintage, 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk, subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier-stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

598. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, The Hermitage, parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 2,200 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine porduced annually by exhibitor, from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—Red Blend; vintages, 1880 to 1883; price, 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, with an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier-stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

599. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Verdot; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Verdot, grafted on Isabella stalks; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—

sweet, light colour; vintage, 1883; price, 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, with an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier-stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

600. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—colour, dark red; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk, subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; espalier-stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

601. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates between 1864 and 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 5,000 to 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. per gallon. Description—Dark-red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, with an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

602. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, White Madeira, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 2,000 to 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—Dark sherry colour; vintage, 1880; price, 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the

spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes and one wire; 3 feet from ground.

603. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira and Pineau, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon; Description—White blend, dark sherry colour; vintage, 1881; price, 7s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, with an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes with one wire, 3 feet from ground.

604. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, White Pineau; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury; 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 400 gallons; kind of vine, White Pineau; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Description—White blend (Pineau and Madeira); dark sherry colour; vintage, 1880; price, 6s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, with an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

605. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira and Resling, planted at different times from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. per gallon. Description—White blend (Madeira and Resling), dark sherry colour; vintage, 1883; price, 5s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

606. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,800 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau and Madeira, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. per gallon. Description—White blend (Pineau and Madeira), dark sherry colour; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil, situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes and one wire, 3 feet from ground.

607. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 5,000 to 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—Red Hermitage, dark colour; vintage, 1884; price, 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil; situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes with one wire, 3 feet from ground.

608. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Red Hermitage; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. per gallon. Description—Red Hermitage, dark colour; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil; situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes with one wire, 3 feet from ground.

609. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, White Madeira; vineyard, "The Wilnerness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this

grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, White Madeira, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine prodeced annually by exhibitor, 2,000 to 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—White Madeira; colour, dark sherry; vintage, 1880; price, 7s. per gallon, in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil; situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes with one wire, 3 feet from ground.

610. **HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, White Madeira; vineyard, "The Wilderness," parish of Rothbury, 40 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, White Madeira and Reisling, planted at different dates from 1864 to 1883; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Description—White blend (Madeira and Reisling); colour, dark sherry; vintage, 1883; price, 5s. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red marl, chalk subsoil; situated on the spur of a ridge, having an aspect in each direction; cultivated with plough and fork; trained espalier—stakes with one wire, 3 feet from ground.

611. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 2 acres: quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, White Grape; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 200 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—white wine, vintage 1885; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, &c., red soil, eastern aspect, 4,000 feet above sea level, trained to stakes and wire.

612. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England,**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 3; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Black Grape; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine when newly made. 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine, vintage 1885;

price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil, eastern aspect, 4,000 feet above sea-level, trained to stakes and wire.

613. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, White Grape; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 150 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine when newly made, 6s. per gallon. Description—white wine, vintage 1884; price, 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect, 4,000 feet above sea-level, trained to stakes and wires.

614. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 1; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this class of wine in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. per gallon. Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

615. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 2; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this class of wine in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine when newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspeet; trained to stakes and wires.

616. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 3; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this class of wine in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine when newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

617. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Shiraz No. 1; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; about 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires.

618. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Shiraz No. 2; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; about 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires.

619. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Blended Madeira, Pineau, and Reisling; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 2 acres with Madeira, and 1 acre with Pineau and Reisling; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira, Pineau, and Reisling; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 6s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1879; price, 8s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

620. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Malbec; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Malbeck; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine when newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; about 4,000 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires.

621. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 1; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine,

Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; 4,000 feet above sea-level trained to stakes and wires.

622. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 2; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; 4,000 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires.

623. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Madeira, or Verdeilho; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 100 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine when newly made, 6s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; price, 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wire.

624. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Shiraz No. 1; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1885; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

625. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Shiraz No. 2; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1885; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

626. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Malbeck; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Malbeck; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

627. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton; sweet red; vineyard, Kirkton, 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock different vintages, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, different varieties; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour, sweet strong, vintage 1884; about 10 per cent. spirit added; character, full bodied; strength about 30 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to trellis.

628. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton; sweet white; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 2,000 gallons; different vintages; kind of wine, different varieties; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white colour; sweet; strong; vintage, 1883; about 10 per cent. spirit added; character, full bodied; strength, about 30 per cent P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained to trellis.

629. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, full colour; vintage, 1876; no spirit added; character, Bordeaux, dry; medium strength; strength about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil, aspect east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to stakes.

630. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres;

Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; 4,000 feet above sea-level trained to stakes and wires.

622. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Hermitage No. 2; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of this wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; 4,000 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires.

623. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Madeira, or Verdeilho; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 100 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine when newly made, 6s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; price, 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wire.

624. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Shiraz No. 1; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1885; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

625. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Shiraz No. 2; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1885; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

Class 94.—*Wines.*

626. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.**—Name of wine, Malbeck; vineyard, Fernmount; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Malbeck; planted, 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 4s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, &c., red soil; eastern aspect; trained to stakes and wires.

627. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton; sweet red; vineyard, Kirkton, 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock different vintages, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, different varieties; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red colour, sweet strong, vintage 1884; about 10 per cent. spirit added; character, full bodied; strength about 30 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to trellis.

628. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton; sweet white; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 2,000 gallons; different vintages; kind of wine, different varieties; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white colour; sweet; strong; vintage, 1883; about 10 per cent. spirit added; character, full bodied; strength, about 30 per cent P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained to trellis.

629. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, full colour; vintage, 1876; no spirit added; character, Bordeaux, dry; medium strength; strength about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil, aspect east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to stakes.

630. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres;

quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, full colour; vintage, 1877; no spirit added; character Bordeaux, dry; medium strength; strength about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to stakes.

631. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton, 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, full colour; vintage, 1881; no spirit added; character, Bordeaux, dry; medium strength; strength about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to stakes.

632. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivatian per acre, £7. Description—red, full colour; vintage, 1882; no spirit added; character, Bordeaux, dry; medium strength; strength about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to stakes.

633. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, full colour; vintage, 1883; no spirit added; character, Bordeaux, dry; medium strength; strength about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained to trellis.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

634. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Claret; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—claret, light red colour; vintage, 1881; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength about 18 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained on trellis.

635. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Claret, vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 15,000 gallons, different vintages; kind of vine, red Hermitage, planted 1845 to 1864; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—claret, light red colour; vintage, 1883; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength about 18 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained on trellis.

636. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Reisling; vineyard, Kirkton, 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling, planted 1868 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—straw colour; vintage, 1883; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart, trained on trellis.

637. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Reisling; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling; planted, 1868 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—straw colour; vintage, 1878; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil: aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained on trellis.

638. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Reisling; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres

in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling; planted, 1878 to 1880; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—straw colour; vintage, 1877; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained on trellis.

639. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Reisling; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling; planted, 1868 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—straw colour; vintage, 1876; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained on trellis.

640. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Verdeilho; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of wine, Verdeilho; planted, 1864 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,400 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre. Description—golden colour; vintage, 1876; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry; strength, about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained to trellis.

641. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Verdeilho; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1864 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,400 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre. Description—golden colour; vintage, 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry; strength, about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained to trellis.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

642. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Verdeilho; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1864 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,400 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre. Description—golden colour; vintage, 1875; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry; strength, about 22 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained on trellis.

643. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton White Hermitage; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, White Hermitage; planted, 1840 and 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre. Description—golden colour; medium strength; vintage, 1878; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, about 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained on trellis.

644. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hock; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Reisling, Verdeilho, Hermitage, and Pineau; planted, 1868 and 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—pale colour; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, Hock, light, dry; strength, 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained to trellis.

645. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, Kirkton Hock; vineyard, Kirkton; 32 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine, Reisling, Verdeilho, Hermitage, and Pineau; planted, 1868 and 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—pale colour; vintage, 1877; no spirit added; character, Hock, light, dry; strength, about 20 per cent. P.S.; nature of

soil, sand 2 to 10 feet deep, gravel, and clay sub-soil; aspect, east and north-east; elevation, 150 feet; vines, 6 feet apart; trained to trellis.

646. **KELMAN, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of wine, spirit, or brandy; vineyard, Kirkton; 30 acres in bearing, 13 acres young vines; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; similar quality, of different ages, from 1880 to 1885; kind of vine, different varieties; distilled, 1880; strength, 10 to 20 O.P.

647. **LINDEMAN, H. J., Carrawa, Paterson River.**—Name of wine, Carrawa Red Hermitage; vineyard, Carrawa. Description—red wine; vintage, 1883; no spirit added.

648. **LINDEMAN, H. J., Carrawa, Paterson River.**—Name of wine, Carrawa Red; vineyard, Carrawa; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles. Description—red wine; vintage, 1881; no spirit added.

649. **LINDEMAN, H. J., Carrawa, Paterson River.**—Name of wine, Carrawa White; vineyard, Carrawa; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles. Description—white wine; vintage, 1881.

650. **MARX, John, Johannesberg, Bellinger River.**—Name of wine, Isabella and Hermitage, mixed; vineyard, Johannesberg, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres with Isabella, and 1 acre with Hermitage; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Isabella and Hermitage, planted in 1875; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine produced annually, 600 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £15; price of wine when newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1882; price, 10s. per gallon; ½ per cent. of spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate soil, on the north side of a hill fronting the Bellinger River; Isabella vine is trained to stakes, other kinds only trimmed and not trained.

651. **MARX, John, Johannesberg, Bellinger River.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho and White Pineau, mixed; vineyard, Johannesberg, 8 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres with Verdeilho, and 2 acres with White Pineau; planted, 1885; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine produced annually, 600 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £15; price of wine when newly made, 5s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1882; price, 10s. per gallon; ½ per cent. of spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate soil, on the north side of a hill fronting the Bellinger River; Isabella vine is trained to stakes, other kinds only trimmed and not trained.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

652. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.—Name of wine, Tokay; vineyard, Roslyn, 20 acres (12 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 1½ acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Tokay; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made, 3s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength about 28 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

653. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.—Name of wine, Verdeilho or Madeira; vineyard, Roslyn, 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 28 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, light red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

654. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.—Name of wine, Verdeilho or Madeira; vineyard, Roslyn, 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho or Madeira; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 28 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, light red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

655. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.—Name of grape, Verdeilho or Madeira; vineyard, Roslyn, 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, about 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho or Madeira; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1882; price, 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, light red colour; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

656. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Roslyn, 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 26 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, light red colour; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised to three wires on stakes.

657. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Roslyn, 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 2s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1882; price, 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; nature of soil, light red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

658. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, 25 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, light red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stake.

659. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price per gallon, 3s.; no spirit added; character, light; strength, 24 per cent p.s.; nature of soil, red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

660. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, German Reisling; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of

cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light wine; strength, about 24 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

661. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,050 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1882; price, 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 23 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, red; east and north aspect, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

662. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Claret; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, hermitage, Malbec, Pineau, and Verdeilho; planted, 1875; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price when newly made at vineyard, 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1885; price, 2s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, 24 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north; on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

663. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Claret; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage, Malbec, Pineau, and Shiraz; planted, 1875; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1881; price, 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

664. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Malbec; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Malbec; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1884; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 29 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

665. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1884; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 30 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

666. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted withthis grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 to 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of wine when newly made 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1883 price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, 25 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

667. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted withthis grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 1,000 gallons and over at 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1882; price, 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 23 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north; trellised on three wires to stakes.

668. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted withthis grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1881; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 30 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, &c., red soil; aspect, east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

669. **MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Roslyn; 20 acres (14 only bearing); area planted with this grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles;

quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £13; price of this wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—red wine; vintage, 1880; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 30 per cent. P.S.; nature of soil, red soil; aspect east and north, on a hill; trellised on three wires to stakes.

670. **MURRAY, Andrew, Hillside, Bannockburn, near Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Hillside, 14 acres; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made at vineyard, 3s. per gallon. Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., volcanic red soil; situation, high; well drained; trained on trellis.

671. **MURRAY, Andrew, Hillside, Bannockburn, near Inverell.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Hillside; 14 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 350 gallons; kind of vine, hermitage; date of planting, 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine newly made, 3s. per gallon. Description—red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., volcanic red soil; situation, high; well drained; trained on trellis.

672. **MURRAY, Andrew, Hillside, Bannockburn, Inverell.**—Name of wine, Salvanna or Tokay; vineyard, Hillside; 14 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,100 gallons; kind of wine, Salvanna or Tokay; date of planting, 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,100 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price of wine when newly made, 3s. per gallon. Description—white wine; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., volcanic red soil; situation, high; well drained; trained on trellis.

673. **MURRAY, Andrew, Hillside, Bannockburn, near Inverell.**—Name of wine, Malbec; vineyard, Hillside; 14 acres; area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of vine, Malbec; date of planting, 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, about £10; price of this wine when newly made, 3s. per gallon.

Description—red colour; vintage, 1884; price, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, volcanic red soil; situation, high; well drained; trained on trellis.

674. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Sherry; vineyard, Bebeah; 70 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, mixed grapes; planted, 1863 to 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—sweet white wine; vintage, 1877; price, 30s. per dozen, or 12s. 6d. per gallon; about 2 per cent. of spirit added; character, full-bodied; not sweet enough for liqueur; nature of soil, &c., rich dark loam, undulating plains; stakes with two wires trellised.

675. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Port; vineyard, Bebeah; 70 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, mixed grapes; planted, 1862 to 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—sweet red wine; vintage, 1878; 30s. per dozen, or 12s. 6d. per gallon; about 3 per cent. of spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, rich dark loam, undulating plains; stakes with two wires trellised.

676. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Verdeilho; vineyard, Bebeah; area planted with this grape, about 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about twenty dozen bottles; kind of vine, Verdeilho or Madeira; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Descriptior — white wine; vintage, 1877; price, 25s. per dozen, or 10s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c. very rich dark loam, undulating plains; trained to stakes with two wires trellised.

677. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Bebeah; 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage; planted, 1862 to 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 6,000 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—red wine; vintage, 1880; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., rich dark loam, undulating plains; trained to stakes with two wires trellised.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

678. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Pineau (old); vineyard, Bebeah, 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau (blanc); planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—white wine; vintage, 1878; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., light sandy loam; trained to stakes with two wires trellised.

679. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Bebeah; 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 2½ acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 180 gallons; kind of vine, Burgundy (or Pineau noir); planted, 1866; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 500 to 1,500 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—red wine; vintage, 1880; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., rich dark loam, undulating plains, trained to stakes, two wires trellised.

680. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Pineau; vineyard, Bebeah, 70 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau (blanc); quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—white wine; vintage, 1882; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, medium, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., sandy loam; undulating plains, trained to stakes with two wires trellised.

681. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Malbec; vineyard, Bebeah, 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Malbec; planted 1866; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 700 to 1,800 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—red wine; vintage, 1881; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., sandy loam, undulating plains; trained to stakes, with two wires trellised.

682. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Reisling; vineyard, Bebeah, 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling; planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 4,000 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s.

Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price, 15s. per dozen, or 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, Light Hock; nature of soil, &c., light sandy loam, undulating plains; trained to stakes to wires trellised.

683. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Hermitage; vineyard, Bebeah, 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage; planted, 1862 to 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 6,000 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—red wine; vintage, 1883; price, 15s. per dozen, or 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, medium; nature of soil, &c.—rich dark loam, undulating plains, trained to stakes, with two wires trellised.

684. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Name of wine, Shiraz; vineyard, Bebeah, 70 acres; area planted with this grape, about 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, White Shiraz; planted from 1863 to 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,500 to 10,000 gallons, according to season; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—white wine; vintage, 1883; price, 15s. per dozen, or 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; nature of soil, &c.—rich dark loam; trained to stakes with two wires trellised.

685. **MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, near Singleton.**—Nature of wine, Claret; vineyard, Bebeah; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Mixed Grapes, or made by blending different wines; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 4,000 to 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—red; vintage, 1883; price, 15s. per dozen, or 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; nature of soil, &c.—loamy soil, undulating plains; trained to stakes, with two wires trellised.

686. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½ George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Hermitage; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; Description—deep red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, rich, generous; strength, 25 to 26 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous rich soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained to stakes.

687. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½ George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 4½ acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,600 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dark amber colour; vintage, 1882; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, very full, almost a liqueur; strength, about 27 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous rich soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained on wired stakes.

688. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Hock; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres, and grapes from vineyards in the vicinity; area planted with this grape, 25 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 dozen bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 10,000 gallons; kind of vine, White Shiraz and small proportion of Reisling and Verdeilho; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 12,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre. Description—golden colour; vintage blend of 1882 and 1883; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous rich soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained on wire stakes.

689. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Hermitage; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; no spirit added; vintage, 1877; character, medium; strength, about 23 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous rich soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained to stakes.

690. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Burgundy; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Black Pineau; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—vintage, 1883; no spirit added; character, medium; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous rich soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained to stakes.

691. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Claret; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres and neighbouring vineyards; area planted with this grape, 70 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 20,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage Malbec and small proportion of white wine; quantity of this wine produced

annually, about 25,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—fair colour; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous red soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained to stakes.

692. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Shiraz and Pineau; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; area planted with this grape, half an acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,300 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz and White Pineau, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—pale gold colour; vintage, 1881 and 1882; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; 3 per cent. of spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 24 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., stony, calcareous strong red soil, on northern slope of high ridge; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

693. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Pineau and Madeira; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, White Pineau and Verdeilho, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—pale gold colour; vintage, 1884; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous, strong brown soil, stony subsoil, on north-west slope of high ridge (400 feet above sea-level); trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is a blend of White Pineau and Verdeilho, put together at vintage; not fined till June, 1885, as good experiment to see how young wines will travel.

694. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta, Red Hermitage; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1870 and 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 8,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dark red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous strong red soil, stony subsoil, on northern slope of ridge, 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is made from single grape Red Hermitage, not fined till June, 1885.

CLASS 94.—*Wines.*

695. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta-Shiraz; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—pale gold colour; vintage, 1883; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous, strong red soil, stony sub-soil, on northern slope of ridge, 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine was made from grapes in perfect order; strength by Keen's Saca. 25 per cent. Fermentation perfected while young; not fined till June, 1885.

696. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Red Hermitage; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 14,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dark colour; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; fruity wine; strength, about 25 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous strong brown soil, stony sub-soil; on northern slope of hill, 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is made from single grape, Red Hermitage, grapes all ripe, clean and sound, weather warm and dry; not fined till June, 1885.

697. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Shiraz and Madeira; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 6,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz and Verdeilho; planted, 1870 and 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, 8,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—pale gold colour; vintage, 1884; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; strength 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous strong brown soil, stony sub-soil; on northern slope of hill, 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is a blend of Shiraz and Verdeilho put together at vintage; not fined till June, 1885. A good experiment to see how young wines will travel.

698. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Malbec; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 1 acre;

quantity exhibited, 6 bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Malbec; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dark red colour; vintage, 1883; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light, clear, pleasant flavour; strength, about 20 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous strong red soil, stony sub-soil; on northern slope of a hill, 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is a single grape, Malbec, a light cool wine much used for blending with Red Hermitage; not fined till June, 1885.

699. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Red Hermitage and Malbec; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 6,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage and Malbec; planted, 1870 and 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—Dark red colour; vintage, 1884; no spirit added; character, medium, fruity wine; strength about 23 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous strong red soil, stony sub-soil; on northern slope a ridge 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is a blend of Red Hermitage and Malbec at vintage; not fined till June, 1885.

700. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Madeira; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 7,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—pale gold colour; vintage, 1883; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous strong brown soil, stony sub-soil, on northern slope of a hill 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is from single grape Verdeilho; not fined till June, 1885.

701. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Coolalta Pineau and Madeira; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of vine, White Pineau and Verdeilho; planted, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—pale gold colour;

vintage, 1883; price, 8s. per gallon, or 21s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; strength, about 22 per cent. p.s.; nature of soil, &c., calcareous strong red soil, stony sub-soil; on the northern slope of a hill, 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires, 6 feet apart.

NOTE.—This wine is a blend of White Pineau and Verdeilho, put together at the vintage; not fined till June, 1885.

702. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½ George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Madeira; vineyard, Coolalta, 22 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho, planted 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—vintage, 1883; no spirit added; character, very full; strength, about 28% p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous strong red soil, stony sub-soil; on northern slope of a hill 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires 6 feet apart.

703. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½ George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Light Sherry; vineyard, Coolalta; 22 acres; area planted with this 6 grape, acres; quantity exhibited, 6 bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz and Verdeilho; planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—vintage, 1872; no spirit added; character rather full-bodied; strength, about 24% p.s.; nature of soil, &c.—calcareous strong red soil, stony sub-soil; on northern slope of a hill 400 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wires.

704. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½ George-street, Sydney.**—Name of wine, Full Hock; area planted with this grape, 15 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 15,000 gallons; kind of vine, White Shiraz, Verdeilho, and Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 7,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—vintage, 1874; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 24% p.s.; nature of soil, calcareous; trained to stakes.

CLASS 95.—Spirits.

705. **COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING CO., O'Connell-street Sydney**—Rum.

706. **COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.**—White Spirit.

CLASS 96.—Cordials, Syrups, &c.

707. BARRETT & CO., Buckingham-street, Sydney.

Cordials :—
- Orange Bitters.
- Limejuice Cordial.
- Extract of Sarsaparilla.
- Ginger Wine.

Syrups :—
- Lemon Syrup.
- Raspberry do.
- Cloves.
- Peppermint.

708. DEAR, R., Tumut—Raspberry Balm.

709. HUME & PEGRUM, 105 and 107, Regent-street, Sydney.

Cordials :—
- Peppermint.
- Cloves.
- Raspberry.
- Lemon.
- Limejuice.
- Ginger.
- Cherry.
- Gingerette.

Syrups :—
- Pine-apple.
- Lemon.
- Tonic.
- Raspberry.

Fruit Wines :—
- Orange.
- Strawberry.
- Gooseberry.
- Black Currant.
- Red do
- White do
- Peach.
- Elderberry.

Ginger Wines :—
- No. 1 quality.
- No. 2 do
- Green Ginger Wine.

Ginger Syrups :—
- Ginger Syrup.
- Ginger Ale Syrup.
- Gingerade do

Limejuice pure.
Raspberry Balm.
Do Vinegar.

Non-alcoholic Fruit Champagnes :—
- Strawberry.
- Orange.
- Peach.
- Ginger.
- Pear.
- Raspberry.
- Lemon.

Non-alcoholic Phosphated Champagnes :—
- Nervine Sparkling.
- Ginger Champagne.
- Phosphated Quinine Tonic.

Still Champagne Quinine Wine Pure.

Bitters :—
- Sovereign.
- Orange.
- Golden.
- Stoughton.
- Brandy.
- Aromatic Tonic.
- Sensation.
- Stomachic.
- Pick-me-up.
- Tonic.

710. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**

Lemon Syrup.
Mulberry Vinegar.

711. **WATSON & YOUNG, Albury, Corowa, and Rutherglen.**—Cordials.

CLASS 97.—Aerated and Mineral Waters, &c.

712. **BARRETT & CO., Buckingham-street, Sydney.**—Aerated Waters.

Lemonade.
Ginger Ale.
Soda Water.
Tonic do
Aerated Sarsaparilla.
Ginger Beer.

713. **DALM & OERTEL, 403, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Mineral Waters.

Seltzer Water.
Soda Water.
Lithia Water.

714. **HUME & PEGRUM, 105 and 107, Regent-street, Sydney.**

- Aerated Waters:—
  - Ginger Ale.
  - Lemonade.
  - Gingerade.
  - Orangeade.
  - Raspberryade.
  - Strawberryade.
  - Tonic Water.
- Mineral Waters:—
  - Soda.
  - Vichy.
  - Carlbad.
  - Potass.
  - Seltzer.
  - Kali.
- Medicinal Waters:—
  - Acidulous.
  - Lethia.
  - Magnesia.
  - Sarsaparilla.
  - Quinine Tonic.
  - Dr. Beyer's Bitter Water.
- Natural Water, Filtered.
  - Do Unfiltered.
- Spring Water, Filtered.
  - Do Unfiltered.

715. **WATSON & YOUNG, Albury, Corowa, and Rutherglen.** Aerated Waters.

CLASS 98.—Vinegar.

716. **BARRETT & CO., Buckingham-street, Sydney.**—Vinegar.

717. **MONK, David Joseph, 295, Sussex-street, Sydney.**

Vinegar, Malt.
Do Wine.

CLASS 99.—Other Provisions, not specified.

718. **GOWING, D., Bega.**

Bacon.
Ham.

719. **MEAKER, George, Spring Bank, Bega.**

Bacon.
Ham.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

SECTION I.—Agriculture and Horticulture.

CLASS 100.—Agricultural Products.

720. **BAKER, Thomas, Spring Terrace, near Orange.**—White Wheat; also soil in which it was grown.

721. **BLAND, Charles, Greig's Flat, viâ Panbula.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural Society).

 100 cobs of White Maize, grown upon the alluvial flats of the Bega River. Yield, about 80 bushels to the acre.

722. **BOXSELL, James, Cullinga.**—Purple-straw Wheat.

723. **BROADHEAD, David, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Potato Oats (crop 1886).

724. **BROADHEAD, David, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Cape Barley (crop 1886).

725. **BROADHEAD, David, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—White Tuscan Wheat (crop 1886).

726. **BROADHEAD, David, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Golden-drop Wheat (crop 1886).

727. **BROADHEAD, David, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Oaten Hay (crop 1886).

728. **BROADHEAD, John Marsh, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Wheat (crop 1886).

729. **BROADHEAD, John Marsh, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Oats (crop 1886).

730. **BROADHEAD, John Marsh, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Malting Barley (crop 1886).

731. **BROADHEAD, John Marsh, Inverary Park, Bungonia.**—Oaten Hay (crop 1886).

732. **BROWNE, G. W., Deniliquin.**—Wheat. Yield per acre, 16 bushels. (Weight per bushel, 68¼ lbs.)

CLASS 100.—*Agricultural Products.*

733. **BUCKLEY, W., Tumut.**—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society).—Skinless Oats.

734. **BURROWS, W., Morebringer, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).—Wheat.

735. **CARN, James, Brocklesby, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).—Wheat.

736. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, near Tumut.**—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society).—Golden Drop Wheat. Yield per acre, 38 bushels.

737. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, near Tumut.**—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society).—Millet Seed.

738. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, near Tumut.**—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society).—Oats.

739. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, near Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Sorghum.

740. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, near Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Red Spindle Maize. Yield per acre, 50 bushels.

741. **COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.**—Wheat.

742. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (large yellow or flint) in cob. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs.

743. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (large yellow or flint) in grain. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs.

744. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (white spindle) in cob.

745. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (white spindle) in grain.

746. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**

Peas.
Beans.

747. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Wheat (white).

748. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Wheat (red, rust-proof). Yield per acre, 30 bushels.

749. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Brown Millet—seed and heads.

750. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Planters' Friend (similar to sorghum).

751. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Sorghum—in grain; Sorghum—bunch of heads. Yield per acre, seed, 50 bushels. Yield per acre, as green food, 40 tons.

752. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (earliest) in cob. Matures in 90 days. Yield per acre, 80 bushels.

753. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (earliest) in grain. Matures in 90 days. Yield per acre, 80 bushels.

754. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (soft white) in cob. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels.

755. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (soft white) in grain. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels.

756. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (small yellow or flint) in cob. Average yield per acre, 80 bushels.

757. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (small yellow or flint) in grain. Average yield per acre, 80 bushels.

758. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (red spindle or Hogan) in cob. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels.

759. **CONLON, Bernard, Windsor.**—Maize (red spindle or Hogan) in grain. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels.

760. **COSGROVE, A. & T., Goombargoona, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).

Wheat.

761. **COX, William George, Excelsior Flour-mills, Goulburn.**—Wheat.

762. **COX, William George, Excelsior Flour-mills, Goulburn.**—Purplestraw Wheat.

763. **COX, Herbert A., Burrundulla, Mudgee.**—Maize in cob.

764. **DALTON BROS., Pitt-street, Sydney, and Summer-street, Orange.**—Wheat.

765. **DEBINETT, John, Cawdor, Camden.**—Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 30 bushels.

766. **DITZELL, John, Mosheim, Inverell.**—Wheat (White Lammas).

767. **DITZELL, John, Mosheim, Inverell.**—Skinless Barley.

CLASS 100.—*Agricultural Products.*

768. **DITZELL, John, Mosheim, Inverell.**—Maize (in cob).

769. **DUNN, James, Goombargoona, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).
Wheat.

770. **EASTERBY, William Henry, Howlong.**—Wheat.

771. **EATHER, James, Boat Harbour, Bellinger River** (Agents, Ptolemy & Steenbhom, 63, Sussex-street, Sydney).
Maize.

772. **ELLIS. W., Burrumbuttock, Albury District** (shown by W. H. Easterby).
Wheat.

773. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Rust-proof Wheat.

774. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Red Spring Wheat. Yield per acre, 30 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lbs.

775. **FAINT. George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 25 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lbs.

776. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Large Yellow Maize. Yield per acre, 60 bushels.

777. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Small Yellow Maize. Yield per acre, 50 bushels.

778. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Rye. Yield per acre, 60 bushels.

779. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Barley. Yield per acre, 40 bushels.

780. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Oats. Yield per acre, 40 bushels.

781. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Red Wheat (crop 1886).

782. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—White Wheat (crop 1886).

783. **FOUNTAIN, T., Lorn, West Maitland.**—Heads of Millet.

784. **FRASER, John & David, Rose Valley, Inverell.**—Wheat, White Lammas). Yield per acre, 26 bushels (weight per bushel, 64 lbs. 5 ozs.)

785. **FRASER, John & David, Rose Valley, Inverell.**—Maize (in cob). Yield per acre, 55 bushels (weight per bushel, 58 lbs. 8 ozs.)

786. **GORMLEY, Peter, Gladstone, Belmore River, Macleay.**—Maize (Emms's Prolific) in cob. Yield per acre, 120 bushels.

787. **GORMLEY, Peter, Gladstone, Belmore River, Macleay.**—Maize (Emms's Prolific) in grain. Yield per acre, 120 bushels.

788. **GOWING, Daniel, Post Office, Bega.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural Society).

One hundred cobs of common yellow Maize, grown upon the alluvial flats of the Bega River. Yield, about 80 bushels to the acre.

789. **HAYDEN, John, Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).

Maize (in cob).

790. **HAYTER, James, Camden.**—White Wheat.

791. **HAYTER, James, Camden.**—Soft Red Nib Corn (Maize).

792. **HAYTER, James, Camden.**—Oaten Hay.

793. **HAYTER, James, Camden.**—Lucerne Hay.

794. **HAYTER, James, Camden.**—Cape Barley.

795. **HONEYSETT, John, Tallewang, near Mudgee.**—Wheat.

796. **HOOD, Walter, Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).

Oats (Tartarian).

797. **HURST, William, Perth, near Bathurst.**—Wheat. Yield per acre, 49 bushels (weight per bushel, 67 lbs.)

798. **ISBESTER, Thomas, Gulgong.**—Wheat.

799. **ISBESTER, Thomas, Gulgong.**—Barley.

800. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell.**—Wheat.

801. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell.**—Barley.

802. **JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell.**—Maize (in cob).

803. **KEEN, James, Morebringer, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).

Wheat.

804. **KELTON, J. L., Bungowannah, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).

Wheat.

805. **KITE, William, Britannia Flour Mills, Bathurst.**—Wheat.

806. **LEE, James, Ashbourne, Mudgee.**—Wheat.

807. **LEECH, William, Tenterfield.**—White Talaverian Wheat. Yield per acre, 25 bushels.

808. **LOCKREY, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.**—White Meal Maize. Yield per acre, 50 bushels (weight per bushel, 56 lbs.)

809. **LOCKREY, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.**—Red Spindle Maize. Yield per acre, 70 bushels (weight per bushel, 56 lbs.)

810. **LOCKREY, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.**—Skinless Barley. Yield per acre, 50 bushels (weight per bushel, 60 lbs.)

811. **LOCKREY, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.**—White Wheat (Golden Drop). Yield per acre, 40 bushels (weight per bushel, 65½ lbs.)

812. **LOCKREY, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.**—Wheat (Red Lammas). Yield per acre, 30 bushels (weight per bushel, 64½ lbs.)

813. **LOCKREY, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.**—Maize (90-day). Yield per acre, 30 bushels (weight per bushel, 60 lbs).

814. **LOOKE, James, Woodside, Manning River.**—Maize (Hogan) in cob. (Agents—Tate Brothers, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney.)

815. **LUCAS, Samuel, Fernmount, Bellinger River.**—Maize. (Agents—Ptolemy & Steenbhom, 63, Sussex-street, Sydney.)

816. **M'ALISTER, R., Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society.)

Red Pearl Maize.

817. **M'ALISTER, R., Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society.)

Oats.

818. **M'GILLIVRAY, D., Gilmore, near Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society.)

Horse Beans.

819. **M'LEVY, HEYDON, & LEFEVRE, Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society.)
Maize (Yellow) in cob.

820. **M'LEVY, HEYDON, & LEFEVRE, Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society.)
Maize (Red) in cob.

821. **M'LEVY, H. & CLOUT, G., Tumut.**—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society.)
Maize Trophy.

822. **MOFFATT, Josias, Saumarez, Armidale, New England.**—Wheat (Red Lammas). Yield per acre, 40 to 50 bushels (weight per bushel, 67 lbs.)

823. **MOFFATT, Josias, Saumarez, Armidale, New England.**—White Purple-straw Wheat. Yield per acre, 35 to 45 bushels (weight per bushel, 65 lbs.)

824. **MOORE & CO., John, Beardy-street, Armidale.**—Wheat.

825. **MOORE & CO., John, Beardy-street, Armidale.**—Barley.

826. **MUNN, Armstrong Lockhart, Merimbula.**—Maize in cob.

827. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Maize (Large Yellow Flint).

828. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Maize (Early Yellow Flint).

829. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Maize (Earliest French.)

830. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & A. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Maize in cob.

831. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & A. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Maize in cob.

832. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Wheat (White Lammas).

833. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Buckwheat.

834. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Silver hulled buckwheat.

Class 100.—*Agricultural Products.*

835. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Cape Barley.

836. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Sorghum.

837. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**

Broom Millet.
German do.
Italian do.

838. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Planter's Friend.

839. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Lucerne seed.

840. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Rye-grass.

841. **ONSLOW, Mrs. Arthur A. W. (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle.**—Canary seed.

842. **OWEN, Patrick, Bell River, near Molong.**—Wheat.

843. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.**—Maize (from which meal is made), in cob.

844. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.**—Maize (from which meal is made), in grain.

845. **PARRY & CO., 594, George-street, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.**—Wheat, from which self-raising flour is made.

846. **PARSONS, W. J., Wingham, Manning River.**—Golden drop maize, in cob. (Agents, Tate Bros., 114, Sussex-street, Sydney.)

847. **PTOLEMY, James, Belgrave, Macleay River.**—Maize. (Agents, Ptolemy & Steenbhom, 63, Sussex-street, Sydney.)

848. **ROBERTSON, D. F., Brungle, near Tumut.**—Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 32 bushels (weight per bushel, 65½ lbs.)

849. **ROBERTSON, D. F., Brungle, near Tumut.**—Purple straw wheat. Yield per acre, 33 bushels (weight per bushel, 65 lbs.)

850. **ROSS, Dr. Andrew, M.D., M.P., Molong.**—Wheat.

851. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Rust-proof Wheat. Yield per acre, 30 bushels (weight per bushel, 63 lbs.)

852. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Rye. Yield per acre, 25 bushels (weight per bushel, 68 lbs.)

853. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Skinless Barley. Yield per acre, 30 bushels (weight per bushel, 45 lbs.)

854. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Cape Barley. Yield per acre, 40 bushels (weight per bushel, 42 lbs.)

855. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Small seedling Oats. Yield per acre, 45 bushels (weight per bushel, 36 lbs.)

856. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Maize (large white). Yield per acre, 70 bushels (weight per bushel, 56 lbs.)

857. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Maize (large yellow). Yield per acre, 60 bushels (weight per bushel, 60 lbs.)

858. **SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Maize (early). Yield per acre, 60 bushels (weight per bushel, 60 lbs.)

859. **SNODDEN, Alexander, Tumut.**—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society.)
Maize.

860. **SOMERVILLE, J., Wingham, Manning River.**—White maize, in cob.
(Agents: Tate Bros., 114, Sussex-street, Sydney.)

861. **STEEL, W., Morebringer, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby.)
Wheat.

862. **THOMAS, James, Mona, Bombala.**—Wheat.

863. **WADE & CO., John, Coorin Mills, Dungog, and Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Maize.

864. **WALL, J. H., Brocklesby, Albury District.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby.)
Wheat.

865. **WALSH, Samuel, Long Swamp, near Orange.**—White Tartarian Oats.

866. **WARBOYS, Thomas C., Spring Hill, near Orange.**—White Lammas Wheat.

867. **WARBOYS, Thomas C., Spring Hill, near Orange.**—White Blue-drop Wheat, and soil in which it was grown.

868. **WARBOYS, Thomas C., Spring Hill, near Orange.**—Potato Oats.

869. **WHITAKER, T., Howlong.**—(Shown by W. H. Easterby.) Wheat.

870. **WREN & SONS, Henry, Tarraganda, Bega.**—(Shown through the Bega Agricultural Society.)

100 cobs of common yellow Maize, grown upon the alluvial flats of the Bega River. Yield per acre, 80 bushels.

Class 103.—Processes, Implements, and Machinery applied to Horticulture, &c.

871. **BRUCE, Alexander, Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.**—

SYSTEM OF SHEEP EAR-MARKS IN USE IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of Exhibit.

1. Explanatory statement pointing out—
    1. The necessity for ear-marking sheep.
    2. The defects of the previous system of marking.
    3. The measures taken to remedy the defects.
    4. The result of these measures.
    5. The expense of working the new system.
2. The Sheep Acts and Regulations under which the system is carried out.
3. List of authorized ear-marks.
4. Map of Sheep District, illustrating the working of the system.
5. Sheep Brands and Marks Directory for 1884.
6. Samples of ear-plyers used in marking.

Appendix A.

Particulars relating to the Sheep District of Forbes, and Ear-mark scheme for that district, of which No. 4 is a copy.

System of Registration of Horse and Cattle Brands in use in the Colony of New South Wales.

Particulars of Exhibit.

1. Explanatory statement as to the objects and utility of the system, and its extent.
2. The Registration of Brands Acts of 1866 and 1874.
3. The Horse and Cattle Brands Directory for 1884.

CLASS 106.—Manures.

872. **GREEN, Thomas, Mitchell Road, Alexandria.**—Bonedust (two samples).

873. **WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE, Kidman's Buildings, George and Market Streets, Sydney.**—Bonedust.

SECTION K.

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

SECTION K.—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

CLASS 107.—Ethnological Collections.

874. **AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.**—Australian Ethnological Specimens; got together at the instance, and partly at the expense of the Commissioners for New South Wales.

No. on Specimen.	No of Specimens	Specimen.	Locality.
B-7,069	1	Boomerang	Dubbo District.
7,082	1	Do	do
7,087	1	Do	do
7,073	1	Do	do
7,076	1	Do	do
7,079	1	Do	do
8,473-4	2	Do	Lachlan River.
8,477	1	Do	do
8,480-1	2	Do	do
8,469	1	Do	do
7,108	1	Long-pointed Nulla-nulla	Dubbo District.
7,103	1	Do do	do
7,106	1	Do do	do
8,491-3	3	Nulla-nullas	Darling River District.
8,503	1	Missile of the Boomerang Order	do
8,499-500	2	Do do	do
8,518	1	Club	Lower Darling.
8,520	1	do	Darling River.
9,537-8	2	Hielemans	Bellinger District.
6,581	1	Spear Shield	Condobolin, N.S.W.
8,509	1	Do	Lachlan District.
8,511	1	Shield against Boomerangs	Darling District.
8,513	1	Shield or guard against Clubs	Lower Darling.
9,515-16	2	Shields	New South Wales.
2,598-99	2	Spears	do
2,600-1	2	Do	do
2,602	1	Do	do
2,604	1	Do	do
1,772	1	Do	do
1,767	1	Do	do
1,774	1	Fish Spear	do
8,537-38	2	Native-made Nets	Back country, N.S.W.
8,529	1	Food-bowl of bark	Lower Darling.
8,519	1	Implement	Lachlan District.

Three baskets made with shells by aboriginal women. (Commissioners for N.S.W. Fisheries.)

CLASS 107.—*Ethnological Collections.*

875. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.—Ethnological Specimens from New Guinea, got together at the instance, and partly at the expense of the Commissioners for New South Wales.

No. on Specimen.	No. of Specimens	Specimen.	Locality.
1	2	Star Stone Clubs from the mountains	New Guinea.
3	3	Round Stone Clubs do	do
4	3	Stone Clubs from Cero in the Gulf.	do
5	3	Flat Stone Clubs from the mountains	do
6	6	Stone Axes (nearly extinct) from Motu.	do
7	2	Kerapuna Shields	do
8	1	Gulf of Papua	do
9	3	Belts from the Gulf	do
11	1	Bamboo Pipe	do
12	6	Camies, or Women's Dresses	do
19	4	Necklaces	do
21	1	Shell Armlet	do
22	1	Nose Ornament	do
26	3	Bone Needles	do
27	1	Boar's Tusk Ornament	do
28	4	Combs	do
29	2	Cocoanut Openers	do
30	2	Lime Bottles	do
31	2	Boring Tools	do
38	1	Plume of Bird of Paradise for head.	do
40	2	Cocoanut Bowls	do
42	3	Do Spoons	do
43	1	Net Bag	do
46	1	Dress	do
B- 8,819	2	Dancing Sticks	New Britain.
A-15,805	1	Drum	New Guinea.
15,807	1	Do	do
16,297	1	Chenam Spoon for lime	do
16,245	1	Do	do
16,248	1	Do	do
16,308	1	Do	do
16,286	1	Do	do
16,234	1	Do	do
15,917	5	Shell Armlets	do
	6	Carved Paddles	New Britain.
	6	Do	do
	3	Image-headed Paddles	do
	3	Painted Paddles	do
B- 9,059	1	Bow	do
	10	Arrows	do
9,055	1	Bow	do
	10	Arrows	do
8,945	1	Native Head-covering—Pandanus.	Bonka Island.
8,948	1	Do do	do
8,821	2	Dancing Sticks	New Britain.

No. on Specimen.	No. of Specimens	Specimen.	Locality.
8,817	6	Dancing Sticks	New Britain.
1,018	12	Arrows—barbed heads	Bouka Island.
1,021	12	Do do	do
764	1	Spear	do
796	1	Do	do
812	1	Do	do
846	1	Do	do
778	1	Do	do
787	1	Do	do
831	1	Do	do
824	1	Do	do
833	1	Do	do
775	1	Do	do
841	1	Do	do
805	1	Do	do
9,741	1	Hand Drill	do

876. BEVAN, Theodore F., care of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, & Co., O'Connell-street, Sydney, the "Theodore F. Bevan" collection of New Guinea Ethnology.

1– 10. 10 Man catchers.
11. 1 Paddle, light wood, with blade ornamented.
12– 15. 4 Paddles, do
16– 21. 6 do dark wood.
22. 1 Paddle, do
23– 28. 6 Paddles, do
29– 50. 22 do do and light wood.
51. 1 Palmwood Flat-pointed Spear, carved and ornamented.
52– 56. 5 do Small Spears, carved and ornamented.
57. 1 do Heavy Spear, barbed.
58. 1 do do with 25 barbs.
59. 1 do do 16 do
60. 1 do do 21 do
61. 1 do do 20 do
62. 1 do do 15 do
63. 1 do do 26 short barbs.
64. 1 do do long point and 16 barbs.
65. 1 do do 5 barbs.
66. 1 do do 25 do
67. 1 do do 9 do
68. 1 do do 2 do right and left.
69. 1 do Light Spear 9 do
70. 1 do do 29 do and ornamented with lime.
71. 1 do do 26 do do
72. 1 do do 22 do do

CLASS 107.—*Ethnological Collections.*

73. 1 Palmwood 4-Sided Spear, with 32 barbs.
74. 1 do 2-Sided Spear 26 do
75. 1 do 4-Sided Spear, barbed.
76. 1 do do with 35 barbs on the angle.
77. 1 do do 24 do do
78. 1 do do 108 do do
79. 1 do 2-Sided Spear 8 do do
80. 1 do do 18 do
81. 1 do 4-Sided Spear 21 do
82. 1 do Spear, 3-angled at point, with 12 barbs on two angles.
83. 1 do do 3-angled at point, with 32 barbs on two angles, ornamented near the point, and painted with lime.
84. 1 do do carved and ornamented with lime, 3-angled at point, 14 barks on two angles.
85. 1 do do 4-square, 19 barbs on each of the four angles.
86. 1 do do 36 barbs on pointed end.
87. 1 do do 3-angled, 23 barbs on each of two angles.
88. 1 do do 4-square, 14 barbs on each angle.
89. 1 do do 2-angled at point, with 16 barbs on each angle.
90. 1 Heavy-Wood Spear, with long oval point, having 34 barbs, carved and ornamented with line near the middle.
91. 1 Palmwood Spear, 3-angled, 3 bars on right angle, and 4 on the left.
92. 1 do do 15 barbs only on one side.
93. 1 do do ornamented at the point, with barbs.
94. 1 do do 3-angled, and ornamented with rows of barbs on each angle.
95. 1 do do 3-angled, carved and ornamented with fine rows of barbs.
96. 1 do do oval pointed, with 10 barbs.
97. 1 do do 3-angled, with 12 barbs on two angles.
98. 1 do do triangular pointed, having 3 rows of barbs, 10 on one angle, 11 on second angle, 12 on third angle.
99. 1 do do triangular pointed, barbs numerous.
100. 1 do do 3-angled, 25 barbs on two angles.
101. 1 do do do 21 barbs on each of two angles.

102. 1 Palmwood Spear, 3-angled, 12 barbs on each of two angles.
103. 1 do do point, carved and ornamented with lime, 14 fine, and long barbs on two sides.
104. 1 do do fine short barbs on point.
105. 1 do do ornamented with 4 rows of barbs.
106. 1 do do 4-square, 35 barks on each angle of the 4 squares.
107. 1 do do having 2 small barbs at point.
108. 1 do do 4-square, having 44 small barbs, carved on each angle.
109. 1 do do 3-angled, 15 barbs on each angle.
110. 1 do do 36 barbs on the point, carved and ornamented in the middle with lime.
111. 1 do do carved and ornamented in the middle with lime, 3 angles at point, each angle barbed with 13 small barbs.
112. 1 do do 3-angled near the point, 4 square, with 18 small barbs on each of the four angles.
113. 1 Heavy Palmwood Spear, long pointed, flat on one side, carved and ornamented with lime.
114. 1 Heavy Palmwood Spear, round pointed, finely carved and ornamented with lime near the middle.
115. 1 Long Smooth Palmwood Spear, carved and ornamented with lime; pointed at both ends.
116. 1 Double-pointed Spear, carved and ornamented near the ends with lime.
117. 1 Long Spear, pointed, carved near the middle, and ornamented with lime.
118. 1 Spear, carved and ornamented in the middle with lime, pointed, and 8-barbed.
119. 1 Spear, carved and ornamented in the middle, triangular points with 16 barbs.
120. 1 Spear, pointed, carved and ornamented in the middle.
121. 1 Plain-pointed Spear, carved in centre.
122. 1 do do do
123. 1 do do carved near the point.
124–127. 4 do spears, carved and ornamented.
128. 1 Spear, 2-pronged and barbed.
129. 1 do plain.
130. 1 do carved, and ornamented.
131. 1 3-pronged and barbed spear.
132–240. 109 Plain and Carved Hand Clubs.

CLASS 107.—*Ethnological Collections.*

241– 242. 2 White Stone Disc Clubs.
243. 1 Carved Disc Club.
244– 253. 10 Disc Clubs.
254– 258. 5 do
259. 1 Wood Club.
260– 267. 8 Drums.
268– 286. 19 Axes.
287– 296. 10 Adzes.
297– 298. 2 Chisels.
299– 301. 3 Gongs, carried in hand during dance.
302– 311. 10 Oval Food Bowls.
312– 315. 4 Oval Painted Shields.
316– 325. 10 Pan Pipes.
326– 415. 90 Oval Cocoanut Food Dishes.
416– 419. 4 Round do do
420– 439. 20 do do Water Bottles.
440– 442. 3 Pipes.
443– 461. 19 Food Bowls.
462– 484. 23 Hats, worn in dances.
485– 486. 2 Painted Shields.
487. 1 Canoe.
488– 499. 12 Drums.
500– 504. 5 Mats.
505. 1 Mat.
506. 1 do
507– 527. 21 Stone Axe-heads.
528. 1 do Dix.
529– 548. 20 Grass Armlets.
549– 553. 5 Triton Tritonis.
580– 602. 23 Armlets.
603– 619. 17 Pairs of Armlets.
620. 1 Pair of Ovulum Ovum Shells.
621. 1 Ovulum.
622. 1 do
623– 634. 12 Shields.
635– 653. 19 Chinhan Gourds.
654. 1 Chinhan Gourd, ornamented with Ovulum Ovum.
655. Cassowary Egg.
656. 1 Drinking Cup.
657. 1 Food Bowl.
658. 1 Spoon.
659. 1 Bailer.
660. 1 Float.
661. 1 Chinhan Gourd.
662. 1 Ornamental Mouthpiece.
663. 1 Hornbill.

664– 665.	2	Drills.		
666.	1	Bag.		
667– 673.	7	Turtle-shell	Chinhan-knives.	
674– 676.	3	Whalebone	do	
677– 679.	3	do	do	
680– 698.	19	Bone	do	
699.	1	do	do	ornamented with beads.
700– 709.	10	Lime-knives.		
710– 719.	10	do		
720– 729.	10	do		
730– 741.	12	do		
742– 753.	12	do		
754– 765.	12	do		
766– 777.	12	do		
778– 789.	12	do		
790– 809.	20	do		
810– 829.	20	do		
830– 849.	20	do		
850– 869.	20	do		
870– 891.	22	do		
892– 913.	22	do		
914– 935.	22	do		
936– 957.	22	do		
958– 979.	22	do		
980–1012.	33	do		
1013–1045.	33	Chinhan-knives.		
1046–1067.	22	do		
1068–1089.	22	do		
1090–1048.	59	Lime-knives.		
1149–1249.	101	Armlets, made from Trochus Niloticus.		
1250.	1	Bitu Nut Bowl.		
1251.	1	Cup.		
1252–1259.	8	Hats, worn in war-dance.		
1260–1281.	22	Fish floats.		
1282.	1	Lime-knife.		
1283.	1	Turtle-shell Lime-knife.		
1284–1285.	2	Charms.		
1286.	1	piece of sub-fossil wood.		
1287.	1	Waist-belt.		
1288.	9	Cane Armlets.		
1289.	1	do Hoop.		
1290.	1	Cone-shell Armlet.		
1291.	1	do Ornament.		
1292–1305.	14	Scoops, made from the Turbo-shell.		
1306–1307.	2	do do Nautilus-shell.		
1308.	1	Scoop, made from Melon-shell.		

1309–1310. 2 Scrapers.
1311–1312. 2 Spoons.
1313–1316. 4 Scoops, in rough.
1317–1327. 11 Breast Ornaments.
1328–1341. 14 Necklets of Wallaby-teeth.
1342. 1 Shell Necklace.
1343–1344. 2 Necklets and gaiter, from Ovulum angulosum.
1345–1346. 2 Necklaces.
1347–1348. 2 Necklaces of Seeds.
1349. 1 Shell Necklace.
1350–1352. 3 do
1353–1365. 13 Necklets of Seeds and Shells.
1366. 1 Hand Fishing Net.
1367. 1 hank of fibre (Manilla).
1368. 1 do Manilla Sinnett.
1362–1370. 2 hanks of Manilla Fibre.
1371. 1 hank of coloured Fibre.
1372. 1 do do
1373. 1 Shell Necklace.
1374. 1 Fishing-line.
1375. 1 Ear-ring.
1376. 1 hank of Coloured Grass.
1377. 1 do Native Hair.
1378. 10 Ear-rings in bunch.
1379. 1 Seed Charm.
1380–1382. 3 Fighting Mouthpieces of Seeds.
1383–1385. 3 do do and Native Hair.
1386–1387. 2 Lower Jaws of native, used as Armlet.
1388–1401. 14 Grass Baskets.
1402–1407. 6 do
1408–1411. 4 Grass Dresses.
1412. 14 Nose Ornaments, made of Shells.
1413–1415. 3 Native Harps.
1416–1417. 2 Shuttles.
1418–1422. 5 do and Nets.
1423. 3 do do
1424–1426. 3 Nets.
1427. 1 Waist-belt.
1428–1433. 6 Combs.
1434. 1 Comb with Plume.
1435. 50 Plumes of birds of Paradise.
1436. 1 Auger.
1437. 1 bunch of Kangaroo Armlets.
1438. 1 do Ear-rings.
1439. 6 Plumes.
1440. 1 Bag.

CLASS 107.—*Ethnological Collections.*

References to certain articles of which the names are not sufficient explanation, written by the Collector (Mr. Bevan); and two "Press" notices.

Man-catchers (7) of circular bent bamboo, enclosing spike. This terrible weapon is slipped over the victim's head, and the spike runs through his throat.

Hats (10), *Dance Instruments* (29).—Used in Milne Bay, S.E. New Guinea, at dances, &c. The former worn on head; the latter carried in hand.

Drums (11).—Used at dances, feasts, &c., as tom-toms. Usually covered with iguana skins. This drum is as a rule played by natives in a standing position, and held over embers at short intervals in order to soften the sound by warming the skin. It is struck with the flat fingers of the right hand.

On a great nocturnal festival there will often be a dozen Natives or more standing in a circle around a pile of glowing embers, all keeping perfect time as they strike their drums to a vocal accompaniment or weird chant, while other natives are circling around the musicians in a mystic dance: the men often "decked" out, and wearing girdles to represent women, and the latter carrying spears, tomahawks, &c.

Tomahawks and Adzes (12), of Silica or Greenstone; a metamorphic slate which, according to Mr. Wilkinson (Government Geologist, New South Wales), indicates the proximity of valuable minerals.

Prior to (say) ten years ago, steel tomahawks and hoop-iron had not been introduced into Papua by Whites; as a consequence, canoes had to be hollowed out of trunks, and scrub cleared for garden laying-out solely by means of stone chips and tomahawks. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that canoes were few, and yams, bananas, sugar-cane, &c., by no means plentiful—the staple dietary at that time consisting of cocoa-nuts, sago (pith of the sago-palm of commerce, indigenous to low-lying lands), and wild roots, fruits, seeds, &c.

The *modus operandi* of clearing scrub, or scooping out trunks of trees to make canoes, with their stone chips or tomahawks, was as follows:—To peel off the bark, and then let the trunk wither and die; then make indenture or puncture with stone edge, to which aperture fire-stick is applied. The charred wood is then scraped away, and a further incision made with the stone, and again the fire-stick is resorted to.

This greenstone is very brittle, and constantly chips when in use, taking two or three days' hard work before it can be ground down again; and the felling of trees, &c., by so primitive a method, was consequently a labour of months.

The benefits accruing from intercourse of Whites with the Natives, and the introduction of steel tomahawks and hoop-iron, cannot be more effectively demonstrated than by adding that now canoes are "legion," and native clearings—in which tropical fruits and vegetables grow in profusion—are numerous.

Food Bowls (13 & 14).—In these sago is pounded up, and sometimes boiled; or scraped cocoa-nuts, yams, bananas, sugar-cane, &c., prepared and dished.

Conch Shells (15).—Blown in war-time, as an alarm.

Dornas (17 & 18).—One of their most valued ornaments—worn on the breast. From Redscar Bay down to Aroma, one of these will purchase a wife, and is sometimes used for that purpose by the Natives.

As per specimens, it will be seen that in cases where boars' tusks were not obtainable, Natives have been to the trouble to fashion some from clam shell.

Armlets (*Cone Shell*) (20).—Currency, or money, as well.

Gourds (25), *Lime Knives* (24).—Papuans, like Malays, eat betel, or areca nut.

The process is as follows :—

Betel-nut, when in the soft state, is nibbled at; then a piece of pepper stick is chewed, and the gourd containing lime (burnt from coral or shell) resorted to. All three ingredients are taken together and masticated simultaneously.

The gourd is marked with hieroglyphics, by means of a fire-stick, and the lime extracted by the moistened tip of the knife. The latter is fashioned out of black-woods, as a rule, and curiously carved, by means of shell or stone, to represent, among other things, men, women, birds, beasts, reptiles, canoes, &c.

This betel-nut, so taken, is accounted by the Natives both as a stimulant and an antidote against fever.

Nut, pepper-stick, and lime are all white in colour, but, when masticated, turn blood-red.

Baskets (32).—Usually threefold, one inside the other, and held by means of the band on the bottom one looped over all three.

These baskets are used solely by men, and carried in the hand or over the shoulder, and serve as receptacles for betel-nut, pepper-stick, knives, and gourds; also for tobacco, pipes, scraps of shell, drugs, ornaments, &c.

Head-dresses (38).—Worn for "flashness."

Drills or Augers (39).—For boring holes in shell, wood, &c. To propel it, the fingers of the right hand are placed at either end of horizontal bar, which, by means of string, is twisted round the uprights several times, then allowed to uncoil with a rebound, which coils it up on the opposite side. In this way the auger is kept in motion by gentle downward motion of fingers; and by the winding and unwinding of the centre-piece the drill is propelled.

Sundries (41).—Includes shuttles used in net-making; fighting mouth-pieces, worn in the mouth as a sort of "champing-bit" and charm in war-time; tôw-tôw, or shell buttonwork money; small Jews' harps of bamboo, played on the same principle as steel ones; human jaw-bone armlet (the jaw of a man either murdered or slain in tribal fight); nose ornament of white or yellow shell in short lengths, tapering or tilted at either end, which is placed horizontally in an aperture pierced in the nasal cartilage, on a line with the upper lip; and many other things, all of which are labelled or ticketed.

COLOURS, DYES, &c.

THE white used by the Natives to "bring out" the carving on clubs, knives, &c., is lime; the paint with which many of their sailing-canoes are coated is obtained from a marine growth, which, when first applied to the wood, shows a green, but speedily changes to a permanent white.

The rich yellow with which women's girdles (*vide* specimens in this collection) are coloured, is obtained from a yellow berry.

The red used on shields, clubs, &c., &c., is prepared in three ways, viz., from betel-nut, a red earth, or decoction of mangrove bark.

Black is made from a mixture of charcoal with cocoa-nut oil. The Natives dye their teeth a permanent black with "harrear" (Teste Island), a semi-petrified wood found in fresh water, containing sulphate of iron; which wood is dried, pounded up, and then, mixed with the tannin of leaves, forms an ink. It is then applied to the teeth for twenty-four hours, during which time the Natives neither eat nor speak; after one day has lapsed the dye is permanent, and they are Tôw-pattas, or "big men." (Not until after a man has had sexual intercourse may he blacken his teeth.)

Blue or Green.—**A bluish gray** (*vide* soft cap-like bags of grass) is obtained by placing the grass in blue mud, and afterwards cleaning. The blue and green seen on string bags, canoes, &c., is a decoction of certain leaves which have been previously hung up and dried.

The carving, as a general rule, is effected with flint, shell, or glass chips if obtainable.

This fine collection has special interest, on account of the localities whence many of the specimens were obtained.

As for the weapons, shields, &c., they speak for themselves, and require no comment, unless it be to say that no doubt one and all have been used in many a bloody fray.

Thinking they may be of interest, the Collector has enclosed a few "press" notices, &c., some of which were prompted while these specimens from the mainland and adjacent islands were being procured—in localities where half a dozen quite recent brutal massacres are still unavenged.

Some of the most delicately-carved lime knives are from Brooker Island, Louisiades, island of the Western Pacific, where, within late years, several vessels have been "taken," and every soul has fallen a prey to the too often bloodthirsty Papuan.

877. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Photographs of Australian Aborigines, prepared by J. W. Lindt, of Grafton, New South Wales, and Melbourne, Victoria.

The photographs were taken from life by Mr. Lindt, and comprise men, women, and children, of various ages, belonging to the tribes of the Clarence River, Richmond River, Urara River, Yulgilbar, Cunglebung, and the northern coast of New South Wales.

878. COX, Arthur B., 75, Hunter-street, Sydney.—Ethnological Collection.

1 to 18.	Boomerangs	Australia.
19 to 33.	Spears	
34 to 35.	Womeras	
36 to 38.	Shields	
39 to 44.	Nulla Nullas	
45 to 49.	Sword clubs	Solomon Islands.
50 to 54.	Clubs	
55 to 56.	Swords	
57.	Spear, barbed with human bones, poisoned	
58 to 60.	Canoe paddles	
61 to 62.	Drills by means of which their powerful war canoes, &c., are sewn together	
63 to 64.	Chenam-pots used while eating betel-nuts	
65.	Chenam spoon	
66 to 69.	War canoe ornaments	
70 to 71.	Carva-bowls	
72 to 78.	Fighting spears	

79.	Drum	Solomon Islands.
80.	Bow and 14 arrows	
80.	Bow and 15 arrows	
81 to 82.	Fighting spears	
83 to 95.	Spears, fighting	South Sea Islands.
96.	Bow and 21 barbed arrows, poisoned	
97.	Bow and 7 barbed arrows, poisoned	
98.	Bow and 4 arrows	
99 to 100.	Bows	
101 to 114.	Clubs	
115 to 117.	Paddles for canoes	
118 to 124.	Talc-headed spears	Admiralty Islands.
125.	Double-handed sword, said to be	New Caledonian.
126 to 128.	Shields	South Sea Islands.
129.	Man-catcher	New Guinea.
130 to 131.	Stone-headed clubs	
132.	Bow and 19 barbed arrows ...	
133 to 138.	Fighting spears...	
139.	Waist-band	
140 to 184.	Stone axe-heads...	Australia.
185 to 228.	Do ...	South Sea and Solomon Islands.
229 to 233.	Do	Fiji.
234 to 237.	Do	New Guinea.
238 to 241.	Do	New Caledonia.

879. HARRINGTON, Charlotte, 74, Holt-st., Surry Hills, Sydney.—Modelling in Clay, "Camp of New South Wales Aborigines."

This group contains over thirty figures, consisting of men, women, children, and dogs; also animals which are eaten by them, viz., kangaroos, &c.

880. LIVERSIDGE, Archibald, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Sydney.—Stone Adzes or Tomahawks, &c.

		lbs.	ozs.
1.	The Blacks' Camp, Sans Souci, N.S.W.... ...	1	12¼
2.		1	1¼
3.			12¼
4.			13¼
5.			13¼
6.			12
7.			13
8.			4¾

CLASS 107.—*Ethnological Collections.*

9.	From the Sand-hills, Bondi, Sydney		10½
10.		1	5½
11.			7¾
12.			7½
13.	Circular Stone Implement		7¾
14.	Uralla, New England District		12
15.			8¼
16.	Victoria Park, near the University, Sydney ...	4	7
17.	Fairfield, Southern Railway Line	4	9
18.		1	7
19.		1	4½
20.			11
21.	Metung, Gippsland Lakes, Victoria, to compare with New South Wales specimens ...	1	1½
22.	Adze, made of shell, Duke of York Island ...		12¾
23.	Long Bay, near Sydney, N.S.W.		14¾
24.	To show method of mounting with vine and wax, &c. Tarampa, Queensland		15
25.	Green Jasper Adze, Mount Bulla		6¾
26.	Diorite Adze, do		3¾
27.	New Britain		10
28.			5
29.			5½
30.			4¾
31.			3
32.			1½
33.	New South Wales	1	8¾
34.	Fiji Islands	1	4¼
35.	Bora stone, said to be used for knocking out the front teeth at the Bora ceremony; Cape River Diggings, Oxley Creek, Queensland.		4½
36.	Specimen Piturie, (see pamphlet) as used by blacks.		
37.	Specimen leaves of Piturie (*Duboisia Hopwoodii*).		
38.	Stem of Piturie (*Duboisia myoponoides*), Illawarra.		
39.	Piturine (see analysis in pamphlet). Alkaloid, from Piturie.		
40.	Dilly-bag, made of twine; used for Piturie, Queensland.		
41.	Dilly-bag, made by the last woman of the Tarampa tribe, January, /73, Tarampa.		
42.	Mounted flint chisel, Mount Bulla, Queensland.		

881. **PALMER, Edward G. W., Rosedale, Cheltenham Road, Burwood.**—Collection of Weapons, Implements, &c. The Exhibitor thus describes the Exhibits :—

1 Spear, shaft of flower-stalk of grass-tree (Xanthorrhœ); point of eucalyptus wood hardened in hot ashes. Made by a man of the Port Stephens tribe.

1 Womerah, or throwing-stick, used for hurling spears. This appliance secures a truer aim and a much wider flight.

1 Muttock or fishing-spear, shaft of flower-stalk of mountain lily and points (4) of hardened timber. The cement for fixing points in shaft is composed of the wax of the native bee, mixed with various gums. The spear is generally thrown with a womerah.

1 Yirri Yirri, or yam-stick of fire-hardened ironbark, used by the women of the tribe for digging yams, hunting small animals, or as a weapon of defence.

8 Boomerangs, from tribes on the Murrumbidgee River, Port Stephens, and Clarence River. A singular missile weapon of peculiar erratic flight; traverses immense distances, is very destructive in its operation in warfare and hunting, especially among flights of birds, and may be made to return to the thrower. This weapon appears to be peculiar to the Aborigines of Australia.

8 Nulla Nullas, waddies, or clubs, used chiefly for hand to hand encounters, but also for throwing. The sharpened points cause terrible stab wounds. The timbers chosen are the hardest and heaviest obtainable in the forests of the different districts—ironbark, myall, swamp myrtle, &c.

Sword Boomerang, from the Clarence River; a cutting weapon, capable of cleaving a man's skull, or breaking arm or leg. The *falling* weight of this weapon renders a blow with it a much more serious matter than the appearance of the Boomerang would suggest.

1 Dicken Dicken, or water-bowl. The Natives have fashioned this from a natural excrescence on the limb of a tree; the outer part is just as it grew. The string is made from the bark of a hibiscus, the kurrajong tree, from which the Natives also make nets and fishing lines.

1 Basket. Some of the tribes are very clever at basket-making, while others turn their attention more to the making of dilli bags or nets, using the fibrous bark of the urtica ureus or tree-nettle and other plants, which they barter at their periodical meetings with neighbouring tribes.

4 Dilli Dillis, or net bags of various designs. The Natives also make large meshed nets for catching kangaroos and for fishing. In kangaroo hunting the nets are spread in favourable positions, and the animals driven and entangled in them.

3 Woven Head Dresses, worn by men. White pipe-clay and red ochre are the chief pigments used in adorning their persons or their weapons.

1 Ornament of emu's feathers; and

1 Ornament of pieces of shell, probably of fresh-water mussel threaded on cord of kurrajong bark. Flowers, feathers, furs, and shells are frequently used for purposes of adornment by both men and women, and the hair is often tastefully, sometimes very fantastically arranged, although the body may be totally uncovered. As protection against cold they make fine rugs from the skins of opossums, wallabies, and other animals taken in the chase.

1 Bone used as a needle. The furs are sewn together either with sinews drawn from a kangaroo's or wallaby's tail, or with thread made from vegetable fibre, a sharpened bone serving the purpose of a needle. Ocasionally belts, pouches, and aprons are made by spinning the furs of animals, and then weaving the thread so made, but usually apron dresses are made by cutting skins with the fur on into strips, and securing them by a belt round the loins.

The Aboriginal Natives of Australia possess no cultivated plants or domesticated animals except the dog, but live by the chase or by digging wild yams and roots, and collecting fruits and seeds, very few of which would be palatable to Europeans. Some of the roots are poisonous until specially prepared, and the seeds are ground to a coarse meal and baked in cakes. Animals are thrown on the fire just as killed, and disembowelled when half cooked. Fishes are placed on the embers unscaled. By this treatment the juices are retained, and the food is more nutritious. Snakes, lizards, and the larvæ of many insects are readily eaten. Honey is eagerly sought for, and in some districts forms a large item of food. The only stimulant apparently used by them is "*piturie*," the leaves and small stems of a shrub (*Duboisia*) which they chew, especially during arduous journeys.

2 Stone Axes (*Mogo*), found in a small sandstone cave at Lawson, Blue Mountains. These are interesting as showing the process of manufacturing the stone axes from water-worn basaltic stones. Some stone axes have been obtained in which great pains had been taken to fashion a good blade; first by chipping the stone to the required shape and thickness, and then by carefully grinding it to a keen edge. The original owner of these specimens was probably surprised or speared by enemies of his tribe before he could complete them, as they were found on what was once debatable ground between two tribes.

882. ROBERTSON, J. B. R., Oakhampton Park, West Maitland.—Aboriginal Tomahawk.

CLASS 108.—Archæological Collections.

883. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney. —Views of Old Sydney and Parramatta, at and about the period of Settlement, photographed by the Government Printer, for the Commissioners from Collins' Account of the English Colony of N.S.W., London, 1798, and Hunter's Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, London, 1793, lent for the purpose by the Secretary to the New South Wales Commission (A. Cumming). [These views will serve to contrast Sydney as it was and Sydney as it is, the latter as shown by photographic panoramas and other landscapes. Ed.]

1. View of the Settlement of Port Jackson, 20th August, 1788.
2. South-east View in Sydney.
3. North View of Sydney Cove, showing Pitt Road. (Pitt-street is now the second business street of Sydney.
4. Western View of Sydney Cove.
5. Direct South View of the Town of Sydney.
6. Eastern View of Sydney.
7. Brickfield Hill or High Road to Parramatta, 11th August, 1796. (This is the site of the chief business thoroughfare of Sydney, George-street.)
8. View of the Governor's House, Rose Hill, Parramatta.
9. View of Rose Hill, Parramatta.
10. By water to Parramatta, with distant view of the Western Mountains.
11. Youlong erah-la-Diangy. (Initiation of native youth into the privileges of manhood by extraction of front tooth.)
12. Burning a Corpse.

884. DYMOCK, William, Book Arcade, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney. Views of Old Sydney in 1810.

1. View of Sydney from the East side of the Cove.
2. View of Sydney from the West side of the Cove.
3. View of Sydney from the East side of the Cove.
4. View of Sydney from the West side of the Cove.

CLASS 110.—Collections of Animals, Stuffed, &c.

885. **ALLEN, Charles, Quirindi.**—Indigenous Animals and Reptiles, preserved in spirits.

Small kangaroo.
Sugar squirrel.
Iguanas (two species.)
Black snake.
Black snake, with red head.
Tiger snake.
Ring snake or Bandy Bandy.
Small whip-snake.
White snakes (2).
Brown snake, with silvery stripe down side.

886. **AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.**—Mammals.

Reg. No.	No. of Specimens	Specimen.	Locality.
A. 17,272	1	Macropus major (female)	Boro, N.S.W.
A. 18,577	1	Osphranter rufus (male)	Lachlan District, N.S.W.
A. 17,284	1	Halmaturus ruficollis (male)	Boro, N.S W.
A. 17,298	1	,, ,, (female)	,, ,,
B. 9,496	1	,, ,, (half-grown female).	,, ,,
B. 9,495	1	Halmaturus thetidis (male)	Bellinger District, N.S.W.
B. 6,605	1	Bettongia greyi (male)..................	Fish River, N.S.W.
A. 17,302	1	Phascolarctos cinereus (male)	Boro, ,,
A. 17,307	1	,, ,, (female)......	,, ,,
A. 16,611	1	Phalangista vulpina (male)............	,, ,,
A. 17,329	1	,, ,, (female).........	,, ,,
B. 1,881	1	,, laniginosa (,,)......	N.S.W.
A. 6,628	1	Belideus ariel (female)	,,
B. 6,607	1	Phascogale pennicillata (female) ...	,,
A. 11,766	1	Dasyurus viverrinus (,,) ...	,,
B. 9,677	1	,, maculatus (,,) ...	,,
B. 1,885	1	Ornithorhynchus anatinus	,,
B. 8,437	1	Echidna hystrix (mounted)	,,

887. **TOST & ROHU, 60, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.**—Two glass cases containing Stuffed Australian Birds and Animals.

Birds :—

1. Rifle-bird. Ptilorhis paradisea (male).
2. Do do (female).
3. Regent-bird. Sericulus milinus (male).
4. Do do (female).
5. White Cockatoo.
6. Rose Cockatoo.
7. King Parrot. Aprosmictus scapulatus.
8. Pitta. Pitta strepitans.
9. Mock Regent. Meliphaga phrygia.
10 Blue Mountain Parrot. Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus.
11. Fruit Pigeon.
12. Magnificent Parrakeet.
13. Rosella.
14. King Lory.
15. Crested Shrike. Falcunculus frontatus.
16. Robin.
17. Wren.
18. Diamond Sparrow.
19. Bullan Bullan.

Animals :—

1. Native Bear. Phascolarctos cinerea.
2. Native Cat. Dasyurus viverrimus.
3. Flying Squirrel.
4. Flying Sugar Squirrel. Belideus sciurens.
5. Opossum. Phalangista.

CLASS 111.—Other Natural History Specimens.

888. **AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.**—Australian Birds, mounted in groups.

GROUP I.

Lyre-birds, Spine-tails, and Coachwhip Birds.

1. Lyre-bird. *Menura superba* (male).
2. Do *do* (young male).
3. Do *do* (female).

4, 5. Coachwhip. *Psephodes crepitans* (male and female)

6. Spine-tail. *Orthonyx spinicauda* (male).

7, 8. Do *do* (females).

GROUP II.

Prince Albert's Lyre-birds, 1 male, 2 females. *Menura Alberti.*

GROUP III.

Australian Honey-eaters, Wrens, Pardalotes, &c.

1, 2, 3. Black-headed Wren. *Malurus melanocephalus.*
4, 5. Blue Wren. *Malurus cyaneus*
6, 7. Lambert's Wren. *Malurus Lamberti*
8, 9. Emu Wren, *Stipiturus malachurus.*
10, 11. Do *do*
12, 13, 14. Red-capped Ephthianuras. *Ephthianura tricolor.*
15, 16. Spotted Pardalotes. *Pardalotus punctatus.*
17, 18. Yellow Allied Pardalote. *Pardalotus affinis?*
19, 20. Do do *do* *assimilis.*

Melephagidæ.

21–25. Blood-bird. *Myzomela sanguineolenta* (males).
26, 27. Spine-bill. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.*
28, 29. New Holland Honey-eater. *Meliornis Novæ-Hollandiæ.*
30, 31. White-cheeked Honey-eater. *Meliornis sericea.*
32, 33, 34. White-eared Honey-eater. *Ptilotis leucotis.*
35. Lewen's Honey-eater. *Ptilotis Lewenii.*
36–38. Yellow-tufted Honey-eater. *Ptilotis auricomis.*
39, 40. Bell-bird. *Myzantha melanophrys.*
41. Soldier-bird. *Do garrula.*
42. Fulvous-fronted Honey-eater. *Glyciphila fulvifrons.*
43, 44. Friar-bird. *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus.*
45. Brush Wattle Bird. *Anellobia melivora.*
46, 47. Gill-bird. *Authochæra carunculata.*
48–51. Warty-faced Honey-eater. *Meliphaga phrygia.*
52. Blood-bird. *Myzomela sanguineolenta* (female).

GROUP IV.

Australian Parrots.

1, 2. Funeral Cockatoo. *Calyptorhynchus funereus.*
3, 4. Grass Parrot. *Pezoporus formosus.*
5, 6, 7. Red-marked Ground Parrot. *Psephotus hæmatonotus.*
8, 9. Pennant's Broad-tail. *Platycercus Pennantii.*
10, 11. Rosella. *Platycercus eximius.*
12. Pale-headed Rosella. *Platycercus pallidiceps.*
13, 14. Barnard's Broad-tail. *Platycercus Barnardii.*
15. Red-bellied Ground Parrot. *Psepholus hæmatogaster.*
16–18. King Lory. *Aprosmictus scapulatus.*

19. Blue Mountain Parrot. *Trichoglossus Novæ-Hollandiæ.*
20. Scaly-breasted Lorykeet. *Trichoglossus chlorolipidotus.*
21–23. Musky Lorykeet. *Trichoglossus concinnus.*
24, 25. Little Lorykeet. *Trichoglossus pusillus.*
26. Latham's Swift Lorykeet. *Lathamus discolor.*
27. Barraband's Parrakeet. *Polytelis Barrabandi.*
28. Leadbeater's Cockatoo. *Cacatua Leadbeateri.*
29. Gang-gang. *Callocephalon galeatum.*

GROUP V.

Bower-birds.

1–5. Satin Bower-bird. *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus* (males and females).
6, 7. Cat-bird. *Ailurœdus crassirostris.*
8–12. Regent-bird. *Sericulus melinus.*
13–14. Pink-naped or Spotted Bower-bird. *Chlamydodera maculata.*

GROUP VI.

Merops ornatus (males and females).
Australian Bee-eaters, nesting in bank.

GROUP. VII.

Ibises and Spoon-bills.

1, 2, 3. Straw-necked Ibis. *Ibis spinicollis.*
4, 5. White Ibis. *Ibis Æthiopica. Lath.*
6. Royal Spoon-bill. *Platalea melanorhyncha.*

GROUP VIII.

Godwits, Oyster-catchers, and Gannet.

1–4. Godwits. *Limosa Baueri.*
5–8. Oyster-catchers. *Hœmatopus longirostris.*
9, 10. Gannets. *Sula Australis.*

GROUP IX.

Geese and Ducks.

1. Pygmy Goose. *Nettapus albipennis.*
2. Shoveller. *Spatula rhynchotis.*
3. Pink-eared Shoveller. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus.*
4. White-eye. *Nyroca Australis.*
5. Teal. *Anas castanea.*
6. Wood Duck. *Dendrocygna vagans.*
7. Eyeton's Wood Duck. „ *eyetoni.*
8. Shield Drake. *Casarca tadornoides.*
9. Black Duck. *Anas superciliosa.*
10. Freckled Duck. *Anas nœvosa.*
11, 12. Semipalmated Goose. *Anseranas melanoleuca.*

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

GROUP X.

Miscellaneous Collection of New South Wales Birds.

1. Bichenœ's Finch. *Estrelda bichenovii.*
2. Tree Swallow. *Hylochelidon nigricans.*
3. Porphyry-headed Parakeet. *Trichoglossus porphyrocephalus.*
4. Silky Tufted Honey-eater. *Meliornis sericea.*
5. Spine-bill. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.*
6. Red-eyebrowed Finch. *Estrella temporalis.*
7. Rosella Parrot. *Platycercus eximius.*
8. Tasmanian Honey-eater. *Meliornis Australasiana.*
9. Blood-bird. *Myzomela sanguineolenta.*
10. Barraband's Parrakeet. *Polytelis barrabandi.*
11. Warty-faced Honey-eater. *Meliphaga phrygia.*
12. Pied Campephaga. *Campephaga humeralis.*
13. Latham's Finch. *Amadina guttata.*
14. White-throated Gerygone. *Gerygone albogularis.*
15. Spotted Pardalote. *Pardalotus punctatus.*

16, 17. Redbreasted Robin. *Petroica Leggii.*

18. Laughing Jackass. *Dacelo Leachii.*
19. Silver-eye. *Zosterops cœrulescens.*
20. Regent-bird (male). *Sericulus melinus.*
21. Bee-eater. *Merops ornatus.*
22. Blood-bird. *Myzomela sanguineolenta.*
23. Crested Shrike. *Falcunculus frontatus.*
24. Yellow-eared Broadtail. *Platycercus icterotis.*
25. Chestnut-shouldered Ground Parrot. *Euphema pulchella.*
26. Blue Wren or Superb Warbler. *Malurus cyaneus.*
27. Pied Robin. *Petroica bicolor.*
28. Little Parrakeet. *Trichoglossus pusillus.*
29. Eyed Finch. *Estrelda oculea.*
30. Bichenœ's Finch. *Estrelda bichenovii.*
31. Western Parrakeet. *Platycercus spurius.* West Aust.
32. Brush Bronzewing. *Phaps elegans.*
33. Spotted Pardalote. *Pardalotus punctatus.*
34. Crimson-winged Lory. *Ptistes erythropterus.*
35. Crimson-capped Robin. *Petroica goodenovii.*
36. Gang-gang. *Callocephalon galeatus.*
37. King Lory. *Aprosmictus scapulatus.*
38. Yellow-breasted Robin. *Eöpsatria Australis.*
39. Gould's Flycatcher. *Peizorhynchus Gouldii.*
40. Musky Lorikeet. *Trichoglossus concinnus.*
41. Restless Flycatcher. *Siesura inquieta.*
42. Silky-tufted Honey-eater. *Meliornis sericea.*
43. Swallow-like Dicæum. *Dicæum hirundinaceum.*

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

44. Blue Mountain Lorykeet. *Trichoglossus Novæ-Hollandiæ.*
44. Do do *do*
45. Red-bellied Ground Parrot. *Psephotus hæmatorhous.*
46. Red-shouldered Grass Parrot. *Euphema pulchella.*
47. Latham's Finch. *Amadina guttata.*
48. Yellow-breasted Robin. *Eöpsaltria Australis.*
49. Red-backed Kingfisher. *Halcyon pyrrhopygia.*
50. Yellow-bellied Parrakeet. *Platycercus flaviventris.*
51. Yellow-tufted Honey-eater. *Ptilotis auricomis.*
52. Bronze Cuckoo. *Chalcites plagosus.*
53. Yellow-tufted Honey-eater. *Ptilotis auricomis.*
54. Red-eyebrowed Finch. *Estrelda temporalis.*
55. Soldier-bird. *Myzantha garula.*
56. Blue Wren. *Malurus cyaneus.*
57. Black-cap. *Melithreptus lunulatus.*
58. White-fronted Ephthianura. *Ephthianura albifrons.*
59. Rosella. *Platycercus eximius.*
60. Dollar-bird. *Eurystomus pacificus.*
61. Leadbeater's Cockatoo. *Cacatua Leadbeateri.*
62. Red-tipped Allied Pardalote. *Pardalotus assimilis.*
63. Pennant's Lory. *Platycercus Pennantii.*
64. Bee-eater. *Merops ornatus.*
65. Black-headed Wren. *Malurus melanocephalus.*
66. Warty-faced Honey-eater. *Meliphaga phrygia.*
67. Cockatoo Parrakeet. *Callopsittacus Novæ-Hollandiæ.*
68. Azure Kingfisher. *Alcyone azurea.*
69. Coachwhip Bird. *Psophodes crepitans.*
70. Spine-tailed Orthonyx. *Orthonyx spinicaudus.*
71. Australian Snipe. *Scolopax Australis.*
72. Brush Thrush. *Oreocincla lunulata.*
73. Lambert's Wren. *Malurus Lamberti.*
74. Spotted Ground Thrush. *Cinclosoma punctatum.*
75–79. Land Rail; adult, and young about a day old. *Rallus Philippensis.*
80. Grass Parrot. *Pezoporus formosus.*
81. Swamp Crake. *Porzana palustris.*
82. Land Rail. *Rallus Philippensis.*
83. Black Satin Bower Bird (male). *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus.*
84. Snipe. *Scolopax Australis.*
85. Common Kingfisher. *Halcyon sanctus.*
86. Lambert's Wren. *Malurus Lamberti.*
87. Golden Plover. *Charadrius fulvus.*
88. White Cockatoo. *Cacatua galerita.*
89. Funeral Black Cockatoo. *Calyptorhynchus funereus.*
90. Bronze Cuckoo. *Chalcites plagosus.*

Class III.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

889. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.—Birds from the South-east end of New Guinea.

Groups XI and XII.

1. Finschi's Pitta. *Pitta Finschii.*
2, 3. Chestnut-backed Eupetes. *Eupetes pulcher.*
4, 5. Temmink's Eupetes. *Eupetes ajax.*
6. Scoop-billed Kingfisher. *Clytoceyx rex.*
7. Many-coloured Eclectus (male). *Eclectus polychlorus.*
8. „ „ (female). „
9. Great Palm Cockatoo. *Microglossus aterrimus.*
10. Hook-billed Kingfisher. *Melidora macrorhyncha.*
11. Pigeon. *Entrygon terrestris.*
12, 13. Golden-winged Paradise Bird. *Diphyllodes chrysoptera.*
14, 15. White-naped Otidiphaps. *Otidiphaps cervicalis.*
16–18. Sclater's Lorikeet. *Trichoglossus subplacens.*
19, 20. Allied Rifle-bird (male). *Craspedophora intercedens.*
21. „ „ (female). „
22. Yellow-banded Fruit Dove. *Ptilopus bellus.*
23. Beautiful Little Fruit Dove. *Ptilopus pulchellus.*
24. Reinwardt's Long-tailed Pigeon. *Reinwardtœna reinwardtii.*
25, 26. D'Albertis' Bare-faced Fruit Pigeon. *Gymnophaps D'Albertisi.*
27, 28. Black-headed Cat-bird. *Ailurœdus melanocephalus.*
29, 30. Sharpe's Red-backed Kingfisher. *Tangsiptera Danæ.*
31. Broadbent's King Lory. *Aprosmictus chloropterus.*
32. Double-eyebrowed Parrakeet. *Cyclopsitta diophthalmus.*
33. Melidectes torquatus.
34. Rhectes cirhocephalus.
35. Princess Raggi's Bird of Paradise. *Paradisea Raggiana.*
36–38. Macleayan Bird of Paradise. *Paradisea decora.*

Group XII.

1. D'Albertis' Crowned Pigeon. *Goura D'Albertisi.*
2. Zoe's Fruit Pigeon. *Carpophaga zoœ.*
3. Rufous-bellied Fruit Pigeon. *Carpophaga rufiventris.*
4. Yellow-bellied Ground Dove. *Phlogœnas helviventris.*
5. White-fronted Ground Pigeon. *Henicophaps albifrons.*
6. Beautiful Little Fruit Dove. *Ptilopus pulchellus.*
7. Yellow-banded Fruit Dove. *Ptilopus bellus.*
8. Yellow-bellied Ground Dove. *Phlogœnas helviventris.*
9. Superb Fruit Dove. *Ptilopus superbus.*
10. White-fronted Ground Pigeon. *Henicophaps albifrons.*
11. Princess Margaret's Ground Dove. *Phlogœnas jobiensis.*

12. Galatea's Kingfisher. *Tanysiptera galatea.*
13, 14. Salvadori's Kingfisher. *Tanysiptera salvadoriana.*
15, 16. Hook-billed Kingfisher. *Melidora macrorhyncha.*
17. Saw-billed Kingfisher. *Syma torotoro.*
18. Solitary Three-toe'd Kingfisher. *Ceyx solitarius.*
19. Black-headed Cat-bird. *Ailurœdus melanocephalus.*
20, 21. Stone's Cat-bird. *Ailurœdus Stonei.*
22. Macklot's Pitta. Var. ? *Pitta macklotii.*
23. Sharpe's Chestnut-backed Eupetes. *Eupetes pulcher.*
24. Temmink's Eupetes. *Eupetes ajax.*
25. Banded Robin. *Eöpsaltria placens.*
26. Broadbent's King Lory. *Aprosmictus chloropterus.*
27. Sclater's Lorikeet. *Trichoglossus subplacens.*
28. Melidectes torquatus.
29, 30. Princess Raggi's Paradise Bird. *Paradisea Raggiana.*
31, 32. D'Albertis' Bird of Paradise. *Drepanornis D'Albertisi.* (var. cervinicauda).
33, 34. King-bird of Paradise (males). *Cicinnurus regia.*
35. „ „ (female) „
36. Golden-winged Paradise Bird. *Diphyllodes chrysoptera.*
37. Allied rifle-bird. *Craspedophora intercedens.*
38, 39. Comri's Manucode. *Manucodia Comrii.*

890. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of).—Photographs of N.S.W. Fish.

PERCIDÆ.

Lates colonorum (*Günth.*) ...	691
Enoplosus armatus (*White*) ...	51
Neoanthias Guentheri (*Cast.*) ...	872
Serranus sp. ...	702
Plectropoma nigrorubrum (*C. & V.*) ...	856
„ annulatum (*Günth*) ...	930
Glaucosoma scapulare (*Rams.*) ...	44
Therapon Cuvieri (*Bleek*) ...	899
„ theraps (*C. & V.*) ...	904
Arripis salar (*Rich.*) ...	591
Histiopterus labiosus (*Günth.*) ...	685

SQUAMIPINNES.

Chætodon strigatus (*C. & V.*) ...	693
Chelmo truncatus (*Kner.*)...	784
Scorpis æquipinnis (*Rich.*)...	651
Scatophagus argus (*Linn.*) ...	713
„ multifasciatus (*Rich.*) ...	739

MULLIDÆ.

Hypeneus vlamingi (*C. & V.*)	667

SPARIDÆ.

Pachymetopon grande (*Günth.*)	953
Girella simplex (*Richards*)	629
Haplodactylus lophodon (*Günth.*)	914
Pagrus unicolor (*C. & V.*)	14
Chrysophrys sarba (*Forsk.*)	694

CIRRHITIDÆ.

Chironemus marmoratus (*Günth.*)	915
Chilodactylus vittatus (*Garr.*)	699
„ macropterus (*Rich.*)	711
„ fuscus (*Cast.*)	912
Cirrhitichthys aprinus (*C. & V.*)	913

BERYCIDÆ.

Monocentris Japonicus (*C. & V.*)	815
Trachichthys Australis (*Shaw*)	50
Beryx affinis (*Günth.*)	890

CYRTIDÆ.

Pempheris compressus (*White*), upper; P. lineatus (*Ogilby*), lower	928
„ macrolepis (*Macl.*)	32

ACANTHURIDÆ.

Prionurus microlepidotus (*Lacep.*)	671

CARANGIDÆ.

Caranx trachurus (*Linn.*)	893
„ Georgianus (*C. & V.*)	590
Temnodon saltator (*Linn.*)	652
Psettus argenteus (*Linn.*)	662
Platax teira (*Forsk.*)	683

CYTTIDÆ.

Zeus Australis (*Richards*)	40

SCOMBRIDÆ.

Scomber colias (*Linn.*)	653
Cybium commersonii (*C. & V.*)	785

TRACHINIDÆ.

Percis Coxii (*Ramsay*)	663
Sillago bassensis (*C. & V.*)	892

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

PEDICULATI.	
Antennarius striatus (*Shaw*)	697
COTTIDÆ.	
Platycephalus arenarius (*R. & O.*)	905
„ cirronasus (*Richards*)	855
Lepidotrigla Mulhalli (*Macl.*)	771
Trigla kumu (*L. & G.*)	688
CALLIONYMIDÆ.	
Callionymus calauropomus (*Richards*)	615
„ curvicornis (*C. & V.*)	854
BLENNIIDÆ.	
Petroscirtes Wilsoni (*Macl.*)	895
Petraites heptæolus (*Ogilby*)	934
Cristiceps aurantiacus (*Cast.*)	774
„ argyropleura (*Kner.*)	917
MUGILIDÆ.	
Mugil grandis (*Cast.*)	648
CENTRISCIDÆ.	
Centriscus gracilis (*Lowe*), var. japonicus (*Günth.*)	906
POMACENTRIDÆ.	
Parma squamipinnis (*Günth.*)	889
Heliastes immaculatus (*Ogilby*)	916
LABRIDÆ.	
Cossyphus Gouldii (*Richards*)	41
Labrichthys gymnogenis (*Günth.*)	703
Coris rex. (*R. & O.*)	963
Heteroscarus filamentosus (*Cast.*)	951
Odax Richardsonii (*Günth.*)	903
PLEURONECTIDÆ.	
Pseudorhombus multimaculatus (*Günth.*)	602
Ammotretis adspersus (*Kner.*)	857
Lophonectes gallus (*Günth.*)	730
Solea Macleayana (*Ramsay*)	56
Achirus pavoninus (*Lacep.*)	956
Synaptura nigra (*Macl.*)	594
Plagusia unicolor (*Macl.*)	962
SCOPELIDÆ.	
Aulopus purpurissatus (*Richards*)	898

SCOMBRESOCIDÆ.

Belone ferox (*Günth.*)	729

CYPRINIDÆ.

Carassius vulgaris (*Nordm.*)	952
Tinca vulgaris (*Cuv.*)	497

CLUPEIDÆ.

Clupea hypselosoma (*Bleek*)	848
Etrumeus Jacksonensis (*Macl.*)	696

MURÆNIDÆ.

Anguilla Australis (*Richards*)	29

SCLERODERMI.

Monacanthus ayraudi (*Q. & G.*)	717
Ostracion lenticularis (*Richards*)	715

GYMNODONTES.

Tetrodon sceleratus (*Linn.*)	891
„ hispidus (*Linn.*)	896
Orthagoriscus mola (*Linn.*)	49

SIRENIDÆ.

Ceratodus Forsteri (*Krefft*)	2

CARCHARIIDÆ.

Zygæna Leeuwini (*Griff.*), head	790

SCYLLIIDÆ.

Scyllium anale (*Ogilby*)	958
Chiloscyllium ocellatum (*Linn.*)	954

HETERODONTIDÆ.

Heterodontus zebra (*Gray*)	957
„ galeatus (*Günth.*)	950

PRISTIOPHORIDÆ.

Pristiophorus cirratus (*Lath.*)	786

RHINIDÆ.

Rhina squatina (*Linn.*)	39

TRYGONIDÆ.

Trygon pastinaca (*Linn.*)	627
Pteroplatea Australis (*R. & O.*)	955

DICEROBATIDÆ.

Ceratoptera Alfredi (*Krefft*)	16

Class 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

891. **AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.**—Reptiles.—The species here enumerated are among the most common in New South Wales, and most generally met with in the forests.

Lizards—

1. Hydrosaurus varius. *Gray.*
2. Hydrosaurus varius, (var.) *juv.*
3. Grammatophora barbata.
4. „ cristata.
5. „ occidentalis.
6. Egernia Cunninghami. *Gray.*
7. Tropidolepisma nitida.
8. Cyclodus gigas (2).
9. Trachydosaurus asper.
10. Hinulia Greyi (2).
11. Hinulia whitei.
12. Lialis punctatula (2).

Serpents (*venomous species*) :—

13. Diemenia superciliosa. *Fischer.*
14. Pseudechis porphyriacus. *Shaw.*
15. „ „
16. Brachysoma diadema. *Sohl.*
17. Hoplocephalus variegatus. *D. & B.*
18. „ curtus. *Sehleg.*
19. „ coronatus. *Sehleg.*
20. Vermicella annulata. *Gray* (2).
21. „ „
22. Acanthophis antarctica. *Wasgl.*

Serpents (*non-venomous species*), *Pythons*:—

23. Morelia variegata. *Gray.*
24. „ spilotes. *Gray.*

Large Turtle. Chelonia mydas.

892. **AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of) and COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.**—Marine Mammalia.

The Dugong. *Halicore Australis.*

Skeleton of a Dugong. *Halicore Australis.*

Baleen sp. *Balæna Australis.*

Tanned skin of a young Baleen Whale.

Do skins of *Delphinus sp.*

893. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney.—Butterflies.

DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA.

3 boxes.

Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

1, 2, 3. Ornithoptera Richmondia. *G. R. Gray.*
4, 5, 6. Papilio erectheus. *Don.*
7, 8, 9. Papilio anactus. *Macleay.*
10, 11. Papilio sarpedon. *Linn.*
12, 13. Papilio lycaon. *Westw.*
14. Papilio capaneus. *Westw.*
15, 16. Papilio leosthenes. *Doubl.*
17, 18, 19. Eurycus cressida. *Fabr.*

Family PIERIDÆ.

20. Callidryas (crocale ?). *Cram.*
21, 22. Callidryas pyranthe. *Linn.*
23. Callidryas lactea. *Butl.*
24, 25, 26. Pieris harpalyce. *Don.*
27, 28, 29. Pieris ega. *Boisd.*
30, 31, 32. Pieris aganippe. *Don.*
33. Pieris nysa. *Fabr.*
34, 35, 36. Pieris teutonia. *Fabr.*
37, 38, 39. Pieris scyllara. *Macleay.*
40, 41, 42. Pieris nigrina. *Fabr.*
43. Pieris argenthona. *Fabr.*

Family DANAIDÆ.

44. Euplœa corinna. *Macleay.*
45, 46. Euplœa eleusina. *Cram.*
47, 48, 49. Danais limniace. *Cram.*
50, 51. Danais chrysippus. *Linn.*
52, 53. Danais affinis. *Fabr.*

Family ACRÆIDÆ.

54, 55, 56. Acræa andromacha. *Fabr.*

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

57, 58. Messaras maonites ? *Hew.*
59, 60, 61. Pyrameis itea. *Fabr.*
62, 63, 64. Pyrameis cardui. *Linn.*
65, 66, 67. Junonia vellida. *Fabr.*
68. Precis zelima. *Fabr.*

69. Neptis Shepherdi. *Moore.*
70, 71. Hypolimnas lasinassa. *Cram.*
72. Nymphalis sempronius. *Fabr.*

Family SATYRIDÆ.

73. Melanitis leda. *Linn.*
74, 75, 76. Epinephile abeona. *Don.*
77, 78, 79. Heteronympha merope. *Fabr.*
80, 81, 82. Xenica achanta. *Don.*
83, 84, 85. Xenica klugii. *Guér.*
86, 87, 88. Cænonympha euphemia. *Doubl.*
89, 90, Cænonympha sp ?
91, 92. Cæonoympha sp ?
93, 94, 95. Cænonympha irius. *Fabr.*

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

96, 97, 98, 99. Ialmenus evagoras. *Don.*
100, 101, 102. Cupido sp. ?
103, 104. Cupido absimilis. *Feld.*
105, 106, 107. Cupido bœtica.
108, 109. Cupido sp. ?
110, 111. Cupido erinus. *Fabr.*
112. Cupido xanthospilos. *Hübn.*
113, 114, 115. Cupido labradus. *Godt.*
116, 117, 118. Lucia aurifera. *Blanch.*
119, 120, 121. Lycæna discifera. *Herr Schaff.*

Family HESPERIDÆ.

122, 123, 124. Trapezites iacchus. *Fabr.*
125, 126. Trapezites angiades.
127, 128, 129. Hesperilla peronii. *Latr.*
130, 131. Hesperilla sp. ?

HETEROCERA.

1. Sequosa triangularis (male), New South Wales.
2. do do (female), do
3. do Australasiæ (male), do
4. do do (female), do
5. Zelotypia stacyi (male), do
6. do do (female), do
7. Antheræa eucalypti (male), do
8. do do (female), do
9. Chelepteryx collesi (male), do
10. do do (female), do

894. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), Sydney.—Interior and Exterior Photographic Views of the Museum.

1. Museum, looking south.
2. do do
3. Centre of building, first floor.
4. do do
5. Osteological collection, first floor.
6. do do
7. Centre of building, second floor.
8. do do
9. Mineral room, looking north, second floor.
10. do do do
11. Australian Birds, looking south, do
12. Foreign Birds, looking north, do
13. do do do
14. Old building, looking east, first floor.
15. Fishes, centre room, second floor.

895. BENNETT, Mrs. Kenrick H., Mossgiel, via Hay.—Collection of Grasses and Fodder Plants, &c., from the Lachlan River district of N. S. Wales, collected by exhibitor. (Sent through the Australian Museum.)

PANICEÆ.

1. Eriochloa punctata. *Hamilt.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A succulent and nutritious grass, growing on rich loamy soil; stock are exceedingly fond of it.

2. Eriochloa annulata. *Kunth.*

Annual; seeds in December; a short-lived summer grass, growing on ground subject to inundation, and readily eaten by stock.

3. Panicum divaricatissimum. *R. Br.* Spider or Umbrella-grass

Perennial; seeds in November and December. A very valuable and nutritious grass, growing plentifully on sandy and loamy soils; it has great drought-resisting powers, and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock.

4. Panicum macractinium. *Benth.*

Perennial; seeds in November and December. A somewhat straggling species, growing in detached tufts on sandhills and sandy soil, and much relished by stock.

5. Panicum macractinium. *Benth.* Var.

Perennial; seeds in November and December. A form of the preceding peculiar to the back country, and growing on rich loamy soil; it is an excellent pasture grass.

6. Panicum parviflorum. *R. Br.*

Perennial; seeds in October. A form of the preceding, and found in similar situations, but differing by growing in larger tufts, and having the seed-heads branched. An excellent grass.

7. Panicum leucophœum, var. monostachya. *Nees.*

Perennial; seeds in October. A handsome slender-growing grass, with soft velvety seeds; found on rich level loamy soils, and of which stock are very fond.

8. Panicum leucophœum. *H. B. & K.*

A form of the preceding, but only found on sandhills, where it grows in large detached tussocks. It is more eaten by cattle and horses than by sheep. Perennial; seeds in October.

9. Panicum flavidum. *Retz.*

Amongst the many species of grasses found in this part of the Colony, there is none that stock are more fond of than this. It is met with both on the plains and in the back country, more particularly in the latter, and is only found on rich, sandy, or loamy soil, and amongst timber, and as a rule beneath the shelter of some spreading tree or large bush. It is perennial, and seeds in October and November.

10. Panicum helopus. *Trin.*

An exceedingly succulent and nutritious annual grass, growing plentifully on sandhills and loose sandy soil; all descriptions of stock are fond of it; it is of prostrate habit, and seeds in October and November.

11. Panicum bicolor. *R. Br.*

Perennial; seeds in October. An excellent pasture grass, growing plentifully on sandhills and sandy soils.

12. Panicum melananthum. *F. v. M.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A rather rare species peculiar to the back country, and growing on light loamy soil.

13. Panicum effusum. *R. Br.*

Perennial; seeds in October. Another excellent fodder grass, growing plentifully on rich loamy soil in the back country.

14. Panicum Mitchelli. *Benth.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A highly succulent and nutritious grass, growing in detached tussocks on rich loamy soils on the plains. The leaves of this grass are remarkably broad and succulent, and are much relished by all kinds of stock; it soon withers in dry weather.

15. Panicum decompositum. *R. Br.*

Annual; seeds in December and January. A short-lived summer grass, growing plentifully on ground subject to inundation, and in moist situations; much relished by stock.

16. Panicum prolutum. *F. v. M.*

A very common grass on the black soil or ground subject to inundation, and valuable from its drought-resisting nature; when other grasses are plentiful it is not much eaten, but when the more delicate kinds are withered it is readily eaten, as it retains its greenness long after the others have become dry. In former years the seeds of this grass were gathered in large quantities by the natives as an article of food, and being ground between two stones was converted into a kind of meal. Perennial; seeds at various times during the year.

ANDROPOGONEÆ (ZOYSIEÆ).

17. Lappago racemosa. *Willd.*

Very similar in habit to Panicum helopus; stock are fond of it; annual; seeds in October and November.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

ZOYSIEÆ.

18. Neurachne Mitchelliana. *Nees.*

An excellent perennial grass, found chiefly in the back country, and growing on rich loamy soils; seeds in October and November.

19. Neurachne Munroi. *F. v. M.*

A very rare grass, peculiar to the back country, and only found amongst mulga.

20. Andropogon sericeus. *R. Br.* Blue-grass.

Perennial; seeds from October to January. An excellent pasture grass; relished by all herbivora; growing plentifully on rich loamy soil.

21. Anthistiria ciliata. *Linn.* Kangaroo-grass.

Although in the eastern portions of the Colony, and also of Victoria, this is looked upon as a good pasture grass, it is not much esteemed here, and is not relished by stock. It is very restricted in its habitat, being found only in the back country, and there to a limited extent, and only on the richest soils; in fact, the only situations on which it grows are the small rich alluvial flats found in the gorges and valleys of the rocky hills between the Lachlan and Darling. In such places it grows very rank and luxuriant, and perhaps for this reason is not liked by stock. Perennial; seeds in November.

22. Anthistiria avenacea. *F. v. M.*

Perennial; seeds in November and December. A tall, heavily-seeded grass, peculiar to the back country, and found only on the richest soil; it is a very restricted and local species, being found only in a few places, and there over a limited area. It grows in small detached tussocks; the leaves or blades are eaten by stock, but the seed-stalks are left standing.

23. Anthistiria membranacea. *Lindl.*

This grass, which is found thinly scattered on stiff clayey soils on the plains only, is seldom eaten by stock, and is consequently of little value. Annual; seeds in November.

PHALARIDEÆ.

24. Alopecurus geniculatus. *Linn.*

Annual; seeds in September and October. A very nutritious grass, growing plentifully around shallow pools of water, and greedily eaten by stock.

STREPTATHEREÆ.

STIPACEÆ.

25. Aristida stipoides. *R. Br.*

Perennial; seeds in November; a coarse species, growing on sandhills, and not relished by stock.

26. Aristida arenaria. *Gaud.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A species of the preceding, but unlike it only found on level rich loamy soils; it is more readily eaten than the others, but though an attractive-looking and handsome grass, it is not so readily eaten as may be imagined, as both this and the preceding species are covered with numerous fine but rigid and acute serrations, which cause them to adhere to the palates and throats of the animals eating them.

27. Aristida vagans. *Cav.*

Annual; seeds in October and November. An exceedingly coarse species, growing plentifully on sand-hills, and only eaten by stock in times of scarcity.

28. Aristida calycina. *R. Br.*

Similar to the preceding.

29. Aristida depressa. *Retz.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A rather coarse grass, growing on sandy or light loamy sails, and not much liked by stock.

30. Aristida depressa. *Retz.* Var.

A good pasture grass, found chiefly in the back country, on rich loamy soil. I was unfortunately unable to obtain a good specimen of this grass; it is of somewhat prostrate habit; perennial, and seeds in October.

31. Aristida sp.

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A rather coarse description of grass, growing plentifully on sandy or light loamy soils, and not much liked by stock. (This species was so much ergotized as to be past identification for specific name.)

32. Stipa elegantissima. *Labill.*

A climbing grass, usually found growing beneath the shelter of some thick bush, amongst which it climbs. At the flowering season, the flower or seed heads force their way through the bush and cover the whole with a mass of beautiful silver plumes, forming a most conspicuous object. It is much relished by all kinds of stock. Perennial; seeds in October.

33. Stipa pubescens. *R. Br.*

Another climbing grass, found only in the back or timbered country. The seed-heads differ in colour, being a rich brown, nor does it grow so tall as the preceding. Stock are very fond of it. Perennial; seeds in October.

34. Stipa aristiglumis. *F. v. M.*

A somewhat coarse species, growing plentifully on rich soil in the back country. Stock, especially cattle and horses, are fond of it. The seeds of this grass are very injurious to sheep and wool, often in good seasons causing the death of numbers, by first becoming attached to the wool and working through the skin, causing intense fever, and often penetrating into the vitals. Perennial; seeds from September to November.

35. Stipa setacea. *R. Br.*

A finer species, but similar to the preceding. It grows plentifully on the plains as well as in the back country; seeds injurious to sheep and wool.

36. Stipa scabra. *Lindl.*

Although to the casual observer this grass may appear identical with the two succeeding species, it is in reality quite distinct, and the difference can be detected by the leaves or blades being much shorter, and in the living plant more thick or fleshy, and as a rule lying flat on the ground, from the centre of which the seed-stalks, rarely more than two in number, spring; whilst they seldom if ever attain the height that the others do. This grass is peculiar to the back country, and is only found on dry chalky or limey soils, where it grows plentifully. Stock, especially sheep, are excessively fond of it, more so than of the two succeeding species, although they are considered good pasture grasses. Perennial; seeds in October and November.

37. Stipa sp.

Perennial; seeds in September and October. Another climbing species peculiar to the back country. A very ornamental grass, its bright red seed-tassels appearing above the foliage of the bush through which it climbs, and waving in the wind with a peculiar satiny sheen. It is much relished by stock.

AGROSTIDEÆ.

38. Deyeuxia Forsteri. *Kunth.*

Annual; seeds in October. A rather coarse grass, growing plentifully on rich soil; it is not much relished by stock, but is eaten when young; its seeds are very injurious to sheep and wool, and frequently cause blindness.

AVENACEÆ.

39. Amphibromus neesii. *Steud.*

A tall, succulent, perennial grass, which seeds in September and October, and grows plentifully in and around shallow pools. Stock of all kinds are fond of it.

40. Danthonia pallida. *R. Br.* Silver-grass.

Perennial; seeds in October. An excellent pasture grass, growing plentifully on the stiff loam of the plains, and more sparingly in the back country. Much relished by all stock, and valuable for its drought-resisting qualities.

41. Danthonia racemosa. *R. Br.* Mulga-grass.

Peculiar to the back country, and so called from being found only where the above-named trees grow; it is a very nutritious and much-esteemed grass. Perennial; seeds in October and November.

PAPPOPHOREÆ.

42. Amphipogon strictus. *R. Br.*

A good, useful, drought-resisting grass, found principally in the back country, where it grows on light loamy or sandy soils; it is perennial, and seeds in October and November.

43. Pappophorum nigricans. *R. Br.*

A somewhat coarse species, growing plentifully on sand-hills; it is not much eaten by stock whilst other kinds are obtainable. Perennial; seeds in October and November.

44. Astrebla triticoides. *F. v M.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. Though a rather hard, coarse grass, is much relished by all kinds of stock. It grows somewhat sparingly on the clayey soil of the plains, in detached clumps and tufts.

45. Astrebla pectinata. *F. v M.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. Like the preceding a good pasture grass, and found in similar situations.

CHLORIDEÆ.

46. Chloris divaricata. Star-grass.

Perennial; seeds in October. Another valuable and highly-esteemed grass, growing on rich loamy soil, and eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock.

47. Chloris acicularis. *Lindl.* Lesser star-grass.

Similar to preceding.

48. Eleusine Ægyptica. *Pers.*

A very nutritious annual grass, of prostrate habit, growing plentifully on rich soils; seeds in October.

49. Diplachne loliiformis. *F. v M.*

A low-growing grass, plentiful on light loamy or sandy soils. A good sheep grass. Perennial; seeds in October.

50. Diplachne fusca. *Beaur.*

A highly nutritious and succulent grass, growing in shallow pools of water or damp situations, and much relished by stock of all kinds. Perennial, and seeds in October and November.

MILIEÆ.

51. Sporobolus virginicus. *Linn.*

A rare grass, only found on loose, white sand, around the margins of lakes, and of no great value. Perennial; seeds in November.

52. Sporobolus Lindleyi. *Benth.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A delicate and highly nutritious grass, growing plentifully on rich loamy soils both on the plains and in the back country, and much liked by stock.

53. Sporobolus actinocladus. *F. v. M.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A much esteemed pasture grass of the back country, common on rich loamy soil. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it.

54. Sporobolus pulchellus. *R. Br.*

Similar to preceding, but extremely rare.

55. Eriachne obtusa. *R. Br.*

This species is peculiar to the back country, where it grows on sandy soil, and, although of a somewhat wiry nature, it is much relished by stock. Not plentiful. Perennial, and seeds in October and November.

FESTUCACEÆ.

56. Ectrosia leporina, var. micrantha. *R. Br.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A somewhat uncommon grass, growing on sandy soil, and not of much value, on account of its rarity.

57. Ectrosia leporina. *R. Br.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A form of the preceding, growing in similar situations, but much more plentiful; a good pasture grass.

58. Lamarckia aurea. *Mœnch.*

A very delicate annual grass, growing on sandy or light loamy soil. Much relished by stock. Not plentiful. Seeds in October.

59. Eragrostis pilosa. *Beaur.*

Perennial; seeds in October and November. A somewhat delicate slender species, growing plentifully in rich, moist situations, and much relished by stock.

60. Eragrostis laniflora. *Benth.*

Found on clayey soil only.

61. Eragrostis eriopoda. *Benth.*

Though of rather a wiry nature, this grass is eagerly eaten by stock, and has remarkable drought-resisting powers. It grows on clayey soil, and stock are very fond of it. Perennial; seeds in November and December, as do all the members of the family.

62. Eragrostis Brownii. *Nees.* Var.

Similar to the preceding.

63. Eragrostis chætophylla. *Steud.*

Similar to the preceding.

64. Eragrostis lacunaria. *F. v. M.*

Only found on sandy soil.

65. Eragrostis falcata. *Gaud.*

Peculiar to the back country, and only grows on sandy soil.

66. Eragrostis sp.?

A rather uncommon but excellent pasture grass, growing on rich sandy soil.

67. Eragrostis. Var.?

Of prostrate habit; peculiar to the back country, on sandy soil.

68. Eragrostis. Var.?

Of prostrate habit, and found on sandy soil.

69. Eragrostis. Var.?

A much finer grass, growing on clay or loam.

70. Glyceria Fordiana. *F. v. M.*

Perennial; seeds in September and October. An excellent fodder grass, rich and succulent, growing plentifully in moist situations.

71. Glyceria ramigera. *F. v. M.* Cane-grass.

A tall cane-like species, growing plentifully in large detached tussocks in "clay-pans," or as they are locally called, "cane-swamps." Here it is much used for thatching purposes, for which it is admirably adapted; I know of roofs of this material, which have been erected for twenty years, and are as waterproof now as when first put up. Stock of all kinds are excessively fond of the seed-heads and the young succulent shoots. It seeds as a rule in November and December, and is perennial.

72. Bromus arenarius. *Labill.*

Annual; seeds in September and October. A delicate species, growing on rich moist soil; it is of an exceedingly fugitive nature, withering off quickly on the advent of dry weather; much liked by stock.

73. Festuca bramoides. *Linn.*

Anther annual species of fugitive nature, and not much eaten; of no value. Seeds in October.

HORDEACEÆ.

74. Agropyrum scabrum. *Beauv.* Wild Oat.

Annual; seeds in August and September. A much esteemed early spring grass, growing on all descriptions of soil; it makes excellent hay.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

HORDEACEÆ.

75. Argopyrum velutinum. *Nees.*

Annual; seeds in October and November. This species is not much relished by stock when other and more palatable kinds are obtainable. It grows plentifully on black soil or ground liable to inundation.

76. Hordeum murinum. *Linn.* Barley-grass.

Annual; seeds in September and October. This is, I think, an introduced species, as it is never found in new or unoccupied country, but always makes its appearance round dwellings that have been long inhabited, old sheep-yards, &c.; it is one of the first grasses to spring after the winter frosts, and is esteemed on this account, and also that stock are very fond of it; it is, however, of short duration, quickly withering off on the advent of warm weather. The seeds are injurious to wool, and frequently cause blindness to sheep.

77. Thalaris Canariensis. *Linn.* (*Introduced.*)

Annual; seeds in October. A straggling species, growing in rich moist places, and not of much value.

SEDGES, &c.

78.

A valuable perennial species, growing plentifully in moist sandy situations; much eaten by stock; seeds in October.

79. Nut-grass.

This plant derives its local name from the hard nut-shaped enlargements of its roots. It grows in moist sandy situations, such as the borders of swamps, and thrives most luxuriantly after heavy rain in summer. It is an excellent pasture plant, and stock of all kinds are excessively fond of it. Perennial; seeds in November.

80.

Very similar in habit, &c. to the preceding, but growing more on clayey soil.

81.

Similar, but on sandy soil.

82.

Plentiful on moist clayey soil, but not much eaten.

83.

In moist sandy situations in the back country, and freely eaten by sheep.

84.

Plentiful on clayey soil which is liable to be covered with water. Stock of all kinds are fond of it. Perennial.

85.

This rush only flourishes in shallow pools, withering off quickly when the water dries up. Horses and cattle are extremely partial to it, wading into the water in quest of it. Perennial.

86.

An exceedingly harsh non-nutritive species, growing only in the most arid and desert situations of the back country, and only eaten in cases of starvation.

87.

In moist situations, on stiff clayey soil; much relished by sheep.

88.

Similar to preceding.

89.

A small species, of prostrate growth, found in moist shady situations, and much relished by sheep.

SALSOLACEOUS PLANTS.

1. Giant or "Old Man" Salt-bush.

Found only in swampy situations, where it attains a height of from 6 to 8 feet; much more readily eaten by cattle than by sheep.

2. Dwarf Salt-bush.

Very plentiful on some parts of the plains, covering miles in extent, and as a rule with little or no other vegetation; it is regarded as an excellent fodder plant, though stock do not as a rule eat much of it if other feed is attainable, but when compelled to live on it both cattle and sheep thrive well. Horses will only eat it when they can get nothing else, and never thrive on it. Attains a height of from a foot to 18 inches.

3. Silver Salt-bush.

So called from its bright silvery colour, in which it differs from the preceding, and also in the leaves being much wider; it is peculiar to the back country, and equal to the preceding in height.

4.

Another species peculiar to the back country; it is much more slender in growth, has only a single stem, and the seed-vessels are also very different; attains a height of 2 feet.

5.

An exceedingly common bush, growing in swamps, and attaining a height of 4 feet, cattle and sheep are remarkably fond of it.

6.

Peculiar to the back country; attaining a height of 2 feet; eaten by sheep (uncommon).

7. Blue-bush.

This bush is very plentiful in some parts of this locality, and is valuable as a stand-by in times of scarcity, but is seldom eaten whilst other feed is obtainable. In prolonged droughts like the present, where this bush is almost the only feed for stock, it is said to be injurious to sheep, causing large balls of a felt-like substance to form in the stomach. I have frequently seen these balls in the stomachs of sheep in blue-bush country, but have never found them in sheep fed in other descriptions of country. This bush attains a height of about 3 feet, and its presence is always an indication of dry, arid land.

8. Grey-bush.

Somewhat similar to the preceding, but differing in colour. It always grows on a better description of country, and is a better fodder plant than the preceding. I have never known any bad results to stock from it. Similar in height to preceding.

9.

A very common bush, attaining a height of 2 feet; it bears clusters of very juicy berries of a rich purple colour. Cattle and sheep are extremely fond of it.

10.

Another common species, of trailing habit and berry-bearing. Cattle and sheep are fond of it.

11.

Small tree-shaped bush, about 2 feet in height; it is eaten by sheep, but is not plentiful.

12.

Plentiful in sandy soil, and freely eaten by cattle and sheep.

13.

Common in the back country, and freely eaten.

14.

Similar to the preceding.

15.

Somewhat similar; in back country.

16.

Similar; back country; eaten by sheep.

17.

Plains and back country; eaten by sheep.

18.

Plentiful; freely eaten by cattle and sheep.

19.

Like the preceding.

20.

Plentiful; of prostrate trailing habit, and sparingly eaten by sheep.

21.

Common; of prostrate habit, and freely eaten.

22.

Similar to preceding.

23.

An annual salsolaceous plant, and very plentiful on ground subject to inundation; sometimes eaten by cattle and sheep.

24.

Small bush; occasionally eaten.

25. "Roly-poly."

Occasionally eaten when young.

26.

Small plant; freely eaten.

27.

Small plant; freely eaten.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

28. Marbilea hirsuta, *R. Br.* Nardoo.

This singular plant is only found on the margins of swamps, or where water collects in shallow pools after rain. The seeds, which it bears profusely, germinate in the water, and, rising to the surface, cover it with a green coat resembling a scum. As the water subsides these small plants take root in the soft mud, and should no more rain occur they assume the form of the example marked A, covering the ground with a dense coating of vegetation, and seeding profusely; and should the weather continue dry the plant withers off, leaving the ground covered with seed; should, however, rain come before the plant has withered and the ground be again covered with water, this growth is arrested, and the plant assumes the form of the example marked B, the previous leaves decaying and others somewhat different take their place; these rise on long slender stems (according to the depth of water) to the surface, where they float on the top; these changes go on according to the weather. It never bears seed whilst growing in the water, no matter how long that period may last. Stock of all kinds are extremely fond of this plant, which affords a most nutritious fodder. In former years the seeds were largely used by the natives as an article of food, and it is said that the unfortunate explorers, Burke and Wills, existed for some time on them.

29. Scented or Darling Clover.

This clover is one of the most nutritious fodder plants of this portion of the Colony, and grows here on rich black soil subject to inundations, but on the Darling I have met with it in the spring of the year growing most luxuriantly on dry stony rises. Stock of all kinds are particularly partial to it, and it is extremely fattening. I think this plant would repay cultivation.

30. Trefoil.

An introduced and now very widely distributed plant, affording excellent fodder for all kinds of stock. It grows luxuriantly on almost all descriptions of soil, but particularly on that subject to inundation. It is an annual, but after the plant has withered off the seeds and seed-vessels afford a large supply of most nutritious fodder. The seed-vessels are very injurious to wool.

30A. Cotton-bush.

This bush is extremely plentiful on the loamy soil of the plains, and its presence is always an indication of good country; it is very valuable as a fodder plant in periods of drought, being exceeding tenacious of life, and springing readily after rain. It is a much superior fodder plant to salt-bush, and stock of all descriptions eat it readily and thrive remarkably well on it. It attains a height of from 18 to 20 inches. The accompanying specimens show the seeds and the balls of cottony substance from which it derives its local name.

31.

This plant is very plentiful in some parts of this locality after heavy summer rain. By some it is regarded as poisonous and injurious to stock, but in this opinion I do not concur, as I have repeatedly seen sheep eat large quantities of it without any evil results. It is of prostrate habit, growing flat on the ground.

32.

Much relished by cattle and sheep, and often used as a vegetable by residents of the back blocks. Plentiful.

33.

Somewhat similar to preceding, and an excellent fodder plant. Plentiful.

34.

This singular plant is very plentiful after heavy rain in summer, and is greedily eaten by sheep and cattle. In the living plant the stems are exceedingly thick and juicy and remarkably brittle, and of a bright red colour. The seeds, which resemble gunpowder in appearance, are gathered in large quantities by the natives for use as food. The whole plant is edible and makes an excellent vegetable.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

35.

Peculiar to the back country, and much relished by sheep.

36. Mustard-bush.

So named fram its pungent nature. A small bush from 12 to 15 inches in height, peculiar to the back country, and eaten readily by cattle and sheep. Very plentiful in some situations.

37.

Plentiful; readily eaten by all kinds of stock.

38.

Plentiful in some situations, and readily eaten by cattle and sheep.

39.

Very plentiful on the plains, and greedily eaten by sheep. It is of prostrate habit.

40.

Somewhat similar to preceding but of erect growth and peculiar to the back country; not plentiful; readily eaten by sheep.

41.

A climbing species peculiar to the back country, and readily eaten by cattle and sheep; rather plentiful in some situations.

42.

In back country; eaten by sheep.

43.

In back country; eaten by sheep.

44.

Plentiful in moist situations; stock of all kinds extremely fond of it.

45.

Very plentiful; eaten by all descriptions of stock.

46.

Plentiful; eaten by all descriptions of stock.

47.

An exceedingly nutritious annual plant, often attaining a height of 6 or 7 feet in good seasons, and relished by all kinds of stock; common.

48.

An annual plant, eaten by all kinds of stock; common.

49.

A plentiful species, readily eaten by stock, and only found in the back country

50. Geranium dissectum, *Linn.* Crow's-foot.

This geranium is plentiful on sandy localities in spring during good seasons. It is excellent as a food plant, but the seeds, like those of the "spear-grass" before mentioned, are very dangerous to sheep, causing the death of numbers in good seasons. It is an annual plant, and all stock are fond of it.

51.

Another geranium, similar in habit, &c., to the preceding, but with pink instead of blue flowers.

52.

Annual, very plentiful, and eaten by all kinds of stock.

53.

Perennial, plentiful on the plains, very nutritious, and much relished by stock.

54.

Annual, and very common on stiff clayey soil; all kinds of stock feed readily upon it.

55. " Sorrel."

Although extremely acid in flavour, this plant is readily eaten by cattle and sheep.

56.

Sheep are very fond of this small annual plant, which grows plentifully on sandy soil.

57.

Relished by all kinds of stock; plentiful.

58.

In moist rich soil; eagerly eaten by cattle and sheep.

59.

Similar.

60.

Plentiful, and relished by cattle and sheep.

61.

On rich moist soil; relished by stock.

62.

In similar situations, and readily eaten.

63. Daucus brachiatus, *Sieb.* Wild Carrot.

So named from its similarity of leaf to that vegetable. Very plentiful on rich soil. The seeds are highly injurious to wool. When young it is readily eaten by stock. Annual.

CLIMBERS.

64.

A species of Bignonia, growing plentifully amongst rocks on the hills of the back country, and having bunches of beautiful cream-coloured blossoms; it is eagerly eaten by sheep. I have seen this plant, or one closely resembling it, growing plentifully in the vicinity of Sydney.

65.

A climbing plant, bearing clusters of white sweet-scented blossoms, growing plentifully on sand-hills. Cattle and sheep are extremely fond of it.

66.

A climbing plant, plentiful in scrubby country, and bearing large pods; the seeds contained therein are much relished by the natives. An extremely viscid milky fluid of pleasant taste exudes from the pods, when broken from the stem; cattle and sheep eat the plant with avidity.

67.

In similar situations to the preceding, and growing in tangled masses amongst the branches of the shrubs, up which it climbs; it bears small bunches of star-shaped blackish flowers, and elongate seed-pods. Freely eaten by cattle and sheep.

68.

A small bush, attaining a height of from 12 to 15 inches, of particularly saline nature; only found where the soil is strongly impregnated with salt, such as depressions that have apparently, at some remote time, been shallow expanses of salt water. I have seen this plant, or one closely resembling it, growing in the salt marshes on the coast; eaten by cattle and sheep.

69.

A species of clianthus, growing very plentifully on the rich loamy soil of the plains. It is an excellent fodder plant, and stock of all kinds are exceedingly partial to it.

70.

In similar situations to the preceding, and equally good as a pasture plant.

71.

Peculiar to the back country, where it grows on chalky soil, attaining a height of about 18 inches; eaten by cattle and sheep.

SHRUBS.

72.

This bush is very plentiful on sand-hills and sandy soil; it attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet, and is valuable in times of drought, when large quantities are cut down for stock. In the early days of settlement the seeds were largely used as a substitute for hops, from which it obtained its local name of "hop-bush."

73. A species of Cassia.

There are seven species of this shrub found growing in various situations in this part of the Colony, from the level ground of the plains to the rocky hills of the back country. They are all more or less eaten by stock, particularly the young or green seed-pods.

74. Cassia sp.

75. Cassia sp.

76. Cassia sp.

77. Cassia sp.

78. Cassia sp.

79. Cassia sp.

80.

A handsome shrub, attaining a height of from 4 to 5 feet, peculiar to the back country, and growing in low-lying or swampy situations. Sheep are extremely fond of it.

81.

A small shrub, attaining a height of some 3 feet, and found only on the stony hills of the back country. The leaves and flowers are always at the extreme ends of the branches, which are otherwise bare. Eaten by sheep.

82.

A tall shrub or small tree, plentiful in some situations in the back country; it is cut down for stock. Cattle and sheep are excessively fond of it.

83.

A small shrub, 3 or 4 feet high, bearing a large quantity of yellow berries of a peculiar but not unpleasant taste, of which the natives are very fond. This shrub is much eaten by cattle and sheep.

84.

A small prettily flowering shrub, growing amongst the rocks in the back country. Freely eaten by cattle and sheep.

85. Polygonum.

A tall and sometimes almost leafless bush, growing plentifully on country liable to inundation, where it forms dense scrubs or thickets. In dry seasons it presents the appearance of a mass of dead sticks, but after an inundation it throws out large numbers of thick succulent shoots, which are greedily devoured by all kinds of stock, and which afford an exceedingly fattening and nutritious food.

TREES.

86. Currajong.

An exceedingly ornamental tree, from 20 to 30 feet in height, growing plentifully in hilly country, and very valuable in times of drought, as both cattle and sheep are excessively fond of the leaves, on which they thrive. As a rule, when feeding stock on the leaves of this tree the branches are cut off, leaving the trunk standing, which soon throws out a fresh supply of shoots and foliage, affording a store for future occasions. From the fibre of the bark the natives make a very strong twine, which they manufacture into nets for the capture of emus and other animals, and the roots, which resemble turnips in consistency, are used as an article of food.

87. Geijera parviflora. *Lindl.* Wilga.

One of our most ornamental trees, attaining a height of some 25 feet. It is much cut down for feeding stock in times of drought.

88. Rosewood.

So named from its prettily marked timber. A straggling tree, without any pretensions to beauty, but very valuable as a fodder in times of drought, for which purpose it is much cut down. Stock thrive on it.

89. Casuarina sp. "Belár."

An ill-grown tree, exceedingly plentiful, attaining a height of 30 or 40 feet. It is cut down for stock, but although they freely eat the leaves they do not thrive on them. This is the only tree of which horses will eat the leaves, but they, as with other stock, do not thrive.

90. Acacia sp. "Yarran."

A small ornamental tree, thickly covered with golden sweet-scented blossoms; cut down for stock; the wood possesses a very pleasant odour, resembling violets.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

91. Acacia sp. Broad-leaved Mulga.

This tree, which attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet, is very plentiful in the back country, and affords an unfailing supply of good fodder, for which purpose it is largely cut down in times of scarcity. The wood, which is exceedingly hard and close-grained, is much used by the natives in the manufacture of weapons, &c.

92. Acacia sp. Narrow-leaved Mulga.

Very similar to the preceding, but stock are much fonder of this species; plentiful.

93. Acacia sp.

A small and rather ornamental tree of some 10 or 12 feet in height, growing on the sand-hills; freely eaten by cattle and sheep.

94. Myoporum platycarpum. Sandalwood.

Frequently cut down for stock. See description in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales., viii, p. 349.

95.

Small slender tree, of drooping habit; on sand-hills; much relished by stock.

96.

A slender tree, attaining a height of about 20 feet; plentiful on sand-hills near the Darling River; the bark and leaves of this tree possess a most pungent flavour resembling water-cress, but much stronger; the leaves are eaten by stock.

97. Acacia pendula. Boree.

A small ornamental tree of drooping habit, attaining a height of 15 or 20 feet, and very plentiful in some localities; the timber is hard, and has an agreeable perfume resembling violets; it is much used by the natives in the manufacture of weapons; largely cut down for stock during droughts.

98. Narrow-leaved Yarran.

Small tree, attaining a height of 8 or ten feet; plentiful in some localities; timber like that of preceding in scent; freely eaten by stock.

99. Leopard-tree.

An ornamental tree, of somewhat drooping habit, growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet; the bark is curiously spotted, whence its local name; large quantities of an amber-coloured gum of pleasant flavour exudes from the trunk and branches. The timber is of a bright yellow colour, and is exceedingly elastic; largely cut down for stock; sheep are very fond of it.

100. "Emu-bush."

A small and exceedingly ornamental tree; very plentiful in some localities, and much relished by stock; the berries are freely eaten by emus, hence the name.

101. Pittosporum sp.

A small slender tree, from 15 to 20 feet high, bearing a profusion of bright orange-coloured drupes, which contrast beautifully with the dark green foliage, making the tree a most conspicuous object; cattle and sheep are remarkably fond of the leaves, though to a human being they possess a most disagreeable taste.

102. Myoporum platycarpum. Sandalwood.

Cut down for stock in periods of drought; very plentiful in some situations. For description, see Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vii, p. 349 (1883).

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

896. CAMPBELLTOWN Municipal Council, Campbelltown.—Indigenous Botanical Specimens (Flowering Plants). Arranged by the Rev. Thomas V. Alkin, M.A., L.C.P., Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Campbelltown.

THALAMIFLORÆ.

Ranuncalaceæ.

No. of Sheet. 1. Ranunculus lappaceus
2. Clematis aristata

Dilleniaceæ.

„ 3. Hibbertia volubilis
H. fasciculata
H. nitida.
„ 4. H. dentata

Menispermeæ.

„ 5. Stephania hernandifolia

Cruciferæ.

„ 6. Cakile maritima

Violaceæ.

„ 7. Viola betonicifolia
V. hederacea

Pittosporaceæ.

„ 8. Bursaria spinosa
„ 9. Pittosporum revolutum.
„ 10. Billardiera scandens
„ 11. Citriobatus multiflorus

Tremandreæ.

„ 12. Tetratheca ericifolia
T. thymifolia

Polygalaceæ.

„ 13. Comesperma volubile
„ 14. C. ericinum

Malvaceæ.

„ 15. Lavatera plebeia
„ 16. Hibiscus splendens

Sterculiaceæ.

„ 17. Sterculia diversifolia
Commerçonia Fraseri
Lasiopetalum ferrugineum

Tiliaceæ.

„ 18. Elæocarpus cyaneus

DISCIFLORÆ.

Linaceæ.

„ 19. Linum marginale

Geraniaceæ.

„ 20. Pelargonium Australe

Rutaceæ.

„ 21. Phebalium diosmeum
„ 22. P. dentatum
„ 23. P. squamulosum

No. of Sheet. 24. Boronia ledifolia
B. pinnata
„ 25. B. serrulata
„ 26. Eriostemon scaber
„ 27. E. salicifolius
„ 28. Zieria Smithii
Z. cytisoides
„ 29. Z. lævigata
„ 30. Correa speciosa
C. alba
„ 31. Philotheca Australis

Meliaceæ.

„ 32. Synoum glandulosum

Olacineæ.

„ 33. Olax stricta

Stackhousiaceæ.

„ 34. Stackhousia muricata

Rhamnaceæ.

„ 35. Pomaderris sp.
P. sp.
„ 36. Cryptandra spinescens

Sapindaceæ.

„ 37. Cupania semiglauca

CALYCIFLORÆ.

Leguminosæ.

„ 38. Oxylobium trilobatum
„ 39. Mirbelia reticulata
„ 40. Gompholobium latifolium
G. minus
„ 41. Jacksonia scoparia
„ 42. Daviesia corymbosa
„ 43. D. ulicina
„ 44. ? Aotus villosa
„ 45. Pultenæa flexilis
„ 46. P. villosa
„ 47. P. daphnoides.
„ 48. Dillwynia floribunda
D. ericifolia
„ 49. Bossiæa rhombifolia
B. prostrata.
B. microphylla
„ 50. B. ensata
„ 51. Hovea longifolia
„ 52. Lotus Australis
„ 53. Indigofera Australis
„ 54. Lespedeza cuneata
„ 55. Kennedya monophylla
„ 56. K. rubicunda

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

No. of 57. Kennedya prostrata
Sheet. 58. Cassia Australis
„ 59. Acacia sp.
„ 60. Acacia sp.
„ 61. Acacia Brownii
A. sp.

Rosaceæ.

„ 62. Rubus Moorei
„ 63. R. rosifolius

Saxifragaceæ.

„ 64. Bauera rubioides
„ 65. Quintinia Sieberi
„ 66. Schizomeria ovata
„ 67. Ceratopetalum apetalum

Myrtaceæ.

„ 68. Calythrix tetragona
„ 69. Callistimon sp.
C. sp.
„ 70. Melaleuca hypericifolia
„ 71. M. squamea
M. leucadendra
„ 72. Eucalpytus paniculata
„ 73. E. corymbosa
„ 74. E. tereticornis
„ 75. E. hæmastoma
„ 76. E. longifolia
„ 77. E. sp.
„ 78. Backhousia myrtifolia

Onagreæ.

„ 79. Jussiæa repens

Umbelliferæ.

„ 80. Siebera Billardieri
S. ericoides
„ 81. Xanthosia vestita
X. tridentata
„ 82. Actinotus helianthi
„ 83. Apium Australe

Araliaceæ.

„ 84. Astrotriche ledifolia

MONOPETALÆ.

Order, Genus and Species,—

Caprifoliaceæ.

„ 85. Sambucus xanthocarpa

Rubiaceæ.

„ 86. Asperula conferta

Compositæ.

„ 87. Olearia ramulosa
O. stellulata
„ 88. O. argophylla
„ 89. Helichrysum apiculatum
H. scorpioides
„ 90. H. elatum
H. bracteatum

No. of *Goodeniaceæ.*
Sheet. 91. Velleia paradoxa
92. Scævola microcarpa
„ 93. Dampiera stricta
„ 94. Goodenia ovata

Epacridaceæ.

„ 95. Styphelia triflora
„ 96. Lissanthe strigosa
„ 97. Leucopogon ericoides
L. virgatus
„ 98. L. lanceolatus
„ 99. Epacris obtusifolia
„ 100. E. crassifolia
„ 101. E. longiflora
„ 102. Sprengelia incarnata

Primulaceæ.

„ 103. Samolus repens
S. valerandi

Tasmineæ.

„ 104. Notelæa ovata

Asclepiadaceæ.

„ 105. Marsdenia rostrata

Loganiaceæ.

„ 106. Logania floribunda

Gentianaceæ.

„ 107. Erythræa Australis

Convolvulaceæ.

„ 108. Convolvulus soldanella
„ Ipomoea palmata

Solanaceæ.

„ 109. Solanam stelligerum
„ 110. S. pungetium
„ 111. S. aviculare

Scrophularinaceæ.

„ 112. Veronica notabilis
V. plebeia
Euphrasia collina

Bignoniaceæ.

„ 113. Tecoma Australis

Verbenaceæ.

„ 114. Chloanthes stæchadis
„ 115. Teucrium corymbosum

Labiatæ.

„ 116. Prostanthera incisa
„ 117. Ajuga Australis

MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.

Salsolaceæ.

„ 118. Chenopodium album
C. triangulare
C. lagucum

Class 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

Amarantaceæ.
Sheet. 119. Amarantus viridis (int'd.)
A. Blitum ,,
Deeringia celosioides
Polygonaceæ.
,, 120. Polygonum aviculare (int'd.)
,, 121. Muhlenbeckia gracillima
Monimiaceæ.
,, 122. Palmeria scandens
,, 123. Doryphora sassafras
Lauraceæ.
,, 124. Cassytha paniculata
Proteaceæ.
,, 125. Petrophila pulchella
,, 126. Isopogon petiolaris
,, 127. Conospermum tenuifolium
,, 128. C. ericifolium
,, 129. Symphyonema paludosum
,, 130. Persoonia nutans
,, 131. P. ferruginea
,, 132. Xylomelum pyriforme
,, 133. Grevillea buxifolia
G. sphacelata
,, 134. G. asplenifolia
,, 135. G. punicea
,, 136. Hakea dactyloides
H. acicularis
,, 137. Telopea speciocssiima
,, 138. Lomatia silaifolia
,, 139. Banksia ericifolia
,, 140. B. spinulosa
Thymelaceæ.
Sheet. 141. Pimelea linifolia
,, 142. P. hypericinum
Euphorbiaceæ.
,, 143. Poranthera corymbosa
P. ericifolia
,, 144. Pseudanthus pimelioides
,, 145. Micrantheum hexandrum
,, 146. Ricinocarpus pinifolius
,, 147. Monotaxis linifolia
,, 148. Amperea spartioides
,, 149. Breynia oblongifolia
,, 150. Phyllanthus thymoides
,, 151. Carumbium populifolium
,, 152. Croton Verrauxii
Santalaceæ.
,, 153. Exocarpus cupressiformis
Choretrum laterifolium

MONOCOTYLEDONS.
Liliaceæ.
,, 154. Blandfordia nobilis
,, 155. Schelhammera undulata
,, 156. Arthropodium minus
,, 157. Sowerbæa juncea
Commelynaceæ.
,, 158. Pollia crispata
Palmæ.
,, 159. Livistona Australis

897. **COCKS, G. Walford, Kiama.**—Rare Orchids and Ferns, collected during a Botanical Tour in the South Coast Districts of New South Wales; also specimens of Plants recently added to the Flora of New South Wales.

Orchids, &c.

1. Eriochilus autumnalis (orchid).
2. Caleana major (orchid).
3. Boronia Barkeriana.
4. Callistemon lanceolata.
5. Utricularia dichotoma (orchid). Loc., Bateman's Bay.
6. Cassia Australis.
7. Cryptostylis longifolia (orchid). Loc., Ulladulla.
8. Diuris sulphurea (orchid).
9. Grevillea buxifolia. Loc., Clyde River.
10. Styphelia amplexiocantis. Loc., Nelligen.
11. Correa Bauerlenii (new to the Flora of the world. Loc., Mongo.
12. Pterostylis pedunculata (orchid). Loc., Mongo.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

13. Dodonæa pinnata (first found in seed by Bauerlen, in 1885). Loc., Clyde River.
14. Dendrobium striolatum (Epiphytal orchid). Loc., Illawarra.
15. Boronia polygalifolia. Loc., Ulladulla.
16. Boronia pinnata. Loc., Yadburra, Clyde River.
17. Gualtiera hispida (rare alpine plant). Loc., Mount Delegate, 3,600 feet.
18. Pterostylis cuculata (new for N.S.W.) Loc., Nelligen.
19. Eriostemon Coxii (entirely new), valuable medicinal plant, found Mount Delegate, 3,600 feet.
20. Glossodia major (orchid).
21. Helichrysum ferrugineum. Loc., Ulladulla.
22. Gompholobium latifolium.
23. Melaleuca ericifolia.
24. Pterostylis obtusa (orchid).
25. Do acuminatum (orchid).
26. Do parviflora (orchid).
27. Grevillea punicea.
28. Blandifordia nobilis.
29. Hanthosia Atkinsoniana. Loc., Ulladulla.
30. Callicoma serratifolia. Loc., Yadburra, Clyde River.

Rare Ferns and Cryptogamic Plants.

1. Schizoea rupestris.
2. Do bifida.
3. Todea Fraseri. Loc., Illawarra.
4. Hymenophyllum bivalve (new to the Australian Continent; Brogers Creek only known habitat in N.S.W.)
5. Hymenophyllum ——. Shoalhaven River.
6. Do javonicum.
7. Do multifidum.
8. Do flabellatum.
9. Do minimum.
10. Do marginatum.
11. Do Tunbridgense.
12. Trichomanes apiifolium.
13. Do venosum. Loc., Brogers Creek, Illawarra.
14. Lindsæa trichomanoides.
15. Do linearis. Loc., Illawarra.
16. Lomaria Bauerlenii (sterile), quite new, found in 1884. Loc., Ulladulla.
17. Lomaria alpina, found Mount Delegate, 3,600 feet.
18. Do —— (specific name not determined); found 1885. Loc., Shoalhaven River.
19. Asplenium trichomanes. Loc., Quiedong River.

20. Aspidium hispidum (sterile and fertile), new for N.S.W. Loc., Brogers Creek, Illawarra.
21. (Mosses) Dawsonia polytrichoides.
22. Dawsonia superba.
23. Cyathophorum pennatum.
24. Hypnum ——. Loc., Illawarra.

898. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney—Plants representing types of the natural orders and genera of the Flora of New South Wales. By Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c., &c., Director of the Botanic Gardens, at the instance of the Commission.

Hibbertia volubilis. *Andr. Dilleniaceæ.*
Drimys dipetala. *F. v. M. Magnoliaceæ.*
Polyalthia nitidissima. *Benth. Anonaceæ.*
Pericampylus incanus. *Miers. Menispermaceæ.*
Stenopetalum nutans. *F. v. M. Cruciferæ.*
Capparis nobilis. *F. v. M. Capparideæ.*
Apophyllum anomalum. *F. v. M.*
Ionidium filiforme. *F. v. M. Violarieæ.*
Scolpia Brownii. *F. v. M. Bixineæ.*
Pittosporum undulatum. *Vent. Pittosporeæ.*
Hymenosporum flavum. *F. v. M.*
Bursaria spinosa. *Cav.*
Billardiera scandens. *Sm.*
Tetratheca ericifolia. *Sm. Tremandreæ.*
Comesperma retusum. *Labill. Polygaleæ.*
Frankenia pauciflora. *D. C. Frankeniaceæ.*
Stellaria pungens. *Brong. Caryophylleæ.*
Polycarpæa corymbosa. *Lam.*
Calandrina Balonnensis. *F. v. M. Portulaceæ.*
Sida corrugata. *Lindl. Malvaceæ.*
Lagunaria Patersoni. *G. Don.*
Hibiscus heterophyllus. *Vent.*
Sterculia acerifolia. *A. Cunn. Sterculiaceæ.*
Tarrietia Carronii. *C. Moore.*
Lasiopetalum ferrugineum. *Sm.*
Elæocarpus obovatus. *G. Don. Tiliaceæ.*
Tribulus terrestris. *Linn. Zygophylleæ.*
Pelargonium Australe. *Willd. Geraniaceæ.*
Boronia serrulata. *Sm. Rutaceæ.*
Crowea saligna. *Andr.*
Eriostemon salicifolius. *Sm.*
Phefalium glandulosum. *Hook.*
Correa speciosa. *Andr.*
Acronychia Baueri. *Schott.*
Citrus Australasica. *F. v. M.*
Flindersia Bennettiana. *F. v. M. Meliaceæ.*
Celastrus Cunninghamii. *F. v. M. Celastrineæ.*
Stackhousia monogyna. *Labill. Stackhousieæ.*
Pomaderris lanigera. *Sims. Rhamneæ.*
Cryptandra amara. *Sm.*
Vitis hypoglauca. *F. v. M. Ampelideæ.*
Dodonæa triquetra. *Wendl. Sapindaceæ.*
Oxylobium ellipticum. *R. Br. Leguminosæ.*
Gompholobium latifolium. *Sm.*
Viminaria denudata. *Sm.*
Daviesia genistifolia. *A. Cunn.*
Puttenæa daphnoides. *Wendl.*
Dillwynia ericifolia. *Sm.*
Indigofera brevidens. *Benth.*
Swainsona galegifolia. *R. Br.*
Glycine tabacina. *Benth.*
Kennedya rubicunda. *Vent.*
Cassia artemisioides. *Gaud.*
Acacia trinervata. *Sieb.*
Ceratopetalum gummiferum. *Sm. Saxifragaceæ.*
Ackama Muelleri. *Benth.*
Bauera rubioides. *Andr.*
Drosera binata. *Labill. Droseraceæ.*
Myriophyllum variifolium. *Hook. Halorageæ.*
Calythrix tetragona. *Labill. Myrtaceæ.*
Leptospermum lævigatum. *F. v. M.*
Kunzea corifolia. *Reichb.*
Callistemon lanceolatus. *D. C.*
Melaleuca nodosa. *Sm.*
Angophora cordifolia. *Cav.*
Eucalyptus melliodora. *A. Cunn.*
Tristania laurina. *R. Br.*

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

Syncarpia laurifolia. *Ten.*
Eugenia Smithii. *Poir.*
Mollugo Glinus. *Harv.* *Ficoideæ.*
Hydrocotyle laxiflora. *D. C.* *Umbelliferæ.*
Siebera Billardieri. *Benth.*
Actinotus Helianthi. *Labill.*
Astrotricha ledifolia. *D. C.* *Araliaceæ.*
Atkinsonia ligustrina. *F. v. M.* *Loranthaceæ.*
Loranthus longiflorus. *Desr.*
Sambucus xanthocarpa. *F. v. M.* *Caprifoliaceæ.*
Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora. *F. v. M.* *Rubiaceæ.*
Opercularia aspera. *Gærtn.*
Olearia dentata. *Andr.* *Compositæ.*
Calotis scabiosifolia. *Sond. and F. v. M.*
Centipeda Cunninghami. *F. v. M.*
Isoetopsis graminifolia. *Turez.*
Angianthus pusillus. *Benth.*
Craspedia chrysantha. *Benth.*
Cassinia denticulata. *R. Br.*
Podolepis acuminata. *R. Br.*
Leptorrhynchos squamatus. *Less.*
Helichrysum bracteatum. *Willd.*
Helipterum floribundum. *D.C.*
Stylidium linearis. *Sm.* *Stylideæ.*
Velleya lyrata. *R. Br.* *Goodeniaceæ.*
Goodenia hederacea. *Sm.*
Isotoma axillaris. *Lindl.* *Campanulaceæ.*
Styphelia triflora. *Andr.* *Epacrideæ.*
Brachyloma daphnoides. *Benth.*
Leucopogon ericoides. *R. Br.*
Epacris longiflora. *Cav.*
Lysinema pungens. *R. Br.*
Dracophyllum secundum. *R. Br.*
Samolus repens. *Pers.* *Primulaceæ.*
Myrsine variabilis. *R. Br.* *Myrsineæ.*
Aegiceras majus. *Gærtn.*
Sideroxylon costatum. *Endl.* *Sapotaceæ.*
Cargillia Australis. *R. Br.* *Ebenaceæ.*
Symplocos spicata. *Roxb.* *Styraceæ.*
Alyxia buxifolia. *R. Br.* *Apocyneæ.*
Marsdenia suaveolens. *R. Br.* *Asclepiadeæ.*
Mitrasacme polymorpha. *R. Br.* *Loganiaceæ.*
Villarsia reniformis. *R.Br.* *Gentianeæ.*
Ehretia acuminata. *R. Br.* *Boragineæ.*
Trichodesma zeylanica. *F. v. M.*
Convolvulus Soldanella. *Linn.* *Convolvulaceæ.*
Dichondra repens. *Forst.*
Wilsonia Backhousi. *Hook.*
Solanum ellipticum. *R.Br.* *Solaneæ.*

Morgania glabra. *R. Br.* *Scrophularineæ.*
Veronica perfoliata. *R. Br.*
Utricularia cyanea. *R. Br.* *Lentibularineæ.*
Ruellia Australis. *R. Br.* *Acanthaceæ.*
Myoporum acuminatum. *R.Br.* *Myoporineæ.*
Eremophila bignoniflora. *F. v. M.*
Clerodendron tomentosum. *R. Br.* *Verbenaceæ.*
Chloanthes stoechadis. *R. Br.*
Prostanthera striatiflora. *F. v. M.* *Labiatæ.*
Hemigenia purpurea. *R. Br.*
Atriplex nummularia. *Linn.* *Chenopodiaceæ.*
Kochia ciliata. *F. v. M.*
Sclerolæna lanicuspis. *F. v. M.*
Salicornia Australis. *Sol.*
Deeringia celosioides. *R. Br.* *Amarantaceæ.*
Trichinium obovatum. *Gaud.*
Muhlenbeckia Cunninghamii. *F. v. M.* *Polygonaceæ.*
Daphnandra micrantha. *Benth.* *Monimiaceæ.*
Endiandra Sieberi. *Nees.* *Laurineæ.*
Litsea dealbata. *Nees.*
Cassytha pubescens. *R. Br.*
Petrophila pulchella. *R. Br.* *Proteaceæ.*
Isopogon anemonifolius. *R. Br.*
Conospermum longifolium. *Sm.*
Persoonia hirsuta. *Pers.*
Xylomelum pyriforme. *Sm.*
Lambertia formosa. *Sm.*
Grevillea buxifolia. *R. Br.*
Hakea pugioniformis. *Cav.*
Stenocarpus sinuatus. *Endl.*
Banksia marginata. *Cav.*
Pimelia linifolia. *Sm.* *Thymeleæ.*
Euphorbia Drummondii. *Boiss.* *Euphorbiaceæ.*
Poranthera ericifolia. *Rudge.*
Micrantheum ericoides. *Desf.*
Ricinocarpus pinifolius. *Desf.*
Breynia oblongifolia. *J. Muell.*
Croton phebalioides. *F. v. M.*
Adriana acerifolia. *Hook.*
Carumbium populifolium. *Reinw.*
Malaisia tortuosa. *Blanco.* *Urticaceæ.*
Elatostemma reticulatum. *Wedd.*
Casuarina suberosa. *Otto & Dietr.* *Casuarineæ.*
Choretrum Candollei. *F. v M.* *Santalaceæ.*
Exocarpus cupressiformis. *Labill.*
Frenela robusta. *A. Cunn.* *Coniferæ.*

Podocarpus spinulosa. *R. Br.*
Thelymitra ixioides. *Sw. Orchideæ.*
Cryptostylis erecta. *R. Br.*
Pterostylis ophioglossa. *R. Br.*
Caleana major. *R. Br.*
Acianthus fornicatus. *R. Br.*
Caladenia Patersoni. *R. Br.*
Patersonia sericea. *R. Br. Irideæ.*
Libertia pulchella. *Spreng.*
Hæmodorum planifolium. *R.Br. Amaryllideæ.*
Hypoxis hygrometrica. *Labill.*
Smilax Australis. *R. Br. Liliaceæ.*
Rhipogonum Elseyanum. *F. v M.*
Cordyline terminalis. *Kunth.*
Thysanotus junceus. *R. Br.*
Sowerbæa juncea. *Sm.*
Xerotes flexifolia. *R. Br. Juncaceæ.*
Juncus planifolius. *R. Br.*
Triglochin striata. *Ruiz et Pav. Naiadeæ.*
Ruppia maritima. *Linn.*
Eriocaulon Smithii. *R. Br. Eriocauleæ.*
Centrolepis fascicularis. *Labill. Centrolepideæ.*
Restio tetraphyllus. *Labill. Restiaceæ.*
Cyperus lucidus. *R. Br. Cyperaceæ.*
Heleocharis sphacelata. *R. Br.*
Chorizandra cymbaria. *R. Br.*
Schoenus villosus. *R. Br.*
Mesomelaena deusta. *Benth.*
Caustis flexuosa. *R. Br.*
Paspalum scrobiculatum. *Linn. Gramineæ.*
Spinifex hirsutus. *Labill.*
Pollinia fulva. *Benth.*
Andropogon bombycinus. *R. Br.*
Anthistiria ciliata. *Linn.*
Danthonia penicillata. *F. v. M.*
Sporobolus Lindleyi. *Benth.*
Eragrostis eriopoda. *Benth.*
Lycopodium laterale. *R. Br. Lycopodiaceæ.*
Selaginella uliginosa. *Spring.*
Azolla rubra. *R. Br.*
Tmeripteris tannensis. *Bernh.*
Psilotum triquetrum. *Sw.*
Marsilea Drummondii. *A. Br. Marsiliaceæ.*

899. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Ferns of New South Wales. By Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c., &c., Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, at the instance of the Commission.

Ophioglossum pendulum. *Linn.*
O. vulgatum. *Linn.*
Lygodium scandens. *Sw.*
Shizæa bifida. *Sw.*
Gleichenia circinata. *Sw.*
G. dicarpa. *R. Br.*
G. flabellata. *R. Br.*
Todea barbara. *T. Moore.*
T. Frazeri. *Hook.*
T. Moorei. *Baker.*
Trichomanes venosum. *R. Br.*
T. rigidum. *Sw.*
T. caudatum. *Brackenr.*
T. apiifolium. *Prest.*
Hymenophyllum flabellatum. *Labill.*
H. Javanicum. *Spreng.*
H. pumilum. *A. Rich.*
H. Tunbridgense. *Sm.*
H. multifidum. *Sw.*
Cyathea Macarthurii. *F. v. M.*
Alsophila Australis. *R. Br.*
A. Cooperi. *Ch. Moore.*
A. Leichhardtiana. *F. v. M.*
Dicksonia antarctica. *Labill.*
D. Youngiae. *Ch. Moore.*
D. Davallioides. *R. Br.*
Deparia nephrodioides. *Baker.*
Davallia pixidata. *Cav.*
D. dubia. *R. Br.*
D. speluncæ. *Baker.*
Vittaria elongata. *Sw.*
Lindsaya linearis. *Sm.*
L. microphylla. *Sw.*
Adiantum Æthiopicum. *Linn.*
A. formosum. *R. Br.*
A. affine. *Willd.*
A. diaphanum. *Blume.*
A. hispidulum. *Sw.*
Hypolepis tenuifolia. *Bernh.*
Pteris paradoxa. *Baker.*
P. falcata. *R. Br.*
P. umbrosa. *R. Br.*
P. tremula. *R. Br.*
P. aquilina. *R. Br.*
P. incisa. *Thunb.*
P. comans. *Forst.*
Lomaria Patersoni. *Spreng.*
L. discolor. *Willd.*
L. Capensis. *Willd.*
L. fullageri. *F. v. M.*
Blechnum cartilagineum. *Sw.*
B. laevigatum. *Cav.*

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

Blechnum serrulatum. *Rich.*
Doodia aspera. *Mett.*
D. caudata. *R. Br.*
Asplenium nidus. *Linn.*
A. attenuatum. *R. Br.*
A. Trichomanes. *Linn.*
A. flabellifolium. *Cav.*
A. falcalum. *Cav.*
A. bulbiferum. *Forst.*
A. pteridioides. *Baker.*
A. umbrosum. *J. Sm.*
A. maximum. *Don.*
A. melanochlamys. *Hook.*
Aspidium cordifolium. *Sw.*
A. ramosum. *Palis.*
A. molle. *Sw.*
A. aculeatum. *Sw.*
Aspidium aristatum. *Sw.*
A. Capense. *Willd.*
A. decompositum. *Spreng.*
A. tenerum. *Spreng.*
Polypodium Australe. *Mett.*
P. Hookeri. *Brackenr.*
P. tenellum. *Forst.*
P. punctatum. *Thunb.*
P. serpens. *Forst.*
P. attenuatum. *R. Br.*
P. pustulatum. *Forst.*
P. scandens. *Forst.*
Notholæna distans. *R. Br.*
Grammitis rutaefolia. *R. Br.*
Acrostichum aureum. *Linn.*
Platycerium alcicorne. *Desv.*

900. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES (Assisted by Trustees of Australian Museum). [E. P. Ramsay, Curator.]—Australian Sponges.

DR. VON LENDENFELD estimates the number of known species of Australian sponges at 350. Considering how little is known of the Australian Marine Invertebrates, compared with those of European seas, this number shows that there must be more species of sponges in Australian waters than in any other locality of similar extent.

Divided from the other continents by mostly deep, and for shallow-water sponges unsurpassable oceans, Australia has a sponge Fauna of its own. Only three or four European species have up till now been discovered in Australia.

The collection of Sponges in the Australian Museum comprises nearly all Australian species, and will be found enumerated and described in the catalogues published by that Institution.

The species exhibited are described in that catalogue. They are few in number, for limit of space precluded a more extensive display.

CLASSIS SPONGIAE.

I. SUBCLASSIS CALCAREA.

1. *Ordo Calcispongiae.*

II. Subordo Heterocœla.

Familia Syconidae—

1. Grantessa sacca, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
2. Sycandra arborea, Haeckel, (in spirits), Port Phillip, V.
3. Sycandra Ramsayi, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

Familia Leuconidae—

4. Leucandra saccharata, Haeckel, (in spirits), Port Jackson. N.S.W.
5. Leucandra cataphracta, Haeckel, (in spirits), Port Molle, L.

2. *Ordo Hexactinellae.*

II. SUBCLASSIS NONCALCAREA.

3. *Ordo Chondrospongiae.*

Familia Papillionidae—

6. Papillina panis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
7. Raphyrus Hixsoni, Lendenfeld, (dry), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

Familia Chondrosidae—

8. Chondrilla Australiensis, Carter, (in spirits), Port Phillip, V.
9. Chondrilla secunda, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Phillip, V.

4. *Ordo Myxospongiae.*

5. *Ordo Halichondriae.*

Familia Spongillidae—

10. Meyenia nigra, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Botany Swamps, N.S.W.

Famliia Fibrospongidae—

11. Renieropsis globosa, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
12. Pellina nubicunda, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
13. Vomerula Ridleyi, Lendenfeld, (dry), Western Australia.

6. *Ordo Cornuspiculae.*

Familia Chalinidae—

14. Syphanella digitata, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), east coast of Australia, N.S.W.
15. Syphonochalina typica, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Stephens, N.S.W.
16. Llaplochalima dendrilla, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
17. Chalinissa communis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
18. Dactylocholina Australis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Phillip, V.
19. Dactylocholina reticulata, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

Familia Echispidae—

20. Clathria levis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
21. Clathria paucispina, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Phillip, V.
22. Clathria arbuscula, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

7. *Ordo Ceraaspongiae.*

I. SUBORDO MICROCOMERAE.

Familia Spongidae—

23. Euspongia levis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
24. Aulena fabellum, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
25. Halmopsis Australis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
26. Cacospongia Canalis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
27. Cacospongia Australis, var. conulata, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Phillip, V.
28. Halme laxa, var. digitata, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
29. Halme gigantea, var. intermedia, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
30. Halme gigantea, var. macrapora, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

Familia Hircinidae—

31. Hircinia digitata, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
32. Hircinia densa, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
33. Hircinia pocula, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
34. Hircinopsispocula, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
35. Hircinopsis Australis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
36. Hircinia gigantea, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

II. SUBORDO MACROCAMERAE.

Familia Spongelidae—

37. Spongelia Australis, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
38. Spongelia Violacea, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
39. Dysidea tubaria, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
40. Dysidea corticata, var. tubaria, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
41. Dysidea squalida, Lendenfeld, (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.

Familia Aplysillidae—

42. Dendrilla cavernosa, Lendenfeld (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
43. Dendrilla tenella, Lendenfeld (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
44. Dendrilla rosea, Lendenfeld (in spirits), Port Jackson, N.S.W.
45. Ianthella flabelliformis, Gray (dry).

DIVERSE SPECIMENS.

46. Crabs overgrown with sponges.

901. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, AND TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, Sydney.—Australian Fish in Alcohol.

ACANTHOPTERYGII.

PERCIDÆ.

1. Lates colonorum, Günth. Gippsland Lakes. 2 spec.
2. „ „ curtus, Casteln. Sydney Markets. 2 spec.
3. Enoplosus armatus, White. Port Jackson. 2 spec.
4. Caprodon Schlegelii, Günth, ♂ & ♀. Port Jackson. 2 spec.
5. Serranus daemeli, Günth. do
6. Plectropoma nigrorubrum, C. & V. do
7. „ annulatum, Günth. do
8. „ ocellatum, Günth. do
9. Lutianus fulviflamma, Forsk. Fraser Island.
10. Apogon fasciatus, White. Port Jackson.
11. „ „ var? do
12. „ Guentheri, Casteln. do 2 spec.
13. Arripis salar, Rich. do 4 do
14. Oligorus Macquariensis, C. & V. Richmond River. 2 spec.
15. Therapon Cuvieri, Bleek. Port Jackson. 6 spec.
16. „ percoides, Günth. Gayndah. 2 do
17. Gerres argyreus, C. & V. Richmond River.
18. Priacanthus macracanthus, C. & V. Port Jackson.

SQUAMIPINNES.

19. Chelmo truncatus, Kner. do 2 spec.
20. Scorpis æquipinnis, Rich. do 2 do
21. Atypichthys strigatus, Günth. do

NANDIDÆ.

22. Plesiops Bleekeri, Günth. Port Hacking.

MULLIDÆ.

23. Hypeneus vlamingii, C. & V. Port Jackson. 2 spec.
24. „ signatus, Günth. do 2 do
25. „ porosus, C. & V. do 3 do

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

SPARIDÆ.

26. Pachymetopon grande, Günth. Port Jackson.
27. Girella tricuspidata, C. & V. do 2 spec.
28. „ simplex, Rich. do
29. Lethrinus chrysostomus, Rich. do
30. Haplodactylus lophodon, Günth. do
31. Pagrus unicolor, C. & V. do 5 do
32. Chrysophrys sarba, Forsk. do 4 do
33. „ Australis, Günth. do 2 do

CIRRHITIDÆ.

34. Chironemus marmoratus, Günth. do
35. Chilodactylus fuscus, Casteln (ad. & jur.) Port Jackson. 2 spec.
36. Latris Forsteri, Casteln. Port Jackson.

SCORPÆNIDÆ.

37. Sebastes percoides, Rich. Port Jackson.
38. Scorpæna cardinalis, Rich. do 3 spec.
39. „ cruenta, Rich. do 2 do
40. Centropogon Australis, White. do 3 do

BERYCIDÆ.

41. Trachichthys Jacksoniensis, Macl. Port Jackson.
42. Beryx affinis, Günth. do 2 spec.

CYRTIDÆ.

43. Pempheris compressus, White. do

SCIÆNIDÆ.

44. Otolithus atelodus, Günth. do 2 do

ACANTHURIDÆ.

45. Prionurus microlepidotus, Lacép. do

CARANGIDÆ.

46. Caranx trachurus, Linn. do 2 do
47. „ georgianus, C. & V. do
48. Temnodon saltator, Linn. do 4 do
49. Psettus argenteus, Linn. do 2 do

CYTTIDÆ.

50. Zeus Australis, Rich. do

SCOMBRIDÆ.

51. Echeneis naucrates, Linn. Clarence River.

TRACHINIDÆ.

52. Sillago bassensis, C. & V. Port Jackson. 3 spec.
53. „ maculata, Q. & G. do
54. Opisthognathus Jacksoniensis, Macl. Port Jackson.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

	BATRACHIDÆ.		
55.	Batrachus dubius, White.	Port Jackson.	3 spec.
	COTTIDÆ.		
56.	Platycephalus Tasmanius, Rich.	do	
57.	„ fuscus, C. & V.	do	2 spec.
58.	„ arenarius, R. & O.	do	
59.	Lepidotrigla papilio, C. & V.	do	3 do
60.	„ Mulhalli, Macl.	do	
61.	Trigla kumu, Q. & G.	do	2 do
	GOBIIDÆ.		
62.	Gobius gobioides, Ogilby.	Clarence River	2 do
63.	Eleotris Australis, Krefft.	do	3 do
64.	„ sp.	Manly Lagune.	3 do
65.	Callionymus calauropomus, Rich.	Port Jackson.	5 do
66.	„ curvicornis, C. & V.	do	
	BLENNIIDÆ.		
66a.	Lepidoblennius geminatus, Macl.	do	5 do
67.	Cristiceps aurantiacus, Casteln.	do	
68.	„ argyropleura, Kner.	do	
69.	„ sp.	do	
70.	Petroscirtes cristiceps, Macl.	Clarence River.	
	SPHYRÆNIDÆ.		
71.	Sphyræna Novæ Hollandiæ, Günth.	Port Jackson.	
	ATHERINIDÆ.		
72.	Atherina pinguis, Lacép.	Port Hacking.	3 do
	MUGILIDÆ.		
73.	Mugil grandis, Casteln.	Port Jackson.	
74.	„ waigiensis, Q. & G.	Fraser Island.	
75.	„ pettardi, Cast.	Port Jackson.	
76.	„ peronii, C. & V.	do	2 do
77.	Myxus elongatus, Günth.	do	2 do
	POMACENTRIDÆ.		
78.	Parma squamipinnis, Günth.	Port Jackson.	3 do
	LABRIDÆ.		
79.	Cossyphus unimaculatus, Günth.	do	
80.	„ Gouldi, Rich.	do	
81.	Labrichthys laticlavius, Rich.	do	2 do
82.	„ gymnogenis, Günth.	do	3 do
83.	„ nigromarginatus, Macl.	do	
84.	Coris lineolata, C. & V.	do	3 do
85.	Heteroscarus Castelnaui, Macl.	do	2 do
86.	Odax Richardsonii, Günth., ♂ ♀.	do	2 do
87.	Olistherops brunneus, Macl., ♂ ♀.	do	4 do

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

ANACANTHINI.

PLEURONECTIDÆ.

88. Pseudorhombus Russellii, Gray. Port Jackson. 5 spec.
89. „ multimaculatus, Günth. Port Jackson. 5 do
90. Ammotretis adspersus, Kner. do
91. Solea microcephala, Günth. do 5 do
92. „ macleayana, Rams. do 2 do
93. Lophonectes gallus, Günth. do 8 do
94. Achirus pavoninus, Lacép. do 2 do
95. Synaptura nigra, Macl. do 6 do
96. „ fasciata, Macl. do

PHYSOSTOMI.

SILURIDÆ.

97. Copidoglanis obscurus, Günth. do
98. Cnidoglanis megastoma, Rich. do 4 do
99. Arius, sp. Fraser Island, Q.

SCOPELIDÆ.

100. Saurus myops, C. & V. Port Jackson.
101. Aulopus purpurissatus, Rich. do 2 do

SCOMBRESOCIDÆ.

102. Belone ferox, Günth. do
103. Hemirhamphus intermedius, Cant. do 6 do
104. „ regularis, Günth. do 5 do

CYPRINIDÆ.

105. Carassius vulgaris, Nordm. Nepean River. (*Introduced.*)

CLUPEIDÆ.

106. Clupea hypselosoma, Bleek. Port Jackson. 6 do
107. „ Novæ Hollandiæ, C. & V. Hawkesbury River.
108. Elops saurus, Linn. Port Jackson.

SYMBRANCHIDÆ.

109. Chilobranchus rufus, Macl. Port Jackson. 2 do

MURÆNIDÆ.

110. Anguilla Australis, Rich. Hawkesbury River.
111. Muræna afra, Bl. Port Jackson. 3 do

PLECTOGNATHI.

SCLERODERMI.

112. Monacanthus hippocrepis, Q. & G. Port Jackson.
113. „ trachylepis, Günth. do
114. „ megalurus, Rich. do 4 do
115. „ ayraudi, Q. & G. do
116. „ trossulus, Rich.
117. Ostracion lenticularis, Rich. do 2 do
118. „ „ var. do
119. „ concatenatus, Bl.

GYMNODONTES.

120. Tetrodon hypselogenion, Bleek. Port Jackson. 4 spec.
121. Dicotylichthys punctulatus, Kaup. do 2 do

CHONDROPTERYGII.

CARCHARIIDÆ.

122. Zygæna Leeuwini, Griff., ♂ & ♀ jun. Clarence R. 2 do

NOTIDANIDÆ.

123. Notidanus Indicus, Cuv. Port Jackson.

SCYLLIIDÆ.

124. Scyllium anale, Ogilby. do
125. Chiloscyllium furvum, Macl. do
126. Crossorhinus barbatus, Linn. do

HETERODONTIDÆ.

127. Heterodontus Phillipi, Bl. Port Jackson.
128. „ galeatus, Günth. do

RHINIDÆ.

129. Rhina squatina, Linn. do

RHINOBATIDÆ.

130. Rhinobatus Bougainvillei, M. & H. Port Jackson.
131. Trygonorhina fasciata, M. & H. do 2 do

TRYGONIDÆ.

132. Urolophus testaceus, M. & H. do 2 do

MYLIOBATIDÆ.

133. Myliobatis Australis, Macl. do

902. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, AND TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, Sydney.—Stuffed Fishes.

1. Serranus dæmeli, Günth.
2. Arripis salar, Rich.
3. Haplodactylus lophodon, Günth.
4. Pagrus unicolor, C. & V.
5. Chilodactylus fuscus, Casteln.
6. „ macropterus, Rich.
7. Prionurus microlepidotus, Lacép.
8. Caranx Georgianus, C. & V.
9. Temnodon saltator, Linn.
10. Orcynus sp. (?)
11. Mugil peronii, C. & V.
12. Cossyphus Gouldii, Rich.
13. Monacanthus ayraudi, Q. & G.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

903. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.—Edible Mollusca, Oysters.

(Ostrea glomerata, O. virescens, O. subtrigona, Sow., O. mordax, Gld., O. edulis, var. purpurea, Hanley.)

A LARGE collection of oysters, in numerous varieties, and from beds in different localities. Most of these are natural beds, very few of them formed by artificial layings; all are under lease, and more or less under cultivation.

Owing to the supply of oysters, both in deep water-beds and on foreshores of the tidal waters of the Colony, having been either exhausted or greatly impaired by over-dredging or other causes, and with a view to afford extra encouragement to oyster culture, it was found necessary to amend the Fisheries Act of 1881. Accordingly in July, 1884, the Legislature passed an Act for the amendment of the Fisheries Act, 1881, the promotion of oyster culture, and the regulation of oyster fisheries, known as the "Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884," the following short *résumé* of which may prove of interest:—Under the Act areas having a foreshore frontage of 2,000 lineal yards or under, may be leased for oyster culture for any term not exceeding fifteen years, at an annual rental of £1 for every 100 yards or part thereof. All oysters within the limits of any such leased area are the absolute property of the lessee, but are subject, when lifted, to a royalty of 3s. per bag (containing not more than three bushels). Oysters on Crown Lands, or on any public oyster reserve, are the property of the Crown.

Heavy penalties are inflicted under the Act for oyster stealing from leased areas, or from Crown Lands; also for burning live oysters anywhere for the purpose of converting the shells into lime.

The Act provides for inspectorial supervision of leased areas, so that should it be reported by an Inspector that a lessee is so stripping his leased area of oysters, or otherwise mismanaging it, as to threaten its destruction as an oyster-bearing area, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, declare the lease of such lessee to be forfeited.

Provision is also made for the closing of oyster-beds on Crown Lands for any term not exceeding three years.

Any lease may be renewed from time to time, on the application of the lessee during the twelfth year, if the Commissioners report that the area leased is fairly stocked with oysters, and has been properly worked in accordance with conditions of the lease and the regulations.

Liberal provision is made for leaseholders for oyster culture to gather spat, brood, and ware of oysters from public oyster reserves, or from Crown Lands, for the purpose of stocking their leased areas.

No oysters which can be passed through a metal ring having a clear inside diameter of 1½ inches are marketable. Any person exposing any such for sale is liable to a fine.

The Act contains numerous other clauses and regulations, framed with a view of affording the utmost encouragement and protection to all engaged in oyster culture; and as instancing the increasing attention that is being paid to this industry, the following statistics are given:—Up to the 31st December, 1885, 1,400 applications to lease areas for oyster culture had been lodged with the Commissioners of Fisheries. The total foreshore frontage of these areas being close on 500 miles. 550 applications for areas, representing a total foreshore frontage of about 160 miles, had, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, been approved by the Governor, and the leases issued. About 300 applications for areas, representing a total foreshore frontage of about 200 miles, were disallowed by the Commissioners of the ground having been either previously applied for, or set apart for public oyster reserves, hauling grounds for fishing-nets, or for other public purposes. The remaining number of applications are being speedily dealt with.

Large public oyster reserves have been proclaimed, including all the foreshores of Port Jackson, all the foreshore at George's River facing the National Park, and numerous areas in other districts along the coast.

The following collection from 100 different beds and localities is exhibited, to show the numerous forms which our *Ostrea glomerata* assumes in various places, and the great wealth which it is hoped will be developed under the present legislation and administration, and by the proper cultivation of the oyster-beds in New South Wales.

Recent experiments tend to prove that the so-called rock-oyster of our shores which is left dry by every tide is only a variety of the drift-oyster, and when taken from the rocks at low tides and laid in beds always covered by the sea they thrive well; and although oysters may thrive on natural beds of mud and sand, whenever these beds are over-dredged the animals become diseased by the infiltration of the mud into the shell. Steamer traffic over the shallow water-beds of the Hunter River, formerly so prolific, has almost completely destroyed them. The black mud stirred up by the steamer traffic has infiltrated into the shell; the oyster, unable to get rid of it, has deposited a layer of nacre over it, inside which a worm breeds that eventually kills the animal. So bad is it that one of the largest leaseholders on the river contemplates throwing up all his areas, and the Commissioners have under consideration the closing of the whole river against oyster dredging, with the view to make an attempt to cleanse the beds. It is thought that this might be successfully done in the event of a very heavy and prolonged flood occurring on the river. That natural oyster-beds can and are, in fact, being destroyed daily by over-dredging, and by traffic when situated in shallow waters, in other countries as well as in Australia, must be patent to any one who has taken the trouble personally to examine into the subject. It is also clear from the numerous specimens exhibited from our waters that the depth up to 10 or 15 feet is not material, although the best oysters are obtained from the shallowest beds, and are grown on a rough shelly, gravelly, or stony bottom. The most highly prized in New South Wales are those from the rocks or beds where the fresh and salt water mingles at certain seasons of the year—for instance, at the estuaries of the river and vicinity of fresh-water creeks. It may prove interesting to learn that from the personal observation of many persons experienced in oyster culture here, it has been ascertained that there is no fixed season at which the oyster in New South Wales appears to spawn. They spawn at different seasons in nearly every district, the time being apparently greatly affected by the temperature of the water; indeed it is said that in some districts they spawn twice a year.

The value of oysters in Sydney is from 4s. to 10s. per bushel, and they are retailed at from 6d. to 1s. per dozen. The Melbourne market is largely supplied from New South Wales, the very best oysters bringing as high as from £2 10s. to £4 the 3-bushel bag in Melbourne.

Further information on this subject may be gained from the reports of the Royal Commission on the Oyster Fisheries of New South Wales, 1877, 1880, &c., and the "Proceedings of the Linneal Society of New South Wales" for the last few years (1881 to 1884), where several interesting papers will be found on the subject by Dr. J. C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S., the Rev. J. E. Tennison-Woods, F.L.S., Mr. John Brazier, C.M.Z.S., and Mr. E. P. Ramsay's Report, in Exhibition Catalogue of International Fisheries, London, 1883.

Hunter River Oysters.

1. From Mosquito Channel; taken off the foreshore; hard mud bottom; dry at low tide.
2. From Mosquito Channel; growing on cobbler's pegs and mangroves; dry at low tide.
3. From F. T. Gibbon's Bed, Mosquito Channel; 100 yards long, 4 to 8 yards wide; hard mud bottom; part becomes dry at low water.

4. From Andralaki's Bed, Mosquito Channel; 50 yards long, 4 to 8 yards wide; stiff mud bottom; depth of water, from 1 to 10 feet.
5. Rock Oysters growing on stones laid along the bank of Mosquito Channel.
6. Rock Oysters from the main channel.
7. From Eastern Spectacle Island, Sandy Island, and Goat Island. Taken off the foreshore; bottom, mud, sand, and shells; part becomes dry at low water.
8. Rock Oysters, growing on ballast stones discharged from a ship at the Bluff Head.
9. Rock Oysters from Spit Island.
10. From F. J. Gibbon's Bed, Spit Island; 60 yards long, 4 to 8 yards wide; soft mud bottom; depth of water, 1 to 5 feet.

Hawkesbury River Oysters.

11. From Browera Creek. Natural Dredge Oysters; length of bed, 10 miles, about 10 yards wide from low-water mark; depth of water, 5 to 12 feet; bottom, shelly and rocky.
12. From Browera Creek. Rock Oysters; dry at low tide.
13. From Mooney Mooney Creek. Rock Oysters; dry at low tide.
14. From Mooney Mooney Creek. Cultivated Rock Oysters. These were laid down about ten months ago on a shelly bottom in 1 foot of water at low tide; about three months old when laid down.
15. From Mooney Mooney Creek. Cultivated Rock Oysters. These were laid down about ten months ago on an artificial wooden bottom, in the middle of a very soft mud flat, completely dry at low tide.
16. From Mooney Mooney Creek. The very best large Rock Oysters; found along a rocky foreshore several miles long; about 10 yards wide, and the greater part dry at low tide. These are very scarce, and bring the highest price in the market when obtainable.

Port Stephens Oysters.

17. Rock Oysters from the Reserve at North Arm; dry at low tide. These could be greatly improved by being laid in deeper water.
18. From Bundobah Creek, North Arm; growing on patches of hard ground and roots of mangroves; dry at low tide.
19. Rock Oysters from Fame Cove; dry at low tide.

20. Rock Oysters from Barom Point Reef, North Arm. A rocky spit, running about 100 yards seawards; dry at low tide.
21. From Karuah River. Dredged off "Joass' Bed"; 50 yards long, 10 yards wide; depth of water 4 to 6 feet; bottom, hard shell.
22. From Karuah River. Dredged off "Engel's Bed"; 100 yards long, 20 yards wide; depth of water, 6 to 8 feet; bottom, soft pipeclay and mud.
23. From Karuah River. Dredged from "Griffen's Bed"; 30 yards long, 10 yards wide; 2 to 14 feet water; bottom, shells and stones.
24. From Serpent River. Dredged from "Engel's Bed"; 300 yards long, 13 yards wide; depth of water, 3 to 18 feet; bottom, pebbles and shells.

Cape Hawke Oysters.

25. Rock Oysters from Coomba, at the entrance to Wallis' Lake; depth of water, 3 feet at low tide.
26. From the Broadwater, Wollombi River; depth of water, 3 feet at low tide; bottom, soft mud.
27. From the foreshores at Swan Bay; dry at low tide; bottom, mud and shells.
28. Cultivated Oysters from the entrance to Wollombi River. Taken from cobbler's pegs and mangroves, and laid down about eight months; depth of water, 2 feet at low tide; gottom, soft mud; very small when laid down.
29. Cultivated Oysters from the entrance to Wollombi River. Taken from cobbler's pegs and mangroves, and laid down about three months; depth of water, 3 feet at low tide; bottom, soft mud.
30. Cultivated Oysters from Twin Island. Taken from cobbler's pegs and mangroves, and laid down about six months; depth of water, 2 feet at low tide; bottom, soft shells and mud.

Manning River Oysters.

31. Cultivated Oysters from Cathai Creek. Taken off the foreshores, and laid down about two years in 3 feet of water at low tide; bottom, sand and mud.
32. Cultivated Oysters from Scott's Creek. Taken off the foreshores, and laid down about eighteen months in 2 feet of water at low tide; bottom, rocks and gravel.
33. Cultivated Oysters from Suthey Bay, Scott's Creek. Taken off the foreshores, and laid down about two years in 3 feet of water at low tide; bottom, rocks and sand.

34. Cultivated Oysters from Oyster Reach. Taken off the foreshores, and laid down about three years in 3 feet of water at low tide; bottom, rocky.
35. Cultivated Oysters from South Channel. Taken off the foreshores; laid down about six months in 2 feet of water at low tide; bottom, rocks and gravel.
36. From South Channel. Dredged from "Layton's Bed"; 250 yards long, 10 yards wide; depth of water, 6 to 15 feet; bottom, rocky.

Camden Haven Oysters.

37. Cultivated Oysters. Taken off the foreshores; laid down about twelve months in 3 feet of water at low tide; bottom, sand and mud.
38. Cultivated Oysters. Taken off the foreshores; laid down about six months in 4 feet of water at low tide; bottom, sand and mud.
39. Taken off the foreshores; dry at low tide; bottom, sandy
40. Taken off the foreshores; dry at low tide; bottom, sandy and shelly.

Clarence River Oysters.

41. From the "House Bed", depth of water, 4 to 12 feet; bottom, silt, covered with mud.
42. From the "Mud Patch Bed"; area, about 1½ acres; depth of water, 3 to 10 feet; bottom, soft mud and shell.
43. From "Brodie's Bed"; area, about 3 acres; depth of water, 3 to 10 feet: bottom, silt, covered with shell.
44. From "Dick's Bed"; area, about 2 acres; depth of water, 3 to 8 feet; bottom, silt, covered with shell.

Evan's River Oysters.

45. Rock Oysters from "Iron Gates"; a narrow rocky channel in the river, through which the tide passes with great rapidity.

Richmond River Oysters.

46. Taken from 7 to 10 feet of water; bottom, hard clay, thickly covered with shells.
47. Taken from the "Upper Bed"; depth of water, 7 feet bottom, hard blue clay, covered with shells.
48. Taken from the "Lower Bed"; depth of water, 3 feet bottom, shell and silt.

Brunswick River Oysters.

49. Rock Oysters, from the foreshore; dry at low tide;

Tweed River Oysters.

50. From Terranora waters, off "No. 6 Bed"; depth of water, 2 feet; bottom, stones and dead shells.
51. From Terranora waters, off "No. 7 Bed"; depth of water, 4 feet; bottom, mud.

George's River Oysters.

52. Mud Oysters; procured by a diver in 40 feet of water.
53. Rock Oysters (deep water); procured by a diver in 40 feet of water.
54. Rock Oysters; taken off the rocks between high and low water.
55. Rock Oysters; procured by a diver in 20 feet of water.
56. From Port Hacking; taken off the foreshores between high and low water; bottom, mud and sand.

Shoalhaven River Oysters.

57. Rock Oysters from Curley's Bay; dry at low tide.
58. Cultivated Oysters from Curley's Bay; laid down about fifteen months in 4 feet water at high tide; dry at low tide; bottom, rocky.
59. Oysters from the foreshores of Saltpan Creek; dry at low tide; bottom, muddy.
60. Cultivated Oysters from Saltpan Creek; laid down about six months in 4 feet water at high tide; dry at low tide; bottom, muddy.
61. Rock Oysters from "No 1 Bed," Broughton Creek; 200 yards long; 10 yards wide; depth of water, 8 to 14 feet.
62. Cultivated Oysters from "No. 2 Bed," Broughton Creek; 150 yards long, 25 yards wide; depth of water, 2 to 11 feet; bottom, rocky. Taken from the foreshores of Berry's Creek; laid down about five months.
63. Rock Oysters from "No. 3 Bed," Broughton Creek; 100 yards long, 18 yards wide; depth of water, 6 to 10 feet.
64. Rock Oysters from "No. 4 Bed," Broughton Creek; 200 yards long; 20 yards wide; depth of water, 4 to 12 feet.
65. Rock Oysters from Broughton Creek; off a heap of ballast stones discharged from a ship; dry at low tide.
66. From Berry's Creek; off a muddy foreshore; dry at low water.

Crookhaven River Oysters.

67. Cultivated Oysters from "No. 1 Bed," H. Woodwards; 350 yards long; 30 yards wide; depth of water, 3 to 13 feet; bottom, rocky; laid down about six months.

68. Rock Oysters from "The Dyke"; dry at low water.
69. Rock Oysters from "No. 2, 3, and 5 Beds"; each bed is about 100 yards long, 10 yards wide; depth of water, 6 to 10 feet.

Jervis Bay Oysters.

70. From Bherrewerre Creek; dredged from "Bryce's Bed"; 200 yards long; 25 yards wide; depth of water, 4 to 9 feet; bottom, rocky.
71. Rock Oysters from Flat Rock Creek; depth of water, 2 feet.
72. From Currambene Creek. Cultivated Oysters from "No. 1 Bed," G. Haiser's 150 yards long; 20 yards wide; depth of water, 3 to 12 feet; taken off foreshores; laid down about six months.
73. From Currambene Creek. Dredged from "No. 1 Bed," G. Haiser's; 200 yards long; 20 yards wide; depth of water, 2 to 15 feet; bottom, rocky.
74. From Moona Creek. Taken off the foreshores; dry at low tide; bottom, sand and mud.
75. Mud Oysters from the "Hole in the Wall"; a bed 600 yards long; 400 yards wide; depth of water, 20 to 30 feet.

Clyde River Oysters.

76. Rock Oysters from "Big Island Bed"; 1 mile long; 100 yards wide; depth of water, 20 to 40 feet.
77. Rock Oysters from "Schnapper Point Bed"; 300 yards long; 150 yards wide; depth of water, 10 to 20 feet.
78. Oysters taken off the mangroves; dry at low tide.
79. Cultivated Oysters from the "Old Bed"; 300 yards long; 150 yards wide; depth of water, 3 to 20 feet; taken off the mangroves, and laid down for six months.
80. Cultivated Oysters from the "Chinaman's Point Bed"; 300 yards long; 50 yards wide; depth of water, 2 to 20 feet; taken off the mangroves and laid down for four months.
81. Rock Oysters from between high and low water; age, about eighteen months.
82. Rock Oysters from between high and low water on the Bold Shore, facing the "Bold Shore Bed." This bed is 1,000 yards long; 12 yards wide; depth of water, 3 to 15 feet.
83. Cultivated Oysters from Budd's Island; taken off the mangroves and laid down about eight months in 2 feet of water at low tide; bottom, hard mud.
84. Rock Oysters.

Lake Durras Oysters.

85. Sample from 6 feet of water; bottom shingly.
86. Mud Oysters; depth of water, 4 feet.

Moruya River Oysters.

87. Rock Oysters; depth of water, 3 to 10 feet.

Pambula River Oysters.

88. Rock Oysters; depth of water, 1 to 12 feet.
89. Cultivated Oysters; taken off the foreshore rocks, and laid down about twelve months in 3 feet of water at low tide.

Bermagui River Oysters.

90. Rock Oysters; taken off the rocks from high-water mark to 2 feet below low-tide mark.
91. Oysters taken off the mangroves; dry at low tide.

Cuttaggee Lake Oysters.

92. Rock Oysters; depth of water, 2 feet at low tide.

Nelson Lake Oysters.

93. Oysters collected from small pieces of wood, and growing on whelks.

Wapengo Lake Oysters.

94. Oysters growing on whelks on a sandspit.

Keat's River Oysters.

95. Rock Oysters; from the foreshores between high and low tide.

Womboyne River Oysters.

96. Rock Oysters.

Port Jackson Oysters.

97. Mud Oysters; from Woolloomooloo Bay and Parramatta River. [*Specimens of natural oyster growth.*]
98. Oysters growing on boots, bottles, &c.; from A. Philp's leased beds at Palmer's Island, Clarence River.
99. A large piece of rock with oysters growing naturally thereon; taken from Botany Bay.
100. Cluster of Oysters, showing growth and size from spat to three, six, twelve, and twenty months; from H. Woodward's "Lake Bed," Clarence River.

Class 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

904. COX, James C., M.D., F.L.S., 73, Hunter-street, Sydney.— Collection of Australian Shells, giving a correct record of the localities from which they were obtained:—

1.	East coast of Australia	6
2.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	1
3.	East coast of do	1
4.	Bateman's Bay, do	1
5.	6, 7, Australia	
8.	North-west Australia	2
9.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	5
10.	North Australia	1
11.	Do Torres Straits	1
12.	North-east Australia	2
13.	North Australia, Torres Straits	2
14.	North-west Australia	2
15.	Do do	1
16.	Do do	3
17.	Spencer's Gulf, South Australia	3
18.	North Australia	5
19.	Do	4
20.	Botany Bay, N.S.W.	3
21.	Australia.	
22.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	6
23.	North Australia Torres Straits,	2
24.	Do do	1
25.	Silka, Nort-west Australia...	2
26.	North-west Australia	1
27.	Port Molle, North-east Australia	1
28.	Claremont, do	2
29.	South Australia	1
30.	Port Molle, North-east Australia	2
31.	Port Denison, do	4
32.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
33.	Lord Howe's Island	1
34.	Botany Bay, N.S.W.	4
35.	Port Jackson, do	6
36.	Botany Bay, do	8
37.	Port Jackson, do	2
38.	Do do	1
39.	South Australia	1
40.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
41.	Do do	9
42.	South Australia	2
43.	Australia	1
44.	Bass' Straits...	3

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

45.	**Nichol Bay, North Australia**	5
46.	North-west Australia	8
47.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	6
48.	South Australia	2
49.	Western Australia	5
50.	North-west Australia	2
51.	Bass' Straits	5
52.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
53.	Do do	1
54.	Do do	3
55.	Port Denison, North-east Australia	1
56.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
57.	Port Jackson and Western Australia	4
58.	South Australia	3
59.	Port Denison, North-east Australia	2
60.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
61.	Western Australia	1
62.	Bass' Straits	16
63.	Port Lincoln, South Australia	4
64.	Australia	2
65.	South Australia	1
66.	Do	5
67.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
68.	Port Denison, North-east Australia	4
69.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
70.	Locality not specified	1
71.	South Australia	1
72.	Do	3
73.	Western Australia	2
74.	South Australia	1
75.	Do and King George's Sound	2
76.	Western Australia	1
77.	Bass' Straits	2
78.	Port Denison, North-east Australia	2
79.	Bass' Straits	2
80.	Do	3
81.	Port Essington, North Australia	1
82.	Do do	1
83.	Bass' Straits	1
84.	Do	1
85.	Corner Inlet, Victoria	2
86.	Coast of Victoria	2
87.	South Australia	1
88.	Bass' Straits	3
89.	Endeavour River, North-east Australia	1
90.	Cape York, Torres Straits	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

91.	Cape York, Torres Straits	1
92.	Western Australia	1
93.	North-west Australia	1
94.	Bass' Straits	4
95.	Do	1
96.	West Head, Victoria	1
96*.	Port Denison, North-east Australia	5
97.	Norfolk Island	1
98.	Port Molle, Queensland	1
99.	North-west Australia	3
100.	Bass' Straits	14
101.	South Australia	3
102.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	6
103.	North-east Australia	2
104.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	3
105.	Port Curtis and Torres Straits	12
106.	North-west Australia	5
107.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	3
108.	Mud Bay, Cape York	5
109.	South Australia and Bass' Straits	4
110.	Western Australia	2
111.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	7
112.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	1
113.	Port Essington, North Australia	2
114.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	6
115.	Port Curtis, North-east Australia	3
116.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
117.	Do do	6
118.	Norfolk Island	3
119.	Cleveland Bay, North Australia	4
120.	North-east Australia	
121.	Moreton Bay and Port Denison, Queensland	7
122.	Swier's Island, Gulf of Carpentaria	3
123.	North Australia	1
124.	Norfolk Island	6
125.	Gulf of Carpentaria	2
126.	North-east Australia	1
127.	Streaky Bay, South Australia	4
128.	Flying Foam Passage, North-west Australia	2
129.	Dolphin Island, do	2
130.	Nichol Bay, do	3
131.	North-west Australia	2
132.	Camden Harbour, North-west Australia	2
133.	North-west Australia	2
134.	Torres Straits	5
135.	North-west Australia	2

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

136.	Western Australia	2
137.	Western Australia	2
138.	Do	3
139.	North-east coast of Australia	2
140.	Do do	2
141.	Torres Straits	2
142.	Do	2
143.	Louisade Isles, off North-east Australia	2
144.	Do do	1
145.	Torres Straits	3
146.	Do	3
147.	Do	3
148.	Australia	2
149.	Do	2
150.	Do	2
151.	Do	2
152.	Do	3
153.	Do	2
154.	North-west Australia	2
155.	Do	
156.	Do	2
157.	Western Australia	2
158.	Swan River, Western Australia	3
159.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
160.	Nichol Bay, North-west Australia	2
161.	Do do	3
162.	Do do	3
163.	Do do	4
164.	Barrow Island, off mouth of Roper River, North-west Australia	3
165.	North-east Australia	3
166.	Do	2
167.	Angel Island, Flying Foam Passage, North-west Australia	4
168.	Curtis Island, Queensland	3
169.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	3
170.	Bass' Straits	1
171.	Do	2
172.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	3
173.	Port Lincoln, South Australia	2
174.	North-east Australia	1
175.	Queen's Beach, Port Denison, and beyond Townsville, Queensland	4
176.	East coast, N.S.W., between Port Jackson and Broken Bay	2
177	Islands off Port Denison, Queensland	2

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

	178.	Heron Island, Bunker's Group, North-east Australia, and Wreck Reef	2
	179.	Bampton Reefs, off north-east coast of Australia	2
	180.	Lady Elliott's Island, North-east Australia	3
	181.	An island near Dog Island, Bass' Straits	2
	182.	Dog Island, Bass' Straits	2
	183.	Richmond River Heads, N.S.W.	1
	184.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	1
	185.	Dredged off Wollongong, N.S.W.	1
	186.	Bass' Straits	1
	187.	Port Lincoln, South Australia	1
	188.	Encounter Bay, do	1
	189.	Port Lincoln, do	1
	190.	Bass' Straits	1
	191.	Eden, Twofold Bay, N.S.W.	1
	193.	Crocodile Reef, North Australia	1
	194.	Port Essington, do	2
	195.	Gulf of Carpentaria	2
	196 to 200.	Australia.	
A	1.	Queensland coast, north of Cooktown	2
„	2.	North-east coast of Australia	3
„	3.	North-west Australia	3
„	4.	Do	7
„	5.	North coast of Australia	2
„	6.	Cleveland Bay, Queensland	5
„	7.	Western Australia	5
„	8.	North-west Australia	6
„	9.	Port Jackson	3
„	10.	Botany Heads, N.S.W.	3
„	11.	Port Jackson	1
„	12.	Bass' Straits	3
„	13.	Do	7
„	14.	West Australia	1
„	15.	Red Bank River, N.S.W.	15
„	16.	Coast of Victoria	18
„	17.	Port Jackson	4
„	18.	Port Stephens	26
„	*18.	South Coast of Victoria	9
„	19.	Do do	5
„	20.	Port Stephens	9
„	21.	Red Bank River, N.S.W.	5
„	22.	Victorian coast	8
„	23.	Bass' Straits	2
„	24.	Do	6
„	25.	Western Australia	1
„	26.	South coast of Victoria	4

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

A	27.	North-west Australia	4
,,	28.	South Coast of Victoria	2
,,	29.	Western Australia	1
,,	30.	Bass' Straits	2
,,	31.	South coast of Victoria	1
,,	32.	Do do	1
,,	33.	North-east Australia	2
,,	34.	Wollongong, N.S.W.	6
,,	35.	North-east Australia	1
,,	36.	Bass' Straits	4
,,	37.	Port Jackson	37
,,	38.	North-west Australia	3
,,	39.	North Australia	15
,,	40.	Do	10
,,	41.	Do	12
,,	42.	Port Stephens	10
,,	43.	Torres' Straits	7
,,	44.	Barrow Island, North-west Australia	1
,,	45.	Port Stephens	3
,,	46.	Barrow Island, North-west Australia	4
,,	47.	Port Stephens	1
,,	48.	Port Jackson	4
,,	49.	South Australia	5
,,	50.	Australia	2
,,	51.	Bass' Straits	2
,,	52.	Do	4
,,	53.	Port Jackson	4
,,	54.	Bass' Straits	4
,,	55.	Do	3
,,	56.	Do	3
,,	57.	Do	3
,,	58.	Broken Bay	5
,,	59.	Do	5
,,	60.	Port Jackson	4
,,	61.	Monte Bello Island, North-west Australia	3
,,	62.	North-west Australia	1
,,	63.	Do	1
,,	64.	Barrow Island, North-west Australia	8
,,	65.	Lord Howe's Island	8
,,	66.	Port Jackson	10
,,	67.	North-west Australia	15
,,	68.	Bank's Strait and South Australia	12
,,	69.	Mouth of Ashburton River, North-west Australia	15
,,	70.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	7
,,	71.	Botany Bay Heads, N.S.W.	8
,,	72.	North-west Australia	8

Class 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

A	73.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„	74.	Do do	6
„	75.	North-west Australia	9
„	76.	Nicholl Bay, North-west Australia	6
„	77.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„	78.	Off North-east coast of Queensland	4
„	79.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„	80.	North Australia	4
„	81.	North-west Australia	30
„	82.	Do	8
„	83.	East coast N.S.W., and North-west Australia	20
„	84.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
„	85.	Port Stephens, do	5
„	86.	Port Jackson, do	3
„	87.	Bass' Straits	2
„	88.	Do	2
„	89.	Do	2
„	90.	Western Australia	3
„	91.	North-west Australia	7
„	92.	St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia	2
„	93.	Do do	2
„	94.	Port Denison, Queensland	6
„	95.	Do do	4
„	96.	Do do	14
„	97.	Do do, and North-west Australia..	20
„	98.	Do do do do	26
„	99.	Torres' Straits	7
„	100.	North-west Australia	4
„	101.	Dupuch's Island, North-west Australia	4
„	102.	Western Australia	1
„	103.	Barramanna Creek, North-west Australia	3
„	104.	West Australia	1
„	105.	Torres Straits	5
„	106.	Moreton Bay	1
„	107.	North West Australia	1
„	108.	Do	1
„	109.	Do	1
„	110.	East, North-east, and North coast of Australia	14
„	111.	Shellharbour, N.S.W.	8
„	112.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„	113.	Broken Bay, N.S.W., and Port Denison, Queensland	24
„	114.	Australia	
„	115.	Margaret River, N.W. Australia	9
„	116.	Nicholl Bay, do	2
„	117.	Port Denison, Queensland	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

A	118.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„	119.	Port Stephens, N.S.W., and Moreton Bay, Queensland	2
„	120.	North-west Australia	2
„	121.	Port Denison, Queensland	20
„	122.	Do do	2
„	123.	North-west Australia	3
„	124.	Do do	3
„	125.	Do do	3
„	126.	Do do	18
„	127.	Shellharbour, N.S.W.	11
„	128.	East, North-east, and North coast of Australia	16
„	129.	Port Denison, Queensland	8
„	130.	Do do	6
„	131.	Shellharbour, N.S.W.	5
„	132.	Port Stephens, do	4
„	133.	North-west Australia	4
„	134.	Nichol Bay, N.W. Australia	6
„	135.	Port Denison, Queensland	7
„	136.	East of Trintsen, N.W. Australia	19
„	137.	Connor's Bank, do	16
„	138.	Port Stephens, N.S.W., and Port Denison, Queensland.	7
„	139.	Do do	16
„	140.	South Australia and Bass' Straits	13
„	141.	Bass' Straits	11
„	142.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	1
„	143.	Western Australia	1
„	144.	Australia	2
„	145.	Bass' Straits	65
„	146.	Australia	2
„	147.	North-west Australia	6
„	148.	Australia	2
„	149.	North-west Australia	3
„	150.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	4
„	151.	North-west Australia	6
„	152.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	2
„	153.	Do do	8
„	154.	Champion Bay, West Australia	3
„	155.	South Australia	2
„	156.	Do	1
„	157.	Bass' Straits	2
„	158.	Do	2
„	159.	Do	2
„	160.	Macleay River Heads, N.S.W.	2
„	161.	Port Stephens, do	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

A	162.	Macleay River Heads, N.S.W.	2
„	163.	Bass' Straits	1
„	164.	Point Wickham, Queensland	4
„	165.	Torres Straits	3
„	166.	Bass' Straits	7
„	167.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„	168.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	2
„	169.	North-west Australia	2
„	170.	King George's Sound, Western Australia	1
„	171.	Australia	1
„	172.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	2
„	173.	Broken Bay, do	2
„	174.	North-east Australia	1
„	175.	Bass' Straits, South Australia	4
„	176 and 177.	Australia	
„	178.	Barrangarren Creek, N.W. Australia	8
„	179.	Port Macquarie, N.S.W.	1
„	180.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	1
„	181.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	182.	Do do	2
„	182.	Do do	2
„	184.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„	185.	Maryborough, Queensland	2
„	186.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„	187.	Do do	1
„	188.	Do do	3
„	189.	Port Essington, North Australia	2
„	190.	Barrangarren Creek, N.W. Australia	5
„	191.	North-west Australia	6
„	192 and 193.	Australia.	
„	194.	Bellinger River Heads, N.S.W.	2
„	195.	Do do	7
„	196.	North-west Australia	3
„	197.	North-east Australia	10
„	198.	South Australia	6
„	199.	Western Australia	3
„	200.	Do	2
B	1.	West Australia	5
„	2.	North-west Australia	1
„	3.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„	4.	Bass' Straits	2
„	5.	Port Jackson	7
„	6.	Bass' Straits	8
„	7.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„	8.	Port Jackson	2
„	9.	North Australia	2

Class 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

B	10.	Bass' Straits	4
„	11.	Port Jackson	8
„	12 to 14.	Australia	1
„	15.	Bass' Straits	3
„	16.	West Australia	3
„	17.	Coast of New South Wales	3
„	18.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	3
„	19.	Cape Lambert, North-west Australia	3
„	20.	Botany Heads, N.S.W.	7
„	21.	West Australia	1
„	22.	Port Jackson	5
„	23.	Port Stephens and Port Jackson	4
„	24.	Port Stephens	3
„	25.	Coast of New South Wales	2
„	26.	Bondi Bay, N.S.W.	2
„	27.	Taken off coast of Australia	2
„	28.	Bondi, N.S.W.	4
„	29.	New South Wales coast	4
„	30.	Do	1
„	31.	Off New South Wales coast	1
„	32.	Torres Straits	2
„	33.	Bass' Straits	10
„	34.	Do	3
„	35.	Australia	2
„	36.	Australian coast	4
„	37.	Coast of New South Wales	9
„	38.	Port Jackson	1
„	39.	„	1
„	40.	Nambuccra River	1
„	41.	Port Jackson	1
„	42.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„	43.	Bass' Straits	2
„	44.	Hampden Harbour, N.W. Australia	4
„	45.	North Australia	2
„	46.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	1
„	47.	Bass' Straits	2
„	48.	West Australia	1
„	49.	Montibello Island, N.W. Australia	3
„	50.	Port Curtis, Queensland	5
„	51.	North-east Australia	5
„	52.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	53.	North-east Australia	6
„	54.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	55.	Port Jackson	1
„	56.	Lord Howe's Island	3
„	57.	North-east Australia	3

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

B	58.	Bass' Straits	5
„	59.	Do	9
„	60.	Do	2
„	61.	Australia	2
„	62.	Bondi, N.S.W.	12
„	63.	North-west Australia	6
„	64.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
„	65.	Port Curtis, Queensland	4
„	66.	North Australia	4
„	67.	Port Jackson	3
„	68.	Port Curtis, Queensland	6
„	69.	Do do	4
„	70.	North-west Australia	3
„	71.	Port Denison, Queensland	6
„	72.	West Australia	1
„	73.	Port Curtis, Queensland	12
„	74.	Port Denison, do	2
„	75.	Port Curtis, do	2
„	76.	Maryborough, do	4
„	77.	Do do	6
„	78.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	6
„	79.	Torres Straits	6
„	80.	South Australia	1
„	81.	Do	1
„	82.	Do	1
„	83.	West Australia	2
„	84.	South Australia	2
„	85.	Do	2
„	86.	Do	2
„	87.	Do	2
„	88.	Do	2
„	89.	West Australia	2
„	90.	South Australia	3
„	91.	Do	3
„	92.	Do	1
„	93.	Do	2
„	94.	Do	2
„	95.	Do	4
„	96.	Torres Straits	3
„	97.	Do	2
„	98.	Do	2
„	99.	Do	8
„	100.	Baffin's Bay, South Australia	4
„	101.	Bass' Straits	8
„	102.	Shellharbour, N.S.W.	13
„	103.	Do do	8

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

B	104.	North-west Australia	3
„	105.	Port Jackson	1
„	106.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	1
„	107.	Coast of Victoria and New South Wales	2
„	108.	Maria Island, Gulf of Carpentaria	4
„	109.	West Australia	3
„	110.	Barrow Island, Torres Straits	9
„	111.	Port Jackson	2
„	112.	North-west Australia	6
„	113	Do	3
„	114.	Western Australia	4
„	115.	Beynott Island, North-west Australia	3
„	116.	North-west Australia	4
„	117.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	118.	North Australia	2
„	119.	Moreton Bay	11
„	120.	Western Australia	3
„	121.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	3
„	122.	Western Australia	1
„	123.	Port Jackson	4
„	124.	Banks' Straits	9
„	125.	Bass' Straits	5
„	126.	Do	4
„	127.	Do	6
„	128.	South Australia	4
„	129.	Bass' Straits	1
„	130.	Do	6
„	131.	Do	5
„	132.	Do	3
„	133.	Do	3
„	134.	Do	3
„	135.	Do	4
„	136.	Do	8
„	137.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	20
„	138.	Port Jackson	6
„	139.	Do	6
„	140.	Bass' Straits	4
„	141.	Do	8
„	142.	Do	6
„	143.	Do	6
„	144.	Port Fairy, Victoria	2
„	145.	Bass' Straits	2
„	146.	Do	2
„	147.	Western Australia	3
„	148.	Do	4
„	149.	Gulf of Carpentaria	2

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

B	150.	Port Curtis, Queensland	4
,,	151.	Port Jackson	4
,,	152.	North-west Australia	3
,,	153.	South Australia	6
,,	154.	Bass' Straits	6
,,	155.	South Australia	5
,,	156.	West Australia	2
,,	157.	South Australia	2
,,	158.	Port Jackson	2
,,	159.	Bass' Straits	1
,,	160.	West Australia	2
,,	161.	Do	1
,,	192.	Do	3
,,	163.	North-east Australia	3
,,	164.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
,,	165.	Port Stephens	7
,,	166.	Port Jackson	3
,,	167.	Do	2
,,	168.	Bass' Straits	1
,,	169.	Do	2
,,	170.	Coast of New South Wales	3
,,	171.	Port Jackson	5
,,	172.	South Australia	1
,,	173.	Do	2
,,	174.	Rotnest and Gardiner's Island, Western Australia	2
,,	175.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	176.	West Australia	4
,,	177.	North-west Australia	1
,,	178.	West Australia	2
,,	179.	Do	3
,,	180.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	3
,,	181.	North-west Australia	1
,,	182.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	1
,,	183.	North-west Australia	9
,,	184.	Champion Bay, West Australia	3
,,	185.	North Australia	2
,,	186.	North-west Australia	4
,,	187.	Australia	1
,,	188.	North-west Australia	2
,,	189.	Do	2
,,	190.	Port Essington, North Australia	2
,,	191.	Bass' Straits	2
,,	192.	Port Jackson	4
,,	193.	Western Australia	1
,,	194.	Port Lincoln, South Australia	6
,,	195.	Bass' Straits	5

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

B	196.	South Australia	1
„	197.	Bass' Straits	9
„	198.	Do	2
„	199.	Do	2
„	200.	Australia	3
C	1.	Port Jackson, N. S. Wales	3
„	2.	Botany Bay, N. S. Wales	2
„	3.	Bass' Straits	12
„	4 to 8.	Australia.	
„	9.	Bass' Straits	8
„	10.	Port Jackson	2
„	11 to 35.	Australia.	
„	36.	Broken Bay, N. S. Wales	1
„	37.	Bass' Straits	1
„	38.	Port Stephens, N. S. Wales	1
„	39.	Cape Hawke, N. S. Wales	4
„	40.	Australia	2
„	41.	Rockhampton, Queensland	12
„	42.	Macquarie River, N. S. Wales	9
„	43.	Port Curtis, Queensland	4
„	44.	Darling River	4
„	45.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	46.	Port Denison, do	2
„	47.	Port Curtis, do	4
„	48.	Do do	4
„	49.	Australia	2
„	50.	Northern Queensland	8
„	51.	Port Curtis do	2
„	52.	Do do	1
„	53.	Darling River	3
„	54.	Port Curtis, Queensland	4
„	55.	Do do	4
„	56.	N. E. waters of Queensland	12
„	57.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	24
„	58.	E. waters of Queensland	6
„	59.	E. waters Queensland Rivers	2
„	60.	Clyde River	3
„	61.	North Australia	5
„	62.	Victoria River, N. Australia	1
„	63.	Cardwell, Queensland	1
„	64.	River Darling	3
„	65.	N. waters of South Australia	2
„	66.	Do do	1
„	67.	E. waters of Queensland	4
„	68.	Queensland	6
„	69.	Dawson River, Queensland	2

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

C	70.	Port Essington	2
,,	71.	Rockhampton	2
,,	72.	Dawson River, Queensland	1
,,	73.	Arnheim's Land, N. Australia	5
,,	74.	Bourke, Darling River, N. S. Wales	2
,,	75.	Central Australia	1
,,	76.	Australia	
,,	77.	River at Rockingham Bay	2
,,	78.	Northern waters of Australia	2
,,	79.	Do do	1
,,	80.	Namoi River, N. S. Wales	1
,,	81.	Australia	2
,,	82	Burdekin River, Queensland	5
,,	83.	Australia.	
,,	84.	Clarence River, N. S. Wales	10
,,	85.	Clyde River, do	1
,,	86.	Australia	2
,,	87.	Australian Rivers	24
,,	88.	Island on the N. Coast of Australia	8
,,	89.	Northern Queensland	4
,,	90.	Cape York	3
,,	91.	South Australia	3
,,	92.	Western Australia, from river drift	24
,,	93.	From drift of rivers in Northern Australia	24
,,	94.	An island near Shark's Bay, W. Australia	24
,,	95.	Port Lincoln, S. Australia	12
,,	96.	Do do	24
,,	97.	Isle off N. E. Australia	30
,,	98.	N. E. Australia	1
,,	99.	Australia	5
,,	100.	Australia	1
,,	101.	Port Denison, Qeensland	3
,,	102.	W. Australia	8
,,	103 and 104.	Australia	
,,	105.	Lake George, N.S.W.	5
,,	106.	N. E. Australian Lakes	20
,,	107.	N. E. Australia	20
,,	108.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	7
,,	109.	From Drift at mouth of Ridley River, Nicol Bay, W.A.	50
,,	110 and 111.	Australia	
,,	112.	Mount Dyander, Queensland	69
,,	113.	Cape York	5
,,	114.	Mount Dyander, Queensland	10
,,	115.	Cape York	7
,,	116.	Cape York	5

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

C 117.	N. E. Australia	12
,, 118.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	9
,, 119.	Australia	3
,, 120.	Upper Richmond River, N.S.W.	9
,, 121 and 122.	Australia.	
,, 123.	Port Curtis, Queensland	18
,, 124.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	130
,, 125.	An island off Cape York	2
,, 126 and 127.	Australia	
,, 128.	South Australia	2
,, 129.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	56
,, 130.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	5
,, 131.	Do do do	3
,, 132.	Corner Inlet, Victoria	3
,, 133.	Cook's River, N.S.W.	3
,, 134.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	4
,, 135.	Burdekin River, Queensland	16
,, 136.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	12
,, 137.	Lizard Island, N. E. Australia	3
,, 138.	Fitzroy Island, do	9
,, 139.	N. E. Australia	4
,, 140.	Lizard Island, N. E. Australia	23
,, 141.	Australia	2
,, 142.	Mount Ernest Island and Cape York, N. E. Australia	4
,, 143.	Cape York	2
,, 144.	Lizard Island, N. E. Australia	5
,, 145.	Cape York	15
,, 146.	Port Lincoln, S. Australia	8
,, 147.	Mount Ernest, Queensland	11
,, 148.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	36
,, 149.	Maryborough, Queensland	30
,, 150.	Australia	2
,, 151.	N. E. Australia	12
,, 152.	Burdekin River, Queensland	10
,, 153.	Cape York	6
,, 154.	Night Island, Torres Straits	3
,, 155.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
,, 156.	Port Denison, Queensland	6
,, 157.	North coast of Australia	6
,, 158.	N. E. coast of Queensland	6
,, 159.	Cape York	3
,, 160.	Percy Island, N. E. Australia	16
,, 161.	Torres Straits	15
,, 162.	Do	10
,, 163.	Woody Island, off N. E. Australia	11

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

C	164.	Fitzroy Island, N. E. Australia	12
„	165.	N. E. Australia	6
„	166.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	10
„	167.	Islands in Torres Straits	12
„	168.	Torres Straits	20
„	169 and 170.	Australia	
„	171.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	12
„	172.	Cape Upstart, Queensland	1
„	173.	N. E. Australia, do	30
„	174.	Do	6
„	175.	Southern Queensland Rivers	3
„	176.	Hunter's River, N.S.W.	2
„	177.	New England, N.S.W.	6
„	178.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	6
„	179.	New South Wales Rivers	6
„	180.	Macquarie River, N.S.W.	3
„	181.	Baloon River, Queensland	3
„	182.	Brisbane River, do	2
„	183.	Northern Queensland	3
„	184.	Richmond Lagoons, N.S.W.	3
„	185.	Australian	5
„	186.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	6
„	187.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	7
„	188.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	189.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	3
„	190.	Australia	4
„	191.	South Australia	4
„	192.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	7
„	193.	Do do do	6
„	194.	Australian	9
„	195.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	196.	Do do do	5
„	197.	Do do do	5
„	198.	Australia	4
„	199.	Australian	1
„	200.	South Australia	2
D	1.	Richmond Lagoons, N.S.W.	2
„	2.	Northern Territory, South Australia	2
„	3.	South Australia	2
„	4.	Northern Territory, South Australia	4
„	5.	Port Curtis	1
„	6.	Richmond Lagoons, N.S.W.	5
„	7.	Australian Waters	7
„	8.	Springfield, N.S.W.	8
„	9.	Mulgoa Creek, N.S.W.	4
„	10.	Burdekin River, Queensland	11

CLASS III.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

D	11.	Australian Waters	4
,,	12.	Victorian Waters	1
,,	13.	Burdekin River, Queensland	25
,,	14.	South Australian Territory	4
,,	15.	Australia	2
,,	16.	Arnheim's Land, Northern Territory	1
,,	17.	Melbourne	1
,,	18.	South Australian Territory	3
,,	19.	South Australia	3
,,	20.	Annandale Creek, N.S.W....	10
,,	21.	Wollongong, N.S.W.	11
,,	22.	North-west Australia	4
,,	23.	Darling River	6
,,	24.	South Australia	4
,,	25.	Richmond, N.S.W.	7
,,	26.	Northern Territory, South Australia	4
,,	27.	Maryborough, Queensland	6
,,	28.	Fernhill Gully, N.S.W.	2
,,	29.	New South Wales Waters	3
,,	30.	Australian Waters	1
,,	31.	New South Wales Waters	4
,,	32.	Do do	2
,,	33.	South Creek, N.S.W.	3
,,	34.	Australian Waters	3
,,	35.	New England, N.S.W.	8
,,	36.	New South Wales Waters	2
,,	37.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	6
,,	38.	Dawson River, Queensland	10
,,	39.	Burke, Darling River	3
,,	40.	Wingham, Manning River	20
,,	41.	Australia	3
,,	42.	Australian Waters	5
,,	43.	N.S.W.	3
,,	44.	Port Curtis	7
,,	45.	N.S.W.	20
,,	46.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	2
,,	47.	N.S.W.	1
,,	48.	Do	6
,,	49.	Do	2
,,	50.	South Australia	4
,,	51.	Hunter River, N.S.W.	5
,,	52.	Port Curtis, Queensland	9
,,	53.	South Australia	2
,,	54.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	7
,,	55.	N.S.W.	2
,,	56.	Mulgoa Creek, N.S.W.	3

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

D	57.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	9
„	58.	Australia	2
„	59.	N.S. Wales	4
„	60.	Lake Bathurst, N.S.W.	8
„	61.	N.S. Wales	3
„	62.	Do	2
„	63.	Do	2
„	64.	Australia	3
„	65.	Mudgee Swamps, N.S.W.	4
„	66.	Petersham, N.S.W.	2
„	67.	New England, N.S.W.	7
„	68.	Hunter River, N.S.W.	3
„	69.	N.S.W.	6
„	70.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	1
„	71.	Do do	5
„	72.	Do do	2
„	73.	South Australia	2
„	74.	Richmond Lagoon, N.S.W.	6
„	75.	Australia	4
„	76.	Do	
„	77.	Australian Waters	3
„	78.	Brisbane, Queensland	5
„	79.	Murray River, N.S.W.	5
„	80.	Ash Island, Hunter River, N.S.W.	4
„	81.	Australia	2
„	82.	Macquarie River, N.S.W.	2
„	83.	Richmond Lagoons, N.S.W.	6
„	84.	Twofold Bay, N.S.W.	3
„	85.	Australian Waters	1
„	86.	Do	12
„	87.	Central Australian Waters	12
„	88.	Richmond Lagoons, N.S.W.	5
„	89.	Australian Waters	4
„	90.	South Australian Territory	2
„	91.	Australia	2
„	92.	South Grafton, N.S.W.	4
„	93.	South Australia	2
„	94.	New South Wales Waters	6
„	95.	Australian Waters	6
„	96.	Near Sydney, N.S.W.	4
„	97.	Australia	4
„	98.	South Australian Territory	3
„	99.	Australian Waters	1
„	100.	N.S. Wales	3
„	101.	Camden Lagoons, N.S.W.	6
„	102.	Australian Waters	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

D	103.	South Australian Territory	2
„	104.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	12
„	105.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	106.	Australian Waters	4
„	107.	Hunter River, N.S.W.	2
„	108.	Australia	2
„	109.	Brisbane, Queensland	4
„	110.	Burdekin River, Queensland	4
„	111.	Australian Waters	1
„	112.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	4
„	113.	Queensland	2
„	114.	South Australian Territory	2
„	115.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	116.	Do do do	5
„	117.	Maroo do do	4
„	118.	Miriam Vale do do	6
„	119.	Australian Waters	12
„	120.	Australia	2
„	121.	Burdekin River, Queensland	20
„	122.	Australia	3
„	123.	Burdekin River, Queensland	50
„	124.	Queensland	12
„	125.	Brisbane, Queensland	4
„	126.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	5
„	127.	Brisbane, Queensland	12
„	128.	Burdekin River, Queensland	20
„	129.	New England, N.S.W.	50
„	130.	Australia	4
„	131.	Central Australia (mixed)	
„	132.	Corner Inlet, Victoria	3
„	133.	Cook's River, N.S.W.	3
„	134.	Parramatta River, N.S.W.	6
„	135.	Australia	2
„	136.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	4
„	137.	Do do	6
„	138.	Brisbane	6
„	139.	North Australia	1
„	140.	Interior of Queensland	½
„	141.	North-east Australia	1
„	142.	Parramatta River, N.S.W.	1
„	143.	North Australia	1
„	144.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
„	145.	Brisbane Water	1
„	146.	North Australia	1
„	147.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	1
„	148.	North Australia	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

D	149.	North-east Australia	1
,,	150.	Brisbane Water, N.S.W.	1
,,	151.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
,,	152.	Dredged from bed of Hunter River, N.S.W.	1
,,	153.	Moreton Bay. Queensland	1
,,	154.	Moreton Bay, do	1
,,	155.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	156.	Brisbane Water, N.S.W.	1
,,	157.	Cleveland Bay, Qneensland	1
,,	158.	Brisbane Water, N.S.W.	1
,,	159.	Western Australia	1
,,	160.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	161.	Gosford, Brisbane Water, N.S.W.	1
,,	162.	Bass's Straits	1
,,	163.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
,,	164.	Woodman's Point, Western Australia	1
,,	165.	Parramatta River, N.S.W.	1
,,	166.	Richmond River, do	1
,,	167.	Broken Bay, do	1
,,	168.	North-west Australia	1
,,	169.	Coast of N.S.W.	1
,,	170.	North-east Australia	1
,,	171.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
,,	172.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	1
,,	173.	Port Jackson, do	1
,,	174.	Port Stephens, do	1
,,	175.	Port Jackson, do	1
,,	176.	Port Stephens, do	1
,,	177.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
,,	178.	Taken alive in Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	179.	Elizabeth Reef	1
,,	180.	Brisbane Water, N.S.W	1
,,	181.	Parramatta River, do	1
,,	182.	Torres Straits	1
,,	183.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
,,	184.	North-east Australia	1
,,	185.	Singleton, Hunter River, N.S.W.	1
,,	186.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
,,	187.	North-east Australia	1
,,	188.	South do	1
,,	189.	North-east do	1
,,	190.	Do do	1
,,	191.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	1
,,	192.	Parramatta River, do	1
,,	193.	Coast of N.S.W.	1
,,	194.	North-east Australia	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

D	195.	North Australia	1
,,	196.	North-east do	1
,,	197.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	1
,,	198.	North-east Australia	1
,,	199.	Do	1
,,	200.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
E	39.	Victorian Coast	12
,,	40.	N. W. Australia	4
,,	41.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
,,	42.	Do do	3
,,	43.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	8
,,	44.	Nambuccra River do	12
,,	45.	Coast of New South Wales	3
,,	46.	Port Jackson	1½
,,	47.	Coast of New South Wales	1½
,,	48.	Port Jackson do	1
,,	49.	Do do	8
,,	50.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
,,	51.	Do do	3
,,	52.	Port Denison do	7
,,	53.	Australian (Murphy)	3
,,	54.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	55.	Do do	4
,,	56.	Australian (Murphy)	4
,,	57.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	6
,,	58.	Do do	3
,,	59.	North-west Australia	1
,,	60.	Australian (Murphy)	2
,,	61.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
,,	62.	Broken Bay do	2
,,	63.	Port Jackson do	1
,,	64.	Do do	3
,,	65.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	66.	Do do	1
,,	67.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
,,	68.	Australian (Murphy)	1
,,	69.	Do do	1
,,	70.	Do do	1
,,	71.	North-west Australia	1
,,	72.	Do	2
,,	73.	Do	1
,,	74.	West Australia	4
,,	75.	Port Lincoln, S. Australia	2
,,	76.	North-west Australia	1
,,	77.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	78.	Broken Bay, do	1

Class 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

E	79.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	80.	North-west Australia	1
,,	81.	Do	1
,,	82.	Port Denison	2
,,	83.	East coast of N.S.W.	2
,,	84.	Cleveland Bay, North-west Australia	1
,,	85.	King George's Sound	1
,,	86.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	87.	Port Curtis, do	2
,,	88.	Port Denison, do	2
,,	89.	North-east coast, Queensland	1
,,	90.	Port Denison, do	7
,,	91.	Cleveland Bay, do	2
,,	92.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	1
,,	93.	King George's Sound	2
,,	94.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
,,	95.	North-west Australia	2
,,	96.	Nichol Bay, North-west Australia	1
,,	97.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
,,	98.	Do do	5
,,	99.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	2
,,	100.	Port Jackson do	1
,,	101.	Do do	1
,,	102.	King George's Sound	1
,,	103.	Broken Bay, N.S.W.	2
,,	104.	Yarra River, Victoria	1
,,	105.	East Coast, Australia	1
,,	106.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
,,	107.	Coast of do	3
,,	108.	North Australia	2
,,	109.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	110.	Broken Bay, do	1
,,	111.	Port Jackson, do	1
,,	112.	Do do	3
,,	113.	Do do	4
,,	114.	Do do	4
,,	115.	Do do	6
,,	116.	Torres Straits	4
,,	117.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
,,	118.	Do do	1
,,	119.	Do do	3
,,	120.	Port Curtis do	2
,,	121.	Gulf of Carpentaria	1
,,	122.	North-east Coast of N.S.W.	20
,,	123.	Lane Cove, Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
,,	124.	Torres Straits	3

E	125.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
,,	126.	Do do	2
,,	127.	Bass Straits	6
,,	128.	North-east Coast of Queensland	2
,,	129.	Torres Straits	5
,,	130.	North-west Australia	3
,,	131.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	132.	Broken Bay, N.S.W. and Encounter Bay, South Australia	2
,,	133.	Do do do	2
,,	134.	Port Denison, Queensland	6
,,	135.	Do do	2
,,	136.	King George Sound	1
,,	137.	West Australia	1
,,	138.	Torres Straits	1
,,	139.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	140.	Do do	2
,,	141.	Do do	2
,,	142.	Do do	1
,,	143.	Do do	1
,,	144.	Cleveland Bay, Queensland	2
,,	145.	Port Denison, do	1
,,	146.	Moreton Bay, do	1
,,	147.	Bass Straits	1
,,	148.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
,,	149.	Port Curtis, do	3
,,	150.	Coast of New South Wales	2
,,	151.	Do	4
,,	152.	Australia	2
,,	153.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
,,	154.	Port Denison, do	1
,,	155.	Coast of New South Wales	3
,,	156.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
,,	157.	Botany Bay, N.S.W.	6
,,	158.	Brisbane Water, do	1
,,	159.	Port Jackson, do	7
,,	160.	Hunter River, do	2
,,	161.	South Australia	2
,,	162.	Barrow Island, North-west Australia	3
,,	163.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
,,	164.	Do do	1
,,	165.	Do do	6
,,	166.	North-east Australia	1
,,	167.	Swan River, Western Australia	1
,,	168.	Bass's Straits	5
,,	169.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	6

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

E	170.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„	171.	Do do	8
„	172.	Western Australia	2
„	173.	Cape York	2
„	174.	East Coast Australia	2
„	175.	Do	1
„	176.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	5
„	177.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	178.	North-east Australia, Queensland	1
„	179.	Port Denison do	3
„	180.	South Australia	1
„	181.	Western do	2
„	182.	Bass's Straits	1
„	183.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
„	184.	Hobson's Bay, Victoria	2
„	185.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„	186.	Swan River, Western Australia	1
„	187.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„	188.	North-east Coast Queensland	1
„	189.	Port Denison, do	2
„	190.	North-west Australia	1
„	191.	West Australia	7
„	192.	Western Point, Victoria	3
„	193.	Coast of New South Wales	2
„	194.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	195.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	1
„	196.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	197.	North-west Australia	1
„	198.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	199.	Western Australia	1
„	200.	Australian Coast (Murphy)	2
„	201.	Western Australia	4
„	202.	Port Denison, Queensland	5
„	203.	South Australia	2
„	204.	South Coast of Victoria	4
F	1.	Port Curtis, Queensland	4
„	2.	Do do	1
„	3.	Western Australia	1
„	4.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
„	5.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„	6.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
„	7.	Western Australia	1
„	8.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
„	9.	Australian (Murphy)	2
„	10.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	11.	Swan River, Western Australia	2

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

F	12.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
"	13.	Do do	2
"	14.	Western Australia	2
"	15.	Do	2
"	16.	Western Australia	1
"	17.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
"	18.	Port Denison, do	1
"	19.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
"	20.	Murray Isle, Torres Straits	2
"	21.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
"	22.	Port Denison, do	2
"	23.	Do do	2
"	24.	Western Australia	3
"	25.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
"	26.	Western Australia	1
"	27.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
"	28.	Do do	2
"	29.	Western Australia	2
"	30.	Do	2
"	31.	Do	2
"	32.	Do	2
"	33.	Do	2
"	34.	Do	1
"	35.	Do	2
"	36.	Do	2
"	37.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
"	38.	Do do	1
"	39.	Port Denison, do	3
"	40.	Do do	1
"	41.	Hobson's Bay, Victoria	3
"	42.	Spencer's Gulf, South Australia	2
"	43.	Bass' Straits	2
"	44.	Cape York	1
"	45.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
"	46.	Parramatta River, N.S.W.	14
"	47.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
"	48.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
"	49.	Port Jackson, N.S.W., and Hobson's Bay, Victoria	5
"	50.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
"	51.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
"	52.	Western Australia	1
"	53.	Swan River, Western Australia	2
"	54.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
"	55.	Port Curtis, do	1
"	56.	North-west Australia	2
"	57.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

F	58.	North-west Australia	1
„	59.	Do	2
„	60.	Dawson River, Queensland	19
„	61.	Port Curtis, do	1
„	62.	Do do	1
„	63.	Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia	2
„	64.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	65.	Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia	1
„	66.	Port Essington, do	5
„	67.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	1
„	68.	North Western Australia	5
„	69.	Cape York	1
„	70.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	10
„	71.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„	72.	Port Curtis, do	2
„	73.	South Australia	2
„	74.	Port Curtis, Queensland	2
„	75.	Do do	2
„	76.	Noath-east coast, Queensland	2
„	77.	Western Australia	1
„	78.	Moreton Bay, Qusensland	2
„	79.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	1
„	80.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	81.	Cape York and Western Australia	1
„	82.	Brisbane Water, N.S.W.	1
„	83.	Western Australia	1
„	84.	Port Curtis, Queensland	4
„	85.	Port Denison, do	2
„	86.	Nort-east coast, do	2
„	87.	Nelson's Bay, N.S.W.	1
„	88.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
„	89.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	3
„	90.	North-west Australia	2
„	91.	South coast of Victoria	10
„	92.	North-east coast, Queensland	1
„	93.	North-west Australia	1
„	94.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	95.	South Australia	7
„	96.	Bass' Straits	2
„	97.	Do	1
„	98.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
„	99.	Do do	2
„	100.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
„	101.	Bass' Straits	2
„	102.	North of Freemantle, Western Australia	2
„	103.	Bass' Straits	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

F 104.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
„ 105.	Do do	2
„ 106.	Western Australia	2
„ 107.	Port Denison, Queensland	3
„ 108.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	2
„ 109.	Cleveland Bay, North Australia	1
„ 110.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
„ 111.	South Australia	2
„ 112.	Port Denison, Queensland	6
„ 113.	North-west Australia	1
„ 114.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„ 115.	Do do	1
„ 116.	Australia	2
„ 117.	Long Reef, Port Jackson, and Wollongong, N.S.W.	1
„ 118.	Cape York	2
„ 119.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	9
„ 120.	Bass' Straits	2
„ 121.	Do	3
„ 122.	Do	4
„ 123.	Do	3
„ 124.	Do	4
„ 125.	Do	4
„ 126.	Do	4
„ 127.	Do	4
„ 128.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„ 129.	Port Denison, do	2
„ 130.	Cleveland Bay, do	1
„ 131.	Port Curtis, do and Western Australia	2
„ 132.	Do do	2
„ 133.	Moreton Bay, do	1
„ 134.	Cleveland Bay, do	2
„ 135.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	3
„ 136.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	2
„ 137.	North Australia	1
„ 138.	Pelican Bank, Moreton Bay, Queensland	½
„ 139.	Banks' Straits	2
„ 140.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	2
„ 141.	Port Stephens, N.S.W.	2
„ 142.	Australian (Murphy)	2
„ 143.	King George's Sound	2
„ 144.	Do	2
„ 145.	Do	3
„ 146.	Do	1
„ 147.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„ 148.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	3
„ 149.	King George's Sound	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

F 150.	Coast of N.S. Wales	4
„ 151.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
„ 152.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„ 153.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	2
„ 154.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	3
„ 155.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	1
„ 156.	Do do	1
„ 157.	Port Curtis, do	2
„ 158.	Port Denison, do	2
„ 159.	Port Curtis, do	2
„ 160.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„ 161.	North-west Australia	2
„ 162.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	1
„ 163.	Do do	1
„ 164.	Port Denison, do	1
„ 165.	North Australia, do	1
„ 166.	Port Denison, do	1
„ 167.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	2
„ 168.	Cleveland Bay, Queensland	1
„ 169.	Do do	1
„ 170.	South Australia	2
„ 171.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„ 172.	Moreton Bay, do	1
„ 173.	Do do	2
„ 174.	Brisbane Water, N.S.W.	1
„ 175.	Cleveland Bay, Queensland	2
„ 176.	Port Denison, do	2
„ 177.	Moreton Bay, do	2
„ 178.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	4
„ 179.	North Australia	1
„ 180.	Western Australia	1
„ 181.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	5
„ 182.	Do do	1
„ 183.	North-west Australia	2
„ 184.	Western do	2
„ 185.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„ 186.	Port Lincoln, South Australia	1
„ 187.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„ 188.	Western Australia	1
„ 189.	Australia (Murphy)	2
„ 190.	South Australia	1
„ 191.	Nichol Bay, North-west Australia	1
„ 192.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
„ 193.	North-west Australia	1
„ 194.	Port Denison, Queensland	2
„ 195.	Do do	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

F	196.	Western Australia	1
,,	197.	Nichol Bay, North-west Australia	1
,,	198.	King George's Sound	4
,,	199.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	200.	North-west Australia	1
G	1.	South Australia	1
,,	2.	Australian (Murphy)	1
,,	3.	Do do	1
,,	4.	Moreton Bay, Queensland	2
,,	5.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	6.	Port Curtis, Queensland	1
,,	7.	North-east Australia	1
,,	8.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	1
,,	9.	Do do	1
,,	10.	Australian (Murphy)	1
,,	11.	Port Denison, Queensland	1
,,	12.	North Australia	1
,,	13.	Do	1
,,	14.	Durris Lake, South Coast N.S.W.	1
,,	15.	Do do do	1
,,	16.	Port Jackson, N.S.W.	3
,,	17.	Do do	1
,,	18	Parramatta River, N.S.W.	1
,,	19.	Do do	1
,,	20.	Port Jackson, do	4
,,	21.	Botany Bay, do	1
,,	22.	Port Jackson, do	1
,,	23.	Do do	2
,,	24.	Do do	2
,,	25.	Do do	1
,,	26.	Do do	2
,,	27.	Do do	1
,,	28.	Do do	1
,,	29.	Do do	1
,,	30.	Morton Bay, Queensland	1
,,	31.	North-east Australia	1
,,	32.	Do	2
,,	33.	Do	1
,	34.	Cleveland Bay, Queensland	1
,	35.	Port Curtis, do	1
,,	36.	Port Jackson, N.S.	11
,,	37.	Do do	16
,,	38.	Port Denison, Queensland	4
,,	39.	Australia	3
,,	40.	Dawson River, Queensland	1
,,	41.	Do do	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

G	42.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
„	43.	Do do do	1
„	44.	Do do do	1
„	45.	Do do do	1
„	46.	Do do do	1
„	47.	Maryborough, do	1
„	48.	Upper Dawson River, do	1
„	49.	Do do do	1
„	50.	North-east Australia	1
„	51.	Banana Creek, Queensland	1
„	52.	Maryborough, do	1
„	53.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
„	54.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	55.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
„	56.	Maryborough, do	1
„	57.	Banana Creek, do	1
„	58.	Port Curtis, do	1
„	59.	Maryborough, do	1
„	60.	Scone Heads, off the Hunter River, N.S.W.	1
„	61.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	62.	Do do do	1
„	63.	Do do do	2
„	64.	Australian (Murphy)	3
	65.	Banana Creek, Queensland	1
„	66.	North-west Australia	1
„	67.	Do	1
„	68.	Murray Lagoon, South Australia	1
„	69.	Burdekin River, Queensland	1
„	70.	Arnheim's Land, North-west Australia	1
„	71.	Mulgoa Creek, N.S.W.	1
„	72.	Namoi River, do	2
„	73.	Burdekin River, Queensland	1
„	74.	North-east Australia	1
„	75.	Australian (Murphy)	1
„	76.	Do do	1
„	77.	Shoalhaven, N.S.W.	2
„	78.	Australian	2
„	79.	North-west Australia	2
„	80.	Yarra River, Victoria, above the Falls	1
„	81.	Wollombi River	1
„	82.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	83.	Do do do	1
„	84.	North-east Australia	2
„	85.	Rawden, N.S.W.	1
„	86.	Richmond Lagoons, N.S.W.	1
„	87.	Australian	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

G	88.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	1
„	89.	Richmond River, do	3
„	90.	Colo River, do	1
„	91.	Australian	1
„	92.	Do	1
„	93.	Namoi River, N.S.W.	1
„	94.	Rockhampton, Queensland	1
„	95.	Australian	1
„	96.	Do	1
„	97.	Clarence River, N.S.W.	1
„	98.	Australian	1
„	99.	Namoi River, N.S.W.	1
„	100.	Yarra Yarra, Victoria	1
„	101.	Australian	1
„	102.	Rope's Creek, N.S.W.	1
„	103.	Upper Clarence River, N.S.W.	1
„	104.	Colo River, do	2
„	105.	Do do	2
„	106.	Singleton, Hunter River, do	1
„	107.	Australian	2
„	108.	Do	1
„	109.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
„	110.	Rockhampton, do	1
„	111.	Namoi River, N.S.W.	1
„	112.	Australian	1
„	113.	North-west Australia	2
„	114.	Yarra Yarra River, above the Falls, Victoria	1
„	115.	Australian	2
„	116.	Miriam Vale, Port Curtis, Queensland	1
„	117.	New England, N.S.W.	1
„	118.	Nymboyda River, N.S.W.	1
„	119.	Arnheim's Land, North-west Australia	1
„	120.	Australian	1
„	121.	Colo River, N.S.W.	1
„	122.	Australian	1
„	123.	Do	1
„	124.	Do	1
„	125.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
„	126.	Arnheim's Land, North-west Australia	½
„	127.	Para Creek, off Clarence River, N.S.W.	1
„	128.	Queensland	1
„	129.	Do	1
„	130.	Salt Water Creek, off Clarence River, N.S.W.	2
„	131.	Tweed River, North-east coast N.S.W.	1
„	132.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	2
„	133.	Rylstone, N.S.W.	1

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

G	134.	North-west Australia	1
,,	135.	King George's Sound, Western Australia	1
,,	136.	Arnheim's Land, North-east Australia	1
,,	137.	Australian	1
,,	138.	Do	1
,,	139.	Blaxland Dam, Nepean, N.S.W.	1
,,	140.	Newcastle Water, Arnheim's Land, North-west Australia	1
,,	141.	Australian	1
,,	142.	Mulgoa Creek, N.S.W.	1½
,,	143.	King George's Sound, Western Australia	1
,,	144.	Richmond River, N.S.W.	6
,,	145.	Nepean River, do	7
,,	146.	Hawkesbury River, do	2
,,	147.	Camden River, Camden, N.S.W.	2
,,	148.	Bomma River, Bomma	2
,,	149.	Tenterfield, New England, N.S.W.	1
,,	150.	Norton's Basin, Nepean River, N.S.W.	3
,,	151.	Camden River, Camden, do	2
,,	152.	King George's Sound, Western Australia	1
,,	153.	Port Curtis, Miriam Vale, Queensland	1
,,	154.	Australian	1
,,	155.	Saltwater Creek, Clarence River, N.S.W.	2
,,	156.	Wilson's Creek, Richmond River, do	2
,,	157.	Australian	2
,,	158.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
,,	159.	Port Curtis, do	2
,,	160.	South Australian Territory	2
,,	161.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	1
,,	162.	Do do	2
,,	163.	Wollondilly River, N.S.W.	1
,,	164.	King George's Sound, Western Australia	1
,,	165.	North-west Australia	1
,,	166.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	2
,,	167.	Roper River	1
,,	168.	Arnheim's Land, North-west Australia	2
,,	169.	South Australian Territory	1
,,	170.	Do do	1
,,	171.	Roper's Creek, N.S.W.	1
,,	172.	Rockhampton, Queensland	1
,,	173.	South Australian Territory	2
,,	174.	Blaxland's Dam, Nepean River, N.S.W.	1
,,	175.	Arnheim's Land, North-west Australia	1
,,	176.	Nattai River	5
,,	177.	King George's Sound, Western Australia	2
,,	178.	River Torrens, South Australia	1

G	179.	South Australian Territory	1
„	180.	Namoi River, N.S.W.	1
„	181.	Australian	1
„	182.	Berrima River, N.S.W.	3
„	183.	Burdekin River, Queensland	2
„	184.	Clarence River. N.S.W.	4
„	185.	Do do	4
„	186.	Lake Torrens	1
„	187.	Namoi River, N.S.W.	3
„	188.	Colo River do	2
„	189.	Australian	6
„	190.	Upper Dawson River, Queensland	4
„	191.	Australian	4
„	192.	Nepean River, N.S.W.	4
„	193.	Australian	3
„	194.	Gainder, Queensland	1
„	195.	Australian	2
„	196.	Port Curtis, Queensland	3
„	197.	North Australia	Many.
„	198.	King George's Sound, Western Australia... ...	2
„	199.	Lake Bathurst, N.S.W.	1
„	200.	Lake Durris, south-east coast N.S.W.	1

905. CUMMING, Alexander, Secretary to N.S.W. Commission, Sydney.—Collection of Australian and New Zealand Ferns, mounted in 24 sheets, by the late Mr. H. H. Field, of Sydney.

I.

1. Polypodium pustulatum, N.Z.
2. Asplenium lucidum, N.S.W.
3. Doodia, aspera, N.Z.
4. Asplenium flaccidum, N.S.W.
5. Adiantum hispidulum, N.S.W.
6. Adiantum farleyense.
7. Lomaria procera, N.S.W.
8. Gymnogramma (sp.)

II.

1. Nephrodium decompositum, N.S.W.
2. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
3. Chielanthes nigrum, N.S.W.
4. Asplenium flaccidum, N.Z.
5. Cyathea medullaris, N.Z.
6. Allentodea Australis, N.S,W.

III.

1. Todea (sp.), N.S W.
2. Adiantum hispidulum, N.S.W.
3. Davallia Australis, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Asplenium lucidum, N.Z.
6. Doodia aspera, N.S.W.
7. Nephrodium (sp.), N.S.W.

IV.

1. Adiantum macrophyllum.
2. Gymnogramma (sp.)
3. Pteris tremula, fertile.
4. Adiantum affine.
5. Gymnogramma (sp.)
6. Doodia aspera.
7. Gleichenia Cunninghamii.

V.

1. Nephrolepis tuberosa.
2. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
3. Aspidium (sp.), N.S.W.
4. Pteris incisa, N.S.W.
5. Botrichum Australis, N.S.W.
6. Doodia aspera, N.S.W.
7. Gymnogramma crestata.

VI.

1. Davallia Australis.
2. Lindsea trichomanoides.
3. Asplenium flaccidum.
4. Adiantum nobile.
5. Nephrodium (sp.)
6. Asplenium bulbiferum.
7. Gleichenia Cunninghamii.

CLASS 111.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

VII.

1. Gymnogramma chrysophylla.
2. Pteris incisa, N.S.W.
3. Polypodium (sp.), N.Z.
4. Adiantum affine, N.Z.
5. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
6. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Gymnogramma (sp.)

VIII.

1. Adiantum assimile.
2. Doodia cudata, N.S.W.
3. Nephrodium (sp.), N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Pteris incisa, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
6. Nemecium (sp.), Q.
7. Asplenium flaccidum, N.Z.

IX.

1. Pteris incisa, N.S.W.
2. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
3. Nemecium (sp.), Q.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Gymnogramma peruviana.
6. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Pteris serelata, N.S.W.

X.

1. Hymenophyllum demissum, N.Z.
2. Crystopteris (sp.), Q.
3. Adiantum trapeziforme, Q.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
6. Nephrodium (sp.,) fertile, N.S.W.
7. Adiantum hispidulum, N.S.W.

XI.

1. Lomaria procera (sterile frond), N.S.W.
2. Lycopodium (sp.), N.Z.
3. Doodia aspera, N.S.W.
4. Gymnogramma (sp.)
5. Lindsea trichomanoides, N.S.W.
6. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Lomaria procera, fertile, N.S.W-

XII.

1. Botrichum Australis.
2. Allentodia Australis.
3. Pellea falcata.
4. Nephrodium (sp.)
5. Cyathea medullaris.
6. Darellia (sp.)
7. Adiantum nobile.

XIII.

1. Dodia aspera, N.S.W.
2. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
3. Nephrodium (sp.), fertile, N.S.W.
4. Pteris umberosa, N.S.W.
5. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
6. Cyathea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Allentodia Australis, N.S.W.

XIV.

1. Cyathea medullaris, N.Z.
2. Asplenium flabellifolium, N.S.W.
3. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
4. Pulypodium pustulatum, N.Z.
5. Adiantum nobile, N.S.W.
6. Lycopodium stonellifolium, N.S.W.
7. Botrichum Australis, N.S.W.

XV.

1. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
2. Adiantum hispidulum, N.S.W.
3. Gymnogramma (sp.)
4. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
5. Pellia rotundifolia, N.Z.
6. Lindsea trichomanoides, N.S.W.

XVI.

1. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
2. Lycopodium (sp.), N.S.W.
3. Lomaria discolor, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Asplenium coriacium, N.S.W.
6. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Nephrodium (sp.), fertile, N.S.W.

XVII.

1. Cyathea (sp.), N.S.W.
2. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
3. Lycopodium stonnellifolium, N.S.W.
4. Asplenium flaccidum, N.Z.
5. Adiantum diaphanum, N.Z.
6. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.

XVIII.

1. Asplenium flabellifolium, N.S.W.
2. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
3. Nephrodium bulbiferum, Q.
4. Pteris scaberula.
5. Lycopodium (sp.), N.S.W.

XIX.

1. Trichomanes reniforme, N.Z.
2. Gymnogramma (sp.)
3. Allentodia Australis, N.S.W.
4. Adiantum tenuerum, N.S.W.
5. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
6. Pteris incisa, N.S.W,
7. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.

xx.

1. Chielanthes nigrum, N.S.W.
2. Gymnogramma crestata.
3. Todea Africana fertile, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea medullaris, N.Z.
5. Gynogramma (sp.)
6. Lindsea linearis, N.S.W.
7. Hymenophyllum scabrum, N.Z.
8. Nephrodium (sp.), N.S.W.

xxi.

1. Aspidium (sp.), N.S.W.
2. Nephrodium (sp.), Q.
3. Hymenophyllum scabrum, N.Z.
4. Gymnogramma (sp.)
5. Asplenium flaccidum, N.Z.
6. Niphrobolus rupestris, N.Z.
7. Adiantum trapeziforme, Q.

xxii.

1. Lomaria discolor, N.S.W.
2. Gymnogramma (sp.)
3. Gymnogramma crestata.
4. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
5. Nephrodium bulbiferum, Q.
6. Adiantum diaphanum, N.Z.
7. Asplenium flabellifolium, N.S.W.

xxiii.

1. Gymnogramma crestata.
2. Gymnogramma Peruviana.
3. Todea Africana, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Pteris (sp.), sterile, N.S.W.
6. Asplenium lucidum, N.Z.

xxiv.

1. Gymnogramma Peruviana.
2. Doodia caudata, N.S.W.
3. Lindsea trichomanoides, N.S.W.
4. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
5. Adiantum trapeziforme, Q.
6. Nemecium (sp.), Q.
7. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.

906. **KENNEDY, Mrs. Robert, Warnaminta, Wilcannia, Albert District.**—Collections of Indigenous Grasses, collected by Exhibitor. [Botanically named by Rev. Dr. W. Woolls, F.L.S., Richmond, N.S.W.]

Pappophorum nigricans. (*R. Br.*)
Chloris acicularis. (*R. Br.*)
Chloris truncata. (*R. Br.*)
Diplachne fusca. (*Beauv.*)
Sporobolus actinocladus. (*F. von. M.*)
Sporobolus Lindleyi. (*Benth.*)
Lappago racemosa. (*Willd.*)
Eriochloa punctata. (*Hamilt.*)
Eleusine Ægyptiaca. (*Pers.*)
Aristida Calycina. (*R. Br.*)
Aristida arenaria. (*Gaudich.*)
Stipa setacea. (*R. Br.*)
Anthistiria ciliata. (*Linn.*)
Andropogon sericeus. (*R. Br.*)
Andropogon bombycinus. (*R. Br.*)
Chrysopogon gryllus. *Trin.*)
Astrebla pectinata. (*F. von M.*)
Triraphis mollis. (*R. Br.*)
Avena fatua. (*Linn.*) (introduced).
Poa tenera (var. of P. cœspitosa.) (*F. von M.*)
Eragrostis leptocarpa. (*Benth.*)
Eragrostis leptostachya. (*Steud.*)
Eragrostis pilosa. (*Beauv.*)
Eragrostis falcata. (*Gaudich.*)
Eragrostis Brownii. (*Nees.*)
Eragrostis chœtophylla. (*Steud.*)
Panicum decompositum. (*R. Br.*)
Panicum helopus. (*Trin.*)
Panicum leucophæum. (*H. B. & K.*)
Panicum ammophilum. (*F. von M.*)
Panicum Indicum. (*Linn.*)
Cyperus rotundus. (*Linn.*)
Cyperus difformis. (*Linn.*)
Cyperus polystachyus. (*Rott.*)

907. **LAING, Emma, 104, Cooper-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.**—Australian Flowers, mounted on Cardboard.

908. **TURNER, Fred., Overseer, Hyde Park, Sydney.**—A Collection of indigenous grasses. (100 varieties.)

1. *Alopecurus geniculatus.* Linn. A dwarf-growing annual spring grass, yielding a fair amount of nutritious fodder, though of short duration.

2. *Amphipogon strictus.* R. Br. A perennial dwarf-growing species; stands the drought well, and on that account is a valuable pasture grass; yields a fair amount of fodder.
3. *Andropogon erianthoides.* F. v. M. A most superior grass highly relished by stock. It produces a heavy crop of sweet succulent herbage.
4. *Andropogon sericeus.* R. Br. The blue grass; one of the best pasture grasses; yields enormously during the summer months.
5. *Andropogon affinis.* R. Br. A good open pasture grass; will stand close feeding.
6. *Andropogon pertusus.* Willd. A good pasture grass; stands the drought well, and will yield a fair amount of fodder during winter.
7. *Andropogon intermedius.* R. Br. A strong erect-growing grass, yields a quantity of feed during the summer months.
8. *Andropogon bombycinus.* R. Br. A valuable pasture-grass, highly spoken of by stockowners, and said to be very fattening.
9. *Andropogon schnœanthus, var. Martini.* Linn. A strong-growing grass.
10. *Andropogon refractus.* R. Br. Kangaroo-grass; a very productive summer grass, and will make excellent hay; yields a fair amount of feed during winter in sheltered situations.
11. *Andropogon lachnatherus.* Benth. Produces a heavy crop of grass relished by stock; found on low wet soils.
12. *Anthistiria ciliata.* Linn. An upright-growing species; yields a quantity of feed, highly relished by stock, but perfects very little seed.
13. *Anthistiria membranacea.* Lind A quick-growing summer species, very brittle when dry, and stock are said to lick the broken parts off the ground, they are so fond of it.
14. *Arundinella Nepaulensis.* Trin. In some districts this grass yields a fair amount of fodder, in others it is of a dry coarse nature.
15. *Astrebla elymoides.* F. v. M. This is one of our best pasture grasses; springs from every joint after rain, will stand well through the droughts, and is highly spoken of by all stockowners.
16. *Astrebla triticoides.* F. v. M. A strong-growing grass, the flowering spike resembling ears of wheat; said to have highly fattening qualities.
17. *Astrebla var triticoides.* F. v. M. Not such a strong grower as the last, but its qualities are much the same.

18. *Astrebla pectinata.* F. v. M. This is a valuable grass, stands the drought well, and is sought greedily after by stock.
19. *Aristida arenaria.* Vandich. A dry, wiry grass, bad for sheep on account of its sharp seeds.
20. *Aristida leptopoda.* Benth. A grass yielding a fair amount of fodder; found growing on rich soils.
21. *Aristida calycina.* R. Br. A dry wiry grass, not relished by stock.
22. *Aristida vagans.* Cav. A superior grass to the last species, and keeps green during winter.
23. *Arthraxon ciliare.* Beauv. A broad-leaved creeping grass, found about swamps.
24. *Agropyrum scabrum.* Beauv. This grass is one of the best winter species we have, and much in favour with stock-owners.
25. *Bromus arenarius.* Labill. An annual grass; makes great growth during winter and early spring; cattle are remarkably fond of it.
26. *Cynodon tenellus.* R. Br. This is one of the creeping grasses; it makes a great quantity of feed during summer; stock are fond of it.
27. *Cynodon dactylon.* Pers. Couch-grass. This is a valuable species; where land is cleared it makes a splendid pasture; sheep are very fond of it.
28. *Chrysopogon parviflorus.* Benth. A coarse grass, being of too dry a nature to be of value for fodder; found on very rich soils.
29. *Chloris divaricata.* R. Br. Star-grass. Its large flower panicles give it an uninviting appearance, still it yields a quantity of fodder.
30. *Chloris ventricosa.* R. Br. Blue star-grass. A tall, quick-growing species; produces a fair amount of feed.
31. *Chloris truncata.* R. Br. An erect-growing species.
32. *Danthonia longifolia.* R. Br. This grass is of a wiry nature inland, but on the coast yields a fair amount of fodder.
33. *Danthonia pallida.* R. Br. A splendid drought-resisting species; yields a great amount of fodder, relished by stock of all descriptions.
34. *Deyenxia Forsterii.* Kunth. An excellent winter species; yields an abundance of sweet, succulent herbage, but dies on the approach of summer.
35. *Dichelachne crinita.* Hook. A good winter grass; grows quickly an abundance of feed.

36. *Diplachne lolliformis.* F. v. M. A good pasture-grass of slender habit.
37. *Diplachne fusca.* Beauv. This species is found on low wet ground; it yields a succulent herbage, relished by stock.
38. *Eriochloa punctata.* Hamilt. This is one of our finest grasses, both for summer and winter; rapid-growing, sweet, succulent, and greatly relished by stock.
39. *Eriochloa annulata.* Kunth. A quick-growing succulent grass, highly relished by stock.
40. *Eragrostis tenella.* Beauv. An erect tufted annual, a fine productive grass for a sheep run.
41. *Eragrostis pilosa.* Beauv. An erect tufted annual, a very productive grass.
42. *Eragrostis leptostathya.* Steud. A slender-growing grass, yields a fair amount of fodder.
43. *Eragrostis lacunaria.* Steud. A wiry close-growing species, of little value for feed.
44. *Eragrostis brownii.* Nees. A fine pasture grass, yields an abundance of feed both summer and winter.
45. *Eragrostis brownii, var interrupta.* Nees. A stronger grower than the last species, but its qualities are much the same.
46. *Eriachne squarrosa.* R. Br. An erect-growing species, a good pasture grass.
47. *Eriachne obtusa.* R. Br. A variable grass, makes a quantity of feed, and is a good pasture variety.
48. *Echinopogon ovatus.* Beauv. An erect glabrous grass, found plentifully throughout the winter months along the banks of rivers and creeks.
49. *Eleusine Ægyptiaca.* Pers. This is a fine dwarf succulent open pasture grass, highly spoken of by sheep owners.
50. *Eleusine Indica.* Gœtn. A coarse erect tufted succulent pasture grass, grows quick, producing a quantity of feed.
51. *Elionurus citreus.* Munro. A leafy grass with slender stems bearing spikes of a strong citron scent.
52. *Hemarthria compressa.* R. Br. A strong hard grass with creeping roots, found on the wet sour soils, and useful for covering land of such description.
53. *Imperata arundinacea.* Cyr. This grass is usually met with on rich alluvial flats, it yields a fine succulent feed for several months after being burned off.
54. *Heteropogon insignis.* Thw. A robust-growing species, the flower-stalks hard and cane-like but yields a quantity of fodder; horses are said to be fond of it.
55. *Heteropogon contortus.* Rœm et Schult. A splendid grass for a cattle run, as it produces a great amount of feed, but dreaded by the sheep-owner on account of its spear-like seeds.

56. *Ischæmum pectinatum.* Trin. This is a fine growing grass, producing dense tufts of herbage.
57. *Ischæmum laxum.* R. Br. An upright slender-growing species, yields a fair amount of feed which is readily eaten by stock.
58. *Ischæmum australe.* R. Br. This species is found near rivers and swamps, it has a creeping underground root from which it springs up quickly, yielding a good deal of fodder.
59. *Lappago racemosa.* Willd. An annual, found on ridges, a good grass for winter and early spring.
60. *Leersia hexandra.* Swartz. Rice grass; a rough-leaved species, common along the watercourses; stock are remarkably fond of it.
61. *Leptochloa Chinensis.* Nees. An excellent pasture grass; herbage relished by stock.
62. *Microlæna stipoides.* R. Br. A valuable perennial species found in damp places, grows quick and produces a quantity of feed.
63. *Oplismenus compositus.* Beauv. This grass is not much used for fodder, as stock seldom touch it.
64. *Pappophorum nigricans.* R. Br. The flower-spikes of this species are of a wiry nature, but it yields a fair amount of leafy fodder at the base, and is relished by stock.
65. *Perotis rara.* R. Br. This is a slender quick-growing species; the herbage is succulent and stock are fond of it.
66. *Pennisetum compressum.* R. Br. A strong-growing coarse kind of grass, found on the margins of swamps, of little value for fodder.
67. *Paspalum scrobiculatum.* Linn. An erect coarse quick-growing pasture grass, stands well throughout the winter and will bear close feeding; the flower panicle of this species is terribly subject to *ergot* in the autumn months.
68. *Paspalum distichum.* Linn. A creeping rapid-growing succulent grass found growing in swampy ground, sometimes in water, producing in the summer months a quantity of rich feed; it is a poor grass for making into hay, as it turns black in drying.
69. *Paspalum brevifolium.* Flügg. Stems erect and slender from a creeping root, will stand on high land and produce a fair amount of feed.
70. *Panicum macractinium.* Benth. This species produces immense dry spreading panicles, though it is a fine grass for feed.
71. *Panicum sanguinale.* Linn. A creeping quick-growing annual grass, a great pest to farmers, and called by them summer grass.

72. *Panicum Indicum.* Linn. A grass usually found in wet soils and swamps, produces a fair amount of feed during the summer months.

73. *Panicum foliosum.* R. Br. A grass with broad hairy leaves, usually found on ground that has been cultivated, yields a fair amount of feed.

74. *Panicum repens.* Linn. Too small a grass to be of value for fodder, grows well under a dense shade.

75. *Panicum pygmæum.* R. Br. A small species, stems creeping and rooting at the nodes.

76. *Panicum marginatum.* R. Br. A rigid coarse grass found on hard strong ground, of little value for fodder.

77. *Panicum melananthum.* F. v. M. An annual with a creeping stem, yields a fair amount of feed during the summer months; this species is easily distinguished by its large dark panicles.

78. *Panicum effusum.* R. Br. An erect-growing capital pasture grass, and a favourite among stockowners.

79. *Panicum parviflorum.* R. Br. An erect-growing grass, very productive during summer, and stands the drought well.

80. *Panicum leucophæum.* H. B. et Kunth. A very good pasture grass, produces an abundance of feed during winter.

81. *Panicum semialatum.* R. Br. This species produces a quantity of feed from the thick nodes at the base; stock are fond of it, and it stands the drought well.

82. *Panicum flavidum.* Retz. This is a fine succulent grass; when growing on alluvial flats the panicles are often prostrate from the weight of seed; a good winter species.

83. *Panicum distachyum.* Linn. Stems creeping and rooting at the joints; an immense yielder; could be grown profitably for making hay.

84. *Panicum colonum.* Linn. Stems erect and very succulent; a splendid fodder grass; the seed were formerly used by the aborigines as an article of food.

85. *Panicum crus-galli.* Linn. A very course succulent grass found in swamps; the herbage is much relished by stock.

86. *Panicum Mitchelli.* Benth. An erect, quick-growing perennial grass, yielding a great amount of feed, greatly relished by stock.

87. *Panicum decompositum.* R. Br. A semi-aquatic species. A tall course succulent grass, producing an abundance of feed, greatly relished by stock.

88. *Panicum trachyrhachis.* Benth. A valuable open pasture grass of quick growth, producing a great amount of feed during summer.

89. *Panicum prolutum.* F. v. M. An erect rigid-growing species, producing a quantity of feed during the summer months.
90. *Poa cæspitosa.* Forst. A species growing near and in swampy ground; yields a rich succulent herbage, highly relished by stock.
91. *Pollinia fulva.* Benth. The sugar grass of Colonists. So called on account of its sweetness; a highly productive kind, and praised by stockowners.
92. *Sorghum fulvum.* Beauv. A strong erect-growing species, succulent when young, and a splendid grass for a cattle run.
93. *Setaria glauca.* Beauv. An erect-growing annual grass of quick growth, producing an abundance of succulent herbage, highly relished by stock.
94. *Setaria var. glauca.* Beauv. A more slender grower than the last species, and yields a fair amount of fodder.
95. *Setaria macrostachya.* H. B. et Kunth. This species produces a great amount of feed, of which cattle are exceedingly fond.
96. *Sporobolus virginicus var pallida.* Kunth. A fine grass found near salt marshes, possessing highly fattening qualities.
97. *Sporobolus Lindleyi.* Benth. A slender-growing species; makes a quantity of growth during winter.
98. *Sporobolus elongatus.* R. Br. A good pasture grass; yields a fair amount of fodder, and stands the drought well.
99. *Sporobolus Indicus.* R. Br. A coarse, wiry, tufted perennial grass; stands the drought well, and would probably make an excellent material for paper-making.
100. *Stipa Setacea.* R. Br. A rather coarse but very useful grass on account of its drought-resisting qualities. In a young state it yields a great amount of good feed, much relished by all kinds of stock, though its seeds are very injurious to wool and irritating to the eyes of sheep.

ADDENDA.

CLASS 5.—Photographs.

909. CANEY & CO., Mount Victoria, & GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Sydney.—Exhibits of Photographs of Fish River Caves.

Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, The Government Geologist of New South Wales, describes the Caves, illustrated by numerous photographs (as above), as follows:—

THE FISH RIVER CAVES.

The celebrated limestone caverns on the Fish River (near O'Connell, in the neighbourhood of Bathurst), commonly known as the Fish River Caves, are of vast extent, and singularly attractive; having a great variety of very intricate galleries or passages, only to be traversed in safety under the care of the experienced local guide employed by the Government. The subterraneous scenes herein disclosed are indeed magnificent—well worth the time and trouble of paying a visit. There is a whole group of these grand subterraneous halls and bewildering galleries, and each one of the series is known by a different name: the New Cave, the Lucas Cave, the Bell Cave, the Lurline Cave, &c. Several objects of great interest are to be viewed at and in the Fish River Caves; and amongst these are the Great Archway, the Carlotta Arch, the Meeting of the Creeks, the Pinnacle Rock, the interiors, the outside entrances, and adjacent woodland scenes. The Carlotta Arch—a curious natural archway in the rocks—excites much astonishment and admiration. These caves, so remarkable for their stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, are of such an immense extent that whole days are necessary for their due exploration. One of these enormous caverns is estimated to be not less than 500 feet in height, and of a proportionate length and breadth. The strange forms gradually assumed by the drippings of the limestone rocks throughout are almost infinite, and not to be anywhere else surpassed in beauty. In one place there is the weird, rock-like semblance of a well-stocked menagerie; and in another place the pendants from the roof and slabs below are of a still more fantastic and extraordinary character. When lighted up with the magnesium wire these sublime palaces, "which Nature's hands have deftly formed," present a truly gorgeous spectacle, being filled with delicate pendants and drooping sprays, gigantic columns and shadowy arches—all resplendent with dazzling, illusive gems. In the New Cave, the scene developed by the magnesium light is described (by Burton) as "one of surpassing loveliness," the appearance of a heavy fall of snow being produced; the rocks in the rear presenting to the imagination a black, frowning sky. Occasionally a sparkling waterfall heightens the effect of the scene. The Caves are in the charge of Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, who receives a remuneration from the Government. It was found desirable to place them under control, as visitors often committed ruthless destruction. The Government has had contructed a number of wire ladders for the convenience of visitors in ascending and descending some of the Caves. To visit the Caves comfortably, the best way to proceed is for a number of friends to form a party. The party will have to provide their own blankets and camping equipments. They may either take their own provisions or procure them from Mr. J. Wilson, the guide.

CLASS 31.—Matting, Tapestry, Hangings.

910. **BERRY, Charles, Thorne-street, Paddington.**—Mat (hand-made) from Manilla Rope.

CLASS 33.—Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

911. **KERR, William, 544, George-street, Sydney.**—Ornamental Work in Silver.

1. Centre-piece Cricketing Trophy, containing 75 ozs. of sterling silver.
2. Silver-plated Emu-egg Chariot.
3. Two Australian Aborigines and Fern-trees in Silver.

CLASS 35a.—Wool.

912. **BUSBY, Messrs. A. & W., Cassilis.**—Samples of Merino Wool.

913. **HONEYSETT, John, Tallewang, Mudgee.**—Six Fleeces, Merino Ewes' Wool.

CLASS 38.—Fancy Work.

914. **CARRINGTON, The Hon. Lady, Government House, Sydney.**—Fancy Work.

CLASS 46b.—Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.

915. **MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.**—Woods considered suitable for engraving, prepared for the Engraver, and with Engravings thereon to show their adaptibility for the purpose: also, six Walking-sticks made from the "Walking-stick" Palm.

Exhibits described by the Department as follows:—

No.

M 1.—Waratah, Epacris actinotus, and Grasses, on wood of Backousia myrtifolia, "Scrub Myrtle."

M 3.—Santa Claus, on wood of Zanthoxylon brachyacanthum, "Satinwood."

M 6.—Bird's Cage, on wood of Dysoxylon Fraserianum, "Rosewood."

M 6a.—Statue of Australia, on wood of Dysoxylon Fraserianum, "Rosewood."

M 8.—Man sharpening implement, on wood of Pittosporum undulatum, "Mock Orange."

M 9.—Silkworm and Mulberry Leaf, on wood of Hemicyclia Australasica.

M 9a.—Crab, on wood of Hemicyclia Australasica.

M 9b.—Butterfly, on wood of Hemicyclia Australasica.

M 10.—Pine-apple, on wood of Weinimannia rubifolia, "Marara, or Corkwood."

M 11.—Fern, on wood of Eugenia sp.?, from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

M 12.—Elephant, on wood of Bosistoa sapindiformis, "Union Nut."

M 12a.—Man straining Milk, on wood of Bosistoa sapindiformis, "Union Nut."

M 13.—Plain Tint Engraving, on wood of Callistemon lanceolatus, "Bottle Brush or Water Gum."

M 14.—Horse, on wood of Eugenia myrtifolia, "Brush Cherry."

M 15.—Advertisement Block for the Woods of New South Wales, on wood of Eugenia sp.?, "Lignum," from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

Addenda.

No.
M 17.—Seed-sower, on wood of a species of brushwood, from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

M 17a.—Fish, on wood of a species of brushwood, from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

M 17b.—Goose, on wood of a species of brushwood, from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

M 17c.—Butterfly, on wood of a species of brushwood, from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

M 17d.—Cider-press, on wood of a species of brushwood, from Richmond River, N. S. Wales.

M 19.—Buggy, on wood of Pentaceras australis, "Scrub White Cedar."

M 19a.—Horse-head, on wood of Pentaceras Australis, "Scrub White Cedar."

M 20.—Graduated tint, on wood of Olea paniculata, "Marblewood or Ironwood."

M 20a.—Carvers, on wood of Olea paniculata, "Marblewood or Ironwood."

S 3.—Woodpecker, on wood of Notelœa ovata, "Native Olive."

S 4.—Shark, on wood of Acacia binervata, "Black Wattle or Hickory."

E 13.—White cross-lined tint Engraving, on wood of Fusanus acuminatus, "Quandong."

E 13a.—Cockatoo, on wood of Fusanus acuminatus, "Quandong."

Named, but not numbered.—Six Walking-sticks, made with the stems of Kentia monostachya, "Walking-stick Palm."

CLASS 86.—Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

916. **BRADY, Charles Antony, Tumbulgum, Tweed River.**—Fruits grown on Tweed River.

917. **BUCHOLTZ, F. A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.**—Fruits grown in Mudgee District.

918. **FAINT, George, Spring Valley, Armidale.**—Fruits grown at Armidale, New England.

Addenda.

CLASS 94.—Wines.

919. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Wines purchased for the Colonial Wine Bar in London, from Growers, in quantities and of varieties and vintages as hereunder specified.

Name of Grower.	Address.	Name and Vintage of Wine.	Quantity.
Barker, T. C.	Maryland, Bringelly	White Wine, 1880	20 dozen
Bouffier, F. J.	Oxford-street, Sydney, and Marcobrunner, Hunter River	Hock	20 ,,
		Burgundy	10 ,,
Brecht, Carl	Rosemount, Denman	Madeira	20 ,,
		Claret	20 ,,
Carmichael, G. S. & J. B.	Porphyry, Seaham	No. 1 Porphyry	20 ,,
		No. 2 do	20 ,,
Fallon, James S.	91, Pitt-street, Sydney, and Albury.	Reisling, 1868	20 ,,
		Verdeilho, 1874	20 ,,
		Muscat, 1874	20 ,,
Frère, Léonce (by Messrs. J. T. M'Innes & Co., Agents).	St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury	Champagne (dry)	20 ,,
		do (sweet)	20 ,,
Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	89, Pitt-street, Sydney, and Ettamogah, Albury.	Reisling, 1879	20 ,,
		Sweet Red	20 ,,
Kelman, J.	247, George-street, Sydney, and Kirkton, Branxton.	No. 1 White	20 ,,
		Hock	20 ,,
		Reisling	20 ,,
		No. 1 Red	20 ,,
		Claret	20 ,,
Lindeman, H. J.	Exchange, Sydney, and Cawarra, Gresford.	Hermitage	20 ,,
		Claret	20 ,,
Mather, S.	Roslyn, Inverell	Tokay	10 ,,
Munro, Alexr.	Bebeah, Singleton	Reisling	20 ,,
		Verdeilho	20 ,,
		Hermitage	20 ,,
		Claret	20 ,,
Parnell, Dr. M.	Horseshoe Bend, West Maitland	Orange Wine	20 ,,
Wilkinson, J. A.	354½, George-street, Sydney, and Coolalta, Branxton.	Claret	20 ,,
		Extra Hock	20 ,,
Wyndham, John (by Messrs. Wood Bros. & Co., Newcastle, agents).	Dalwood, Branxton	Verdot	20 ,,
		Hermitage, 1883	20 ,,
		Sweet White, 1883-84.	20 ,,
		Dalwood Red, No. 2	20 ,,
		Superfine Reisling, 1883.	20 ,,
		Superfine Hermitage, 1885.	20 ,,
		Sweet Red	20 ,,

Addenda.

920. HOCKINGS & CO., 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Matured New South Wales Wines.

Name of Wine.	Vintage.	Quality.	Colour.	Quantity exhibited.
Hock	1878	Dry	White	4 dozen bottles.
Claret	1880	,,	Red	4 ,, ,,
,, *Haut Brion*	1878	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
Burgundy	1878	Half-dry	,,	4 ,, ,,
Chablis	1876	,,	White	4 ,, ,,
Reisling	1877	Sweet	,,	4 ,, ,,
Hermitage	1880	,,	Red	4 ,, ,,
Madeira	1876	,,	Amber	4 ,, ,,
Sherry	1877	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
Rousillon	1880	,,	Red	4 ,, ,,
Port, F.	1876	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
,, O.	1865	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,

INDEX.

Note.—*The figures given in each case refer to page of Catalogue.*

A

A. Section—Fine Arts, 14.

Acid-Igneous (Rock specimens), 153.

Actinozoa, (Class), (Exhibit of N.S.W. fossils), 158, 161, 162.

Adams, P. F. (See " Surveyor-General.")

Aerated and Mineral Waters, &c. (Class 97), 317.

Aerated Waters and Bottling Machines, &c. (Class 74), 249.

Agriculture and Horticulture (Section I, Committee VII), 8.

Agricultural Products (Class 100), 320.

Ahern, Katherine, Jembaicumbene Public School. Pupil's Work, 66.

Ahlstrom, C. K., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

Ale, Beer, and Porter (Class 93), 268.

Alexander, J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

Allen, Charles, Quirindi. Mount Wingen Preparations, 246; Indigenous Animals preserved in spirits, 348.

Allen, William, Elmgrove Factory, Bega District. (Shown through the Bega Agricultural Society). Cheese, 254.

Amateur Photographic Society of New South Wales, Sydney. Photographs, 21.

Alley, George Underwood, Ocean View, Sassafras, *vid* Nowra. Skins of Indigenous Animals, 96.

Indigenous Timbers, 172.

Andrews, Charlotte, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Animals of New South Wales—Indigenous (Classes 110 and 111), from 348.

Antimony (Minister for Mines), 147.

Apparel, Haberdashery, and Travelling Equipments (Class 39b), 97.

Archæological Collections (Class 108), 347.

Architect (Colonial) of New South Wales (Mr. James Barnet). Photo. Views of Public Buildings, 26.

Architecture, Class Exhibits. Sydney Technical College, 64.

Architectural Drawings, Models, &c. (Class 3), 16.

Armidale Municipal Council, Armidale. Photos of Armidale, 21.

ARNOLD, ALFRED EDWARD, Manufactory, Arthur-street, Marrickville. Compressed Leather shown in various forms, 239.

Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c. (Class 80), 254.

Art Class Exhibits. Sydney Technical College, 62,64.

Art Decoration Class Exhibits. Sydney Technical College, 63.

Art—Works of, not specified (Class 6), 55.

Asbestos (Minister for Mines), 155.

AUROUSSEAU, G., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60, 62, 64.

Australian Aborigines—Ethnology of, 332, *et seq.*

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK (Directors of), George and King Streets, Sydney. Water-colour Drawing of Bank, 16.

AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL & MINERAL CO. (Limited), 3, Gresham-street, Sydney. Shale (Boghead Mineral), 100; Kerosene Oil, 238; Paraffine Candles, 238.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of), College-street, Sydney. Australian Ethnological Specimens, 332; New Guinea Ethnological Specimens, 333; Australian Mammals, 348; Australian Birds in groups, 349; Birds from South-east end of New Guinea, 354; Reptiles found in the Forests of New South Wales, 359; Butterflies, 361; Interior and Exterior Photo. Views of Australian Museum, Sydney, 362.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (Trustees of) AND COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney. Photographs of New South Wales Fish, 355; Marine Mammalia, 359.

B

B. Section of Classification—Education and Application of Liberal Arts, 57.

BACH, FLORENCE, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

BACH, ISABELLA, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

BAKER, THOMAS, Spring Terrace, near Orange. Wheat, 320.

Barks—Tanning and other (Minister for Mines). Collection of Forest Products, 233.

Barley (Class 100), 320.

BARON, J. E., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

BARRETT & CO., Buckingham-street, Sydney. Cordials and Syrups, 316; Aerated Waters, 317; Vinegar, 318.

BARRETT, J. M., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61, 63.

BARRETT, PAUL, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

BARRIER RANGES SILVER-MINING ASSOCIATION (Limited), Silverton, Barrier Ranges. Silver Ores, 100.

BARTON, ALICE, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Basic (Rock Specimens), 153.

Basketware (Class 28), 82.

BASTINGS, H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

BATHURST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Bathurst. Photo. Views of Bathurst, 22.

BAYLISS, CHARLES, 348, George-street, Sydney. Photo. Views in Sydney and Suburbs, 23.

BEATTIE, E. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

BEATTIE, HUGH, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga. Wines, 268.

Bees-wax, 238.

BEGG & SON, Glenmore-road Tannery, Paddington, Sydney. Sole Leather, 239.

BELL, JAMES, Robertson, (shown through the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

BELL, WILLIAM, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

BENNETT, MRS. KENRICK H., Mossgiel, *viâ* Hay. Grasses and Fodder Plants, 362.

BERGIN, ROSE, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

BERRY, CHARLES, Thorne-street, Paddington. Matting, 444.

BEST & CO., M. S., Box 906, General Post Office, Sydney. Tomato Sauce, 267.

BEVAN, THEODORE F., care of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, & Co., O'Connell-street, Sydney. "Theodore F. Bevan." Collection of New Guinea Ethnology, 334.

Birds (Australian), from 349, (New Guinea) 354.

Biscuits, 253.

BISHOP, C., Speedwell Glass Bottle Works, Sydney. Glass Bottles, 81.

Bismuth (Minister for Mines), 150.

BLACK BROTHERS, Tiptree Cheese Factory, Bommyumla, Monaro. Cheese, 255.

BLACK, JOHN, Saddler's Creek, Musclebrook. Angora Mohair, 88.

BLACK, JOHN MARSHALL, Ayrdale Cheese Factory, Wolumla, near Bega. Cheese, 255.

BLACKALL & HUNT, Tamworth. Chrome Iron Ore, 101.

BLAKERS, MATILDA HELENA, Mount Kembla Public School, Illawarra. Pupil's Work, 67.

BLAND, CHARLES, Greig's Flat, *viâ* Panbula (shown through the Bega Agricultural Society). Maize, 320.

BLATCHFORD, JOHN HUXHAM, Bell's Creek, Braidwood. Gold and Silver Ores, 102.

Bleaching Materials, 246.

BLENCOWE, THOMAS, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

Blue Mountains (N.S.W.) Scenery. Photo Views (Class 5), from 21.

BOAKE, B. C., 488, George-street, Sydney. Portraits of members of N.S.W. Contingent for the Soudan, 23.

BONE, ARTHUR, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Bookbinding, 68.

BOOTH, MARY. Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Boots and Shoes, 239.

Botanic Gardens, Sydney (Government Printer's exhibit), Photo Views of, 38, &c.

BOUFFIER BROTHERS, Sydney, Maitland, and Cessnock. Wines, 268.

BOX, JAMES, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

BOXSELL, JAMES, Cullinga. Wheat, 320.

Brachiopoda (Class), Exhibit of New South Wales Fossils, 159, 161, 162, 164.

BRADBURY, T. W., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

BRADY, CHARLES, Antony, Tumbulgum, Tweed River. Silk Cocoons, 244; Fruits, 446.

BRANDON, THOMAS, Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

BRAY, JAMES S., Bray's Museum, 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney. Feather Picture, 55.

Beadstuffs, and articles made therefrom (Class 79), 252.

BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman. Wines, 271.

BRESNAHAN, DANIEL, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang, (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

BROADHEAD, DAVID, Inverary Park, Bungonia. Cereals, 320; Hay, 320.

BROADHEAD, JOHN MARSH, Inverary Park, Bungonia. Cereals, 320; Hay, 320.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY Co. (Limited), Silverton, Barrier Ranges. Silver and Lead Ores, 102.

BROWN & KELLY, Myalmundi, Trangie. Copper Ores, 103.

BROWN, A. LYDIA, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

BROWN, EDWARD GEORGE, Tumut. Tobacco-leaf, 245.

BROWN, WILLIAM, Robertson, (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

BROWNE, GEORGE, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

BROWNE, G. W., Deniliquin. Flour, 252; Wheat, 320.

BROWNE, THOMAS, West Maitland. Building Stone, 244.

BRUCE, ALEXANDER, Chief Inspector of Stock, dney. System of Sheep Earmarks, 329; system of Horse and Cattle Brands, 330.

BRUCE, MRS. A., Reiby House, Station-street, Newtown, Sydney. Preserved Peaches, 262; Jams and Jellies, 265.

Brushware (Class 27), 82.

Bryozoa, Class. Exhibit of N.S.W. Fossils, 161, 162, 164, 165.

BUCHOLTZ, FREDERICK A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee. Wines, 273; Fruits, 446.

BUCKLEY, W., Tumut (shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society). Oatmeal, 252; Oats, 321.

Building Materials (Class 56), 244.

Building Stones (Minister for Mines), 152.

BULLI COAL MINING Co., Bulli. Coal, 103.

BURGESS, HUTTON, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

BURRAWANG FARMERS' CLUB AND WEST CAMDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Burrawang. (See Exhibits under Class 81 and from 255).

BURROWS, W., Morebringer, Tumut. Wheat, 321.

BURWOOD COAL-MINING Co., Newcastle. Coal, 103.

BUSBY, MESSRS. A. & W., Cassilis. Wool, 444.

Butter, Cheese, and other Fatty Substances (Class 81), 254.

Butterflies (Australian). Australian Museum, 360.

C

CADELL, MARY, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

CALVERT, Mrs. MARY MURRAY, "Woodlands," Marrickville, near Sydney. Fancy Work, 96.

CAMDEN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOL, Camden Park. School Work, 65.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, Daisy Hill, Rothbury. Wines, 274.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

CAMPBELL, J. R., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

CAMPBELLTOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Campbelltown. Photographs of Campbelltown and neighbourhood, 23; Indigenous Flowering Plants (arranged by Rev. Thomas Alkin, M.A., L.C.P.), 378.

Candles, 238.

CANEY & Co., Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains. Photographs of Fish River Caves and Blue Mountains, 24.

Caps (Class 41), 98.

Carboniferous Fossils, 161.

Carboniferous Rock Specimens, 154.

CARLOS' GAP COAL-MINING AND SMELTING Co. (Offices—9, Macquarie Place, Sydney). Iron, Cobalt, Limestone, and Coal, 103.

CARMICHAEL, G. T. and J. B., Porphyry, Seaham, Williams River. Wines, 275.

CARN, JAMES, Brocklesby, Albury District. Wheat, 321.

Carpentry and Joinery Class Exhibits (Sydney Technical College), 61, 63.

CARR, JABEZ, Darling-street, South Dubbo. Leathers, 239.

CARR, M. W., Proprietor "Red Cross" Mine, the Gulf, near Emmaville, New England. Tin Ores, 104.

Carriage-building Class Exhibits (Sydney Technical College), 63.

CARRINGTON, THE HON. LADY, Government House, Sydney. Fancy Work, 444.

Carving, 82.

Cattle Brands, System of, 330.

Caves, Fish River, Jenolan—Photo Views of, 24. Description of, 444.

Cereals (Class 100), 320.

Cephalopoda, Class, (Exhibit of N.S.W. fossils), 159, 161, 164.

Cheese, 254.

CHISHOLM BROTHERS, Kippilaw, Goulburn. (Sydney Agents, Brown & Co.) Fleece Wool, 88.

CHISSELL, WILLIAM J., Department of Mines, Phillip-street, Sydney. Work written in Phonography, 58.

Chromium (Minister for Mines), 145.

Chromo-lithography, 19.

Civil Engineering and Architecture (Class 67), 248.

Clarence Series, Fossils of Jurassic? Period, 167.

CLARK, GEORGE, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Clark, Walter, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Classification of Exhibits, with Committees of Commission, 5.

Climbing Plants from Lachlan River District, 374.

Clough, Mary, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Clout, George, Brungle, near Tumut. Wheat, Millet, Sorghum, Maize, 321.

Coal Measures, Upper and Lower, Carboniferous Fossils, 164, 165; Permian Fossils, 165.

Coal (Minister for Mines), 132.

Coal Cliff Coal Co., Coal Cliff, Clifton, Illawarra. Coal, 104.

Cochran, W., 68, Market-street, Sydney. Cabbage-tree Hats, 98.

Cocks, G. Walford, Kiama. Panoramic Drawing, 14; Orchids and Ferns, collected in south coast districts of Colony, &c., 380.

Cocks, W., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60, 64.

Cohen & Levy, Tamworth. Flour, 252; Corn-meal, 252; Wheat, 321.

Coins, Medals, &c., 85.

Cole & Son, W., Fullerton Farm, Tomago. Arrowroot, 254.

Collaroy Company (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa. (Sydney Agents, Hill, Clark & Co.) Bale and Fleece Wool, 88.

Collingridge, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney. Oil Paintings and Water-colour Drawings, 14; Wood Engravings, 19.

Collingridge, George, Berowra, *viâ* Dural, Hawkesbury River. Oil Paintings and Water-colour Drawings, 15; Wood Engravings, 19.

Collins, J. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61, 63.

Collins, Sarah, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Collections of Animals, stuffed, &c. (Class 110), 348.

Colonial Architect of New South Wales, Hyde Park, Sydney (Mr. James Barnet). Lithographs of Garden Palace, 19; Photographic Views of Public Buildings erected for the Government, 26.

Colonial Sugar-refining Company, O'Connell-street, Sydney. Sugars from Northern Rivers of Colony, 252; Sugars from Fijian plantations and mills of the Company, 252; Colonial Rum, 315; White Spirit, 315.

Commissioners for New South Wales—Exhibits shown by. Photo. panorama of Sydney, 27; Photo. Views of the Streets of Sydney, 27; Photos. of N.S.W. Scenery, 28; Reports of Linnean Society, 75; Exhibits of Furniture and Show Cases of Colonial Woods, 80; Woollen Goods manufactured to order by J. Vicars & Co., Sydney, 96; Opossum and Platypus Rugs, 97; Timbers in ordinary Commercial use and of marketable value, 172; Fruits preserved in syrup, 262; Photographs of Australian Aborigines, 342; Views of Old Sydney and Parramatta, 347; Plants representing Types of the Natural Orders and Genera of the Plants of New South Wales, by Mr. Charles Moore, the Director of Botanic Gardens, for Commission, 382; Ferns of New South Wales, by Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c., for Commission, 383; Wines purchased for Australian bar, 447.

Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries, Phillip-street, Sydney. Catalogue of N.S.W. Fishes, &c., 74; Works on Ichthyology, 75; Fish Oils, 238; Fish prepared for Food, 259; Models of Food Fishes, 261; Paintings of Australian Fish, 261; Museum specimens of Fish in Alcohol, 388; Edible Mollusca (Oysters), 393.

Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries (collected by Trustees of Australian Museum.) Australian Sponges, 385.

Commissioner for New South Wales Railways. (See Goodchap, C. A.)

Committees of Commission. I. On Fine Arts, 5; II. On Education and Application of Liberal Arts, 5; III. On Furniture and other Objects for the Use or Decoration of Dwelling-houses, 6; IV. Fabrics and Raw Products, 6; V. On Machinery and Implements, Means of Transport, Appliances and Processes used in the Common Arts and Industries, including Models and Designs, 7; VI. On Food Products, 7; VII. On Agriculture and Horticulture, 7; VIII. On Live Stock, 8; IX. On Mining, Metallurgy, and their Applicances, 8; X. On Finance and Shipping Arrangements, 8; XI. On Show Cases and Timbers therefor, 8.

Confectionery (Class 88), 265.

Conlon, Bernard, Windsor. Maize, Wheat, Millet, Planter's Friend, Sorghum, 321.

Conlon, Mrs. Bernard, Windsor. Maize Meal, 253; Maizena, 253; Arrowroot, 254; Preserved Fruits, 263; Candied Fruits, 263; Jams and Jellies, 265; Tomato Sauce, 267; Pickles, 267.

Connahaughton, Elizabeth, Mount Kembla Public School, Illawarra. Pupil's Work, 67,

Cook, W. H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, Sydney. Grass-tree Gum, 245.

Cooper, R. C., Willeroo, Tarago. (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.) Bale Wool, 89.

Copper,—Minister for Mines, 138.

Cordials, Syrups, &c. (Class 96), 316.

Cosgrove, A. & T., Goombargoona, Albury District (shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat, 322.

Cotton, Herbert, Glen Innes Public School. Pupil's Work, 66.

Country Towns of New South Wales—Photographic Views illustrating (prepared at cost of local Municipalities), from 21.

Cox, Arthur B., 75 Hunter-street, Sydney. Ethnological Collection, 342.

Cox, Hon. Geo. Henry, Winbourn, Mulgoa. (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.) Fleece Wool, 89; Wines, 278.

Cox, Herbert A., Burrundulla, Mudgee. Maize, 322.

Cox, James C., M.D., F.L.S., 73, Hunter-street, Sydney. Collection of Australian Shells, with localities from which they were obtained, 401.

Cox, William George, Excelsior Flour Mills, Goulburn. Flour, 253; Wheat, 322.

Crawford, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha. Articles made from green hide, &c., 240.

Cretaceous Rock Specimens, 154.

Croft, Rose, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 165.

Crustacea, Class. Exhibit of N.S.W. Fossils, 161.

Crystals—Models of Axes of, 124.

Cumming, Alexander, Secretary New South Wales Commission, Macquarie-street, Australian and New Zealand Ferns, 434.

Curtis, John, Robertson (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

Cuthburton, T., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61, 63.

D

D. Section of Classification—Furniture and other objects for the use or Decoration of Dwelling-houses and other Buildings, 79.

Dalm & Oertel, 403, Pitt-street, Sydney. Mineral Waters, 317.

Dalton Brothers, Pitt-street, Sydney, and Summer-street, Orange. Flour, 253; Wheat, 322.

Dangar, Macdonald, Brothers, Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga (Sydney Agents, Dangar, Gedye, & Co.) Fleece Wool, 89.

Darchy, Mrs. S., Oxley Station, Hay (Sydney Agents, Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Co.) Fleece Wool, 89.

Darcus, William, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61, 63.

Davenport & Sons, 5, Barrack-street, Sydney; Tannery and Boot Factory, Victoria Road, Marrickville. Leathers, and Boots and Shoes, 240.

Davies & Co., A. E., Mount Huntley, Allandale. Wines, 279.

Davis, Thomas, Terrigal, Brisbane Water. Colonial Timbers, 174.

Day, J. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Dear, R., Tumut. Raspberry Balm, 316.

Debinett, John, Cawdor, Camden. Wheat, 322.

Decorative Work, including Carving and Art Ware (Class 30), 82.

Deering & Son, Edward, Taralga. Leathers from Skins of Indigenous Animals, 97.

Deitz, Joseph, Royal Exchange Hotel, Temora. Mining Models, 104.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney. Designs and Photos. of Public School Buildings, 16.

Department of Public Works, Sydney. Photographs of Public Scenery, Public Buildings, Railway Works, &c., 28.

Devonian Fossils (Minister for Mines), 160.

Diamonds, &c. Professor Liversidge's, 117 to 122; Minister for Mines, 149.

Dickson & Sons, S., Bennett-street, Waverley. Soap, 238.

Die-sinking, 15.

Ditzell, John, Mosheim, Inverell. Wheat, Barley, and Maize, 323.

Dixson & Sons, "Conqueror" Tobacco Works, Sydney. Photograph of Works, 30.

Donaldson, John, Wingham, Manning River (Agents, Tate Brothers, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney). Plank of Cedar, 236.

Doran, Alice, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Dornbusch, C., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Dörner, Henry, Auburn-street, Goulburn. Photo Views of Goulburn and neighbourhood, 30.

Douglas, Effie, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Dowling, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone (Sydney Agent, Henry Austin). Bale and Fleece Wool, 90.

Drawings (Fine Arts Section), 14; by Pupils in Schools (Class 10), 60; Architectural, 16.

Drinkwater, Charles, Tamworth. Photo Views of Tamworth, 31.

Dunlop, J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61, 63.

Dunn, James, Goombargoona, Albury District, (shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat, 323.

Durie, W. J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Dyer, Edith, Fort-street, Model Public Schol, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Dymock, William, Book Arcade, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney. Views of Old Sydney in 1810, 347.

E

E. Section of Classification—Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilet Requisites, and other articles of personal wear or use, 6; Catalogue of Exhibits, from 87.

Eagar, Jane, Camden Park Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

Eagar, Mary, Camden Park Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

Easterby, William Henry, Howlong, 323.

Eather, James, Boat Harbour, Bellinger River. Agents, Ptolemy and Steenbhom, 63, Sussex-street, Sydney. Maize, 323.

Echinodermata, Class, Exhibit of N.S.W. Fossils, 159, 161, 162.

Economic uses of New South Wales Timbers, 178.

Education and application of Liberal Arts, Committee II., Section B., 5.

Educational Appliances, Models of Schools, School Furniture and Books (Class 8), 58.

Edwards, —, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Edwin, May, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Eichler, Alfred, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

Electrotyping, 73.

Ellis & Slatyer, Scotts' Chambers, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney. Architectural Drawings, 17. Patent Roller for moving weights, 82.

Ellis, W., Burrumbuttock, Albury District (shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat, 323.

Elwin & Co., W. H., Standard Brewery, Orange. Bottled Ale and Porter, 268.

Embossing, 15.

Emery, David James, Gilmore, near Tumut. Tobacco-leaf, 245.

Engravings, Lithographs, &c. (Class 4), 19.

Enlargements—Photographic (Government Printer's Exhibit), 38.

Eskbank Colliery Co., Eskbank, Lithgow. Coal, 104.

Essences and Extracts (Class 91), 267.

Ethnological Collections (Class 107), 332.

F

F. Section of classification—Raw Products and Manufactures from Products not included in other Sections, 99.

Fabrics, including apparel, toilet requisites, and other articles of personal wear or use (Section E of classification). Catalogue of Exhibits, from 88.

Fabrics, including apparel, toilet requisites, and other objects of personal wear or use (Committee IV, Section E), 6.

FAINT, GEORGE, Spring Valley, Armidale. Flour, 253; Wheat, Maize, Rye, Barley, Oats, 323; Fresh Fruits, 446.

FAIRFAX, ETHEL, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

FAIRFAX & SONS, JOHN, *Herald* Office, Sydney. Specimens of Newspaper Literature, and Printing, 68; Photographs of Office, 69.

FALLON, JAMES T., Murray Valley Vineyard, Albury, and 91, Pitt-street, Sydney. Wines, 279.

Fancy Work (Class 38), 96.

FARLEIGH, NETTHEIM & Co., 16, York-street, Sydney; Factory, Stanley-street, Concord. Sole Leather, 241.

Ferns of New South Wales, 380, 383, 434.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, CUTHBERT, Goorianawa, Mundooran (Sydney Agents, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) Fleece Wool, 90.

Fibres and Fibre Barks (Minister for Mines' collection of Forest Products), 234.

Finance and Shipping arrangements (Committee X), 8.

Fine Arts (Committee I, Section A), 5; Catalogue list of Exhibits in Section, 13.

Fish—Preserved (Class 85), 259.

Fish River (Jenolan) Caves—Photo. Views of, 24, and elsewhere in Class 5; Description of, by Government Geologist, C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S. Appendix, 443.

FITZGERALD, REBECCA, Fort-street Model Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

FITZGERALD, ROBERT D., F.L.S., Surveyor-General's Office. Australian Orchids, 75.

FLEMING, GEORGE T., Hauteville, Albury. Wines, 282.

FLINN, D., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

Flour and other Breadstuffs, &c., 252.

Flora of New South Wales, 378, 382, 436.

FLOWERS, R., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

Fodder Plants, from Lachlan River District, 362.

Food Products (Committee VI, Section H), 7.

FORBES MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Forbes. Photo Views of Forbes, 32.

Forest Products (Class 46b), 172.

FORSYTHE & SONS, JAMES, 31, George-street West. Sole Leathers, 241.

FORT-STREET MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Sydney. School Work, 65.

Fossils (Minister for Mines), 158; Lower Carboniferous, 161; Carboniferous, 162; Permian, 165; Triassic, 166; Jurassic, 166; Cretaceous, 167; Lower Tertiary, 167; Pliocene, 167; Pleistocene, 168.

Fountain, T., Lorn, West Maitland. Millet Brooms, 82; Millet, 323.

Francis, George, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie. Wines, 282.

Fraser, John & David, Rose Valley, Inverell. Wheat and Maize, 323.

Frère, Léonce, St. Hilaire, near Albury. Wines (Champagne), 283.

Fruits—Fresh (Class 86), 446.

Fruits—Preserved (Class 87), 262.

Fryer, J. R., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Furniture and other objects for the use or decoration of Dwelling-houses and other buildings (Section D of Classification, Catalogue of Exhibits), from 80.

Furniture and other objects for the use of Dwelling-houses and other buildings (Committee III, Section D), 6.

Furniture and Upholstering (Class 22b). Exhibits of Commissioners, 80.

Furs and Skins (Class 39a), 96.

G

G. Section of Classification—Machinery and Implements, Means of transport, appliances and processes used in the Common Arts and Industries, including models and designs, 247.

Garrett, Richard, Sydney Technical College, Student's Work, 61.

Gasteropoda, Class. Exhibit of N. S. W. Fossils, 159, 161, 164, 165.

Gay, Robert, Robertson (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.) Butter, 255.

Gelling, J. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

Gems and Precious Stones. Professor Liversidge, 117, &c.; Minister for Mines, 149, &c.

Geographical Society of Australasia (Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B.. President New South Wales Branch). Journal of Society's Proceedings, 77.

Geological, Mineralogical and other Maps, (Minister for Mines), 59.

Geyer, Henry, Hay. Photo views of Hay and District, 33.

Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., 70 Pitt-street, Sydney. Chromo-lithography, 19.

Gibbs, Charles, Dural. Preserved Fruits, 263.

Gibson & Co., Jas. T., Union Works, Bourke, (Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin). Fleece Wool, &c., 90.

Glassware of all kinds (Class 23), 81.

Glen Innes Public School, Glen Innes, School Work, 66.

Gold, Ornamental Work in, 83.

Gold Specimens, 104, 115, 128, &c., &c.

Goodchap, Chas. A., Commissioner for Railways, Sydney. Railway Map, 58; Frames of Railway Trucks, with patent couplings, 248; patent rails, 248.

Goodwin, F., Sydney Technical College, Student's Work, 61.

Goonellebah Public School, Goonellebah, Richmond River. School Work, 66.

Gorman, William, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Gormley, Peter, Gladstone, Belmore River, Macleay. Maize, 324.

Gorus & Son, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown. Wines, 284.

Gostelow, Ebenezer Edward, "Roseville," Cavendish-street, Petersham, near Sydney. Drawings, 55.

Gostelow, G. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61, 63.

Gotts, Elizabeth, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Government Printer (Thomas Richards), Sydney. Photography and Photo-mechanical Printing, 33; Printing, Bookbinding, and Account Books, 69; Stereotypes, Electrotypes, Type, and Furniture, 73.

Gowing, Daniel, Post Office, Bega. Bacon and Ham, 318; (shown through the Bega Agricultural Society) Maize, 324.

Graham, James, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

Grant & Malcolm, 304, Pitt-street, Sydney. Brackets, Ornaments, &c., 82.

Grasses from Lachlan River District, 362; from Albert District, &c., 436; Collection by Overseer, Hyde Park, Sydney, 436.

Gray, James, Sydney Technical College, Student's Work, 64.

Green, Annie, Mount Kembla Public School, Illawarra. Pupil's Work, 67.

Green, Thomas, Mitchell Road, Alexandria. Bone-dust, 330.

Green, Walter C., Johannesberg, Allandale, Hunter River. Wines, 285.

Gressier, Peter C., Mount Duramana, near Bathurst. Wines, 286.

Greta Colliery (Messrs. E. Vickery & Sons, Proprietors). Greta, Coal.

Grice, Joseph, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 255.

Gums and Resins (Class 57), 245.

Gums, chiefly from Eucalypts (Minister for Mines, Collection of forest products), 235.

Gwynne, James, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

H

H. Section of Classification.—Food Products, 251; Catalogue of Exhibits in Section, from 252.

Hair, 239.

Halewood, George, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Hall, Keziah, Camden Park Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

Hammond, Thomas W., Old Junee, Riverina, (Sydney Agents, Allen & Co.) Fleece Wool, 90.

Hampson, C., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Hand, Richard, Knenhall Factory, Bega District (shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society). Cheese, 255.

Hannah, David, Cowabee, Coolaman (Sydney agent, W. A. Cottee). Fleece Wool, 91.

Harbottle, Alsop & Co., Ettamogah, near Albury. Wines, 286.

Hardman Brothers, Biscuit Manufacturers: Offices and Factory, Sarah-street, Newtown; Branch, 698 George-street, Sydney. Biscuits, 253.

Hargraves, William Henry, Napoleon Cottage, Woollahra, and Blackheath, Blue Mountains. Fruits Preserved in Syrup, 263.

Harrington, Charlotte, 74, Holt-street, Surry Hills, Sydney. Modelling in Clay, Camp of New South Wales Aborigines, 343.

Harrison & Whiffen, 472, George-street, Sydney. Leathers, Fur-skins, &c., 241; Gums, 245; Tanning Barks, 246.

Hats and Caps (Class 41), 98.

Hatherly, William, Newcastle (per Newcastle Municipal Council). Engraved and Painted Shells, 82.

Hawkey, Mahala, Camden Park Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

Hawkey, May, Camden Park Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

Hay (Class 100), 320.

Hay, Archibald, Hunter-street, Newcastle. Furniture, 81.

Hay Municipal Council, Hay. Photo Views of Town of Hay, 39.

Hayden, John, Tumut (shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society). Maize, 324.

Haydon, Bernard, Bloomfield Station, Blandford. Fleece Wool, 91.

Hayter, James, Camden. Wheat, Maize, Hay, Barley, 324.

Hayton, George, Newbridge. Iron Ore, 104.

Hayward, George, Kelso, near Bathurst. Basils (skins), 242.

Health (Committee III, section C), 5.

Hellyer, Mrs. E. A., 97 Bathurst-streeet, Sydney. Fancy Work, 96.

Henderson, Jessie, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Henry, Edgar, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Herbaceous Plants, from Lachlan River District, 371.

Herfort, Gustavus, Cooma-street, Yass. Photo Views of Murrumbidgee River and adjacent Scenery, 39.

Herlihy, Anne, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Hern, Charles E., 148, New Bond-street, London, late of Sydney. Water-colour Drawing, 14.

Hicks, Ada, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Hicks, Benjamin, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Hides, Horns, &c. (Class 49), 239.

Higgins, R. G., Potts' Point, Sydney. Bale and Fleece Wool, 91; Timber Specimens from the Western Interior Districts of New South Wales, described with local and botanical names and economic uses, 178.

Hill, George, 796, George-street, Sydney. Blacking, 246.

Hill, John, Hannahton, Whittingham. Wines, 288.

Hills, Ellen, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Hindmarsh, William R., Jun., Robertson (shown by the Burrawang Farmers Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 256.

Hirst, W. G. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62, 64.

Hockings & Co., 143, Pitt-street, Sydney. Wines, 448.

L

Laing, Emma, 104, Cooper-street, Surry Hills, Sydney. Pen and Ink Drawing, 55.

Lambton, Stephen H., Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney. Postal and Telegraphic Map, 59.

Lamellibranchiata, Class (Exhibit of N.S.W. Fossils), 159, 163, 164, 165.

Landscape Photographs, from 21.

Latta, J. Sydney Technical College, Student's Work, 62.

Lawson, Alfred, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Lead (Minister for Mines), 140.

Learmonth, Mary Jane, Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill. Fancy Work, 96.

Leather and Manufactures of Leather (Class 50), 239.

Leaves of New South Wales Timbers (Minister for Mines' Collection), 211.

Lee, Frank, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Lee, James, Ashbourne, Mudgee. Wheat, 325.

Lee, James, Larras Lake, Molong. Sydney Agent, Henry Austin. Fleece Wool, 92.

Lee, Lulu, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Lee, Maud, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Leech, William, Tenterfield. Wheat, 325.

Leibinger, Carl, 412, George-street, Sydney. Photos of N.S.W. Contingent, 45.

Leplaw, Annie Maria, Corunna, viâ Wagonga. Wool-work (Colonial material), 97.

Lindeman, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River. Wines, 302.

Lithgow Valley Colliery Co. (Limited), Lithgow. Coal, 115.

Lithographs, &c., 19.

Liversidge, Archibald, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, University of Sydney. Scientific Reports, &c., 77; Crystallized and other Gold Specimens, 115; Moss-Gold Specimens, &c., 116; Gems and Precious Stones from New South Wales (cut specimens), 117; Uncut Gems and Precious Stones, 118; Uncut Diamonds, University Collection, 118; Diamonds from Bingera, New England District, of N. S. Wales, 119; Gems and associated Minerals from Berrima, N.S.W., 120; Gems and associated Minerals from Uralla, New England, N.S.W., 121; Gems, &c., from Mittagong, 122; Mineralogical Specimens from Sunny Corner Silver Mines, 122; Kerosene Shale, 123; Meteorites, 124; Models of Axes of Crystals, 124; Diagrams, &c., 124; List of Scientific Papers and Reports, 125; Stone Adzes, Tomahawks, &c. (Ethnological Collection, 343.

Live Stock (Special Section, Committee VIII), 8.

Lockley, E., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Lockrey, William, Brodie's Plains, Inverell. Maize, Barley, and Wheat, 325.

Loder, Thomas James, Bank of N. S. Wales, Taralga. Tanned Skins with fur, of indigenous animals, 97; Gloves and Socks from fur of N.S.W. Opossum, 97.

Longman, Edward, Blane-street, Newcastle. Sauces, 267.

Looke, James, Woodside, Manning River (Agents, Messrs. Tate Brothers, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney). Maize, 325.

Lord Howe Island. Photo. Views of, 36.

Lorenzini, Augusto, 150, Phillip-street, Sydney. Photographs of Ball-room, 45.

Loudon, Miss A., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60.

Lower Devonian (Rock Specimens), 154.

Lucas, Samuel, Fernmount, Bellinger River (Agents, Ptolemy & Steenbhom, 63, Sussex-street, Sydney). Maize, 325.

Ludowici, J. C., Swan-street, Brickfield Hill. Mill-belting, &c., 242.

Lyne, Charles, Office of the *S. M. Herald*, Sydney. Work on New Guinea, 74.

Lyon, Cottier, & Co., 179, Liverpool-street, Sydney, Stained Glass Window, 55.

M

Macarthur, Gilbert, Clyde Pottery, Camperdown. Pottery, 81.

Macdonald, John Mackenzie Lindsay, Wallabadah (Sydney Agents, D. Cohen & Co.) Fleece Wool, 92.

Macintosh, G., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

M'Alister, P., Warren. Colonial Pine, 183.

M'Alister, R., Tumut; shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society. Maize and Oats, 325.

M'Auley, Robert, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

M'Bride, Samuel, 200, Cumberland-street, Sydney. Articles made from Cat-gut, 246.

M'Callum & Co., Macquarie Brewery, Dubbo. Ale, 268.

M'Camley, Teresa, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

M'Donald, John, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

M'Donald, John Alexander, M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department, Sydney. Expansion Roller for large Iron Bridges, 248.

M'Gee & Quinn, Parkes. Flour, 253.

M'Gee, John, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

M'Gillivray, D., Gilmore, near Tumut; shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society. Flour, 253; Beans, 325.

M'Grath, John, Burrawang; shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society. Butter, 256.

M'Greer, P., Tumut. Small sample Wool, 92.

M'Intosh, Gregory, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60, 64.

M'Levy, H., & Clout, G., Tumut; (shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society). Maize, 326.

M'Levy, Heydon, & Lefevre, Tumut (shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society). Maize, 326.

M'Paul, Robert, Robertson; shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society. Butter, 256.

M'Sherry, William, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Machinery and Implements, means of transport, appliances, and processes used in the common arts and industries, including models and designs, Committee V, Section G, 7.

Maize (Class 100), 320.

Mammalia (Land), 348, (Marine), 359.

Manchee, John Charles, Glen Moan, Murrurundi (Sydney Agents, Commercial Banking Co.) Bale and Fleece Wool, 92.

Manganese (Minister for Mines), 145.

Manning Brothers, Hunter-street, Newcastle. Extract of Soap, 246; Baking Powder, 246; Egg Powder, 246.

Manning, James, Warragubra Factory, Bega District; (shown through the Bega Agricultural Society). Cheese, 256.

Maps, Charts, Plans, and Geographical Apparatus (Class 9), 58.

Manures (Class 106), 330.

Marbles (Minister for Mines), 152.

Marine beds (Lower). New South Wales Fossils (Carboniferous), 164; Marine beds (Upper), 165.

Marshall, E. J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Martin, Eliza, Waterloo Public School, Gardener's Road, near Sydney. Pupil's Work, 67

Martin, George, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Marx, John, Johannesberg, Bellinger River. Wines, 302.

Masonry Class Exhibits, Sydney Technical College, 62.

Materials used for Bleaching, Tanning and Currying (Class 62), 246.

Mather, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell Wines, 303.

Matthews & Son, George, Western City Mills, Bathurst. Flour, 253.

Mayo, Augustus, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Meaker, George, Spring Bank, Bega. Bacon and Ham, 318.

Meats, Preserved (Class 82), 257.

Melville, John Smith, Smelting Works, Wyndham-street, Alexandria. Star Antimony, 169.

Mercury (Minister for Mines) 151.

Metalware, Hardware, and Cutlery (Class 25), 82.

Metamorphic, (Rock Specimens), 153.

Meteorites, 124.

Middleton, Ethel, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Middleton, Minnie, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Millar, David, Harwood Island, Clarence River. Sugars, 252.

Miller, Frederick, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work. 67.

Miller, John R., Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 256.

Millet (Class 100), 320.

Milligan, Kate, Waterloo Public School, Gardener's Road, near Sydney. Pupil's Work, 67.

Minerals and Metals and Mining Models (Class 46a), 100.

Mineral Waters (Class 97), 317.

Mining, Metallurgy, and their appliances, Special Section, Committee IX, 8.

Minister for Mines, Phillip-street, Sydney. Geological, Mineralogical, and other Maps, 59; N.S.W. Minerals, from 128; Gold, 128; in Quartz, 129; Alluvial Gold, 132; Coal, 132; Tin, 134; Copper, 138; Silver and Lead, 140; Iron, Manganese and Chromium), 145; Antimony and Zinc, 147; Diamonds, 149; Bismuth 150; Molybdenum, 150; Mercury, 151; Wolfram, 151; Building Stones, 152; Marbles, 152; Serpentines, 152; Rocks, 152, 153, &c.; Asbestos, 155; Maps, Publications, &c., 156; Photographs illustrating Alluvial Gold Mining, 157; Characteristic Fossils, 158; Upper Silurian, 158; Devonian, 160; Lower Carboniferous, 161; Carboniferous, 162; Permian, 165; Triassic, 166; Jurassic, 166; Cretaceous, 167; Lower Tertiary, 167; Pliocene, 167; Pleistocene, 168; Collection of Timbers procured for the New South Wales Commission, by the Officers of the Forest Conservancy Branch, fully described, with local and botanical names and economic uses, 183; Leaf Specimens, 211; Seeds of Timber Trees, 218; Timbers for Wood Engraving, 220; Turnery Exhibits, 231; Tanning and other Barks, 233; Fibres and Fibre Barks, 234; Gums, 235; Colonial Woods, considered suitable for engraving, with Engravings thereon, 445.

Mint, Sydney Branch of the Royal, 85.

Mitchell, Phillip, 304, George-street, Sydney. Silver Bust of General Gordon, 85.

Modelling. Class Exhibits, Sydney Technical College, 60, 64.

Moffatt, Josias, Saumarez, Armidale, New England. Wheat, 326.

Mollusca (Edible), 393; General Collection of Australian Shells, 401.

Moloney, William, Waterloo Public School, Gardener's Road, near Sydney. Pupil's Work, 67.

Molong Public School, Molong. School Work, 67.

Molybdenum (Minister for Mines), 150.

Monk, David, J., 295, Sussex-street, Sydney. Improved Patent Stopper, 249; Vinegar, 318.

Moore & Co., John, Beardy-street, Armidale. Flour, 253; Wheat and Barley, 326.

Moore, John, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 256.

Moore, J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Moriarty, E. O., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. Photographs of New Water Supply system for City of Sydney, 45.

Morrison, George, Chatsworth, Clarence River. Sugars, 252.

Moses, Robert, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 256.

Mountain (Blue). Scenery, (Class 5), 24, &c.

Mount Kembla Public School, Mount Kembla, Illawarra. School Work, 67.

Mount Pleasant Colliery, Wollongong. Coal, 169.

Mudge, Miss E. P., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Mudgee Municipal Council, Mudgee. Photographs, 47.

Mulholland, George J., Oura Station, Wagga Wagga, Sydney Agents, Mort & Co. Bale and Fleece Wool, 92.

Munn, Armstrong Lockhart, Merimbula. Maizena or Corn Flour, 254; Maize, 326.

Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton. Wines, 308.

Munsie, Ada, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Murdoch, George, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Murray, Alexander, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60.

Murray, Andrew, Hillside, near Inverell. Wines, 307.

Myers, Mark, Eglinton, Glebe Point, Sydney. Work written in Phonography, 58.

N

Naval Architecture Class Exhibits. Sydney Technical College, 62.

Navigation (Ocean, Coast, and River), 249.

Newcastle Coal-mining Company (Limited). Newcastle Coal, 169.

Newcastle Municipal Council, Newcastle. Photographs, 47.

Newcastle Steamship Company, Sydney. Drawing of s.s. "Newcastle," 249.

New Guinea, Ethnology of, 333, *et seq.*

New Guinea—Photo Views of (Government Printer's Exhibit), 37; Work on, by Mr. Charles Lyne, 74; Ethnological Exhibits, Australian Museum, 333; Mr. Bevan's, from 334; Birds from South-east end of, 354.

Newman, J. Hubert, 126, Oxford-street, Sydney. Photo-portrait, 48.

New South Wales Commission, in Sydney, Members of, 1.

New South Wales Commission, in London, Members of, 3.

New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Limited), Offices 102, Clarence-street, Sydney. Kerosene Shale, 169.

Newton, William Robert, Little Plains, Bombala. Furs of Indigenous Animals, 97.

Nicholas, Emily R., Whittingham Public School, Manning River. Pupil's Work, 67.

Nicholas, Mary E., Whittingham Public School, Manning River. Pupil's Work, 67.

Nicoll, B. B., Russell's Wharf, 9, Sussex-street, Sydney (as agent for a number of growers). Sugars from Richmond River, 252.

Norfolk Island (Government Printer's Exhibit). Photo Views of, 37.

O

Oats (Class 100), 320.

Ocean, Coast, and River Navigation (Class 68), 249.

Oil Paintings, 14.

Oils (Class 47), 238.

Oleaginous Substances, 238.

O'Mara, James, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

O'Mearn, F., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

O'Neill, Charles, M.I.C.E., 200, Cumberland-street, Sydney. Patent Flagging, 244.

Onslow, Mrs. Arthur A. W., (late J. & W. Macarthur), Camden Park, Menangle (Sydney Agents W. H. Shortland). Wool in fleece, 93; Stone Pine Nuts, 236; Olive Oil, 238; Beeswax, 238; Vegetables, 264; Nuts, 264; Olives, 264; Raisins, 264; Preserved Fruits, 264; Candied Fruits, 265; Honey, 267; Pickles, 267; Lemon Syrup, &c., 317; Maize, Wheat, Barley, Sorghum, Millet, Planter's Friend, Lucerne Seed, Rye Grass, Canary Seed, 327.

Oppenheimer, Adolphus, Exchange, Sydney. Antimony and other Ores, 169.

Orchids, found in New South Wales, 75, 380.

Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), George-street, now of 39, Pitt-street, Sydney. Models, &c., of Steamers in Australian Trade, 249.

Ormond & Brooke Brothers, Tapio, Wentworth. Fleece Wool, 93.

Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver and other Ores (Class 33), 83, 444.

Osborne Wallsend Colliery, Mount Keira, Wollongong. Coal, 169.

Otton, Henry, Brogo Vale Factory, Bega District (shown through the Bega Agricultural Society). Cheese, 256.

Owen, Annie, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

Owen, Patrick, Bell River, near Molong. Wheat, 327.

Oysters (New South Wales), 393.

P

Packman, Henry, 142, Park-street, Sydney. Basketware, 82.

Paine, John, 96, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, Sydney. Photographs, 48.

Paintings and Drawings (Class 1), 14.

Palmer, Edward G. W., Rosedale, Cheltenham Road, Burwood. Australian Ethnological Collection, 345.

Palmer, H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60, 63, 64.

Palmer, J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Panoramas (Photographic). (Class 5), 21.

Parker, Patrick John, Patna-street, Bathurst. Glue, Shank-bones, Horns, 239.

Parry & Co., 594, George-street, Sydney. Extract of Soap, 246; Baking Powder, 246; Egg Powder, 246; Self-raising Flour, 253; Maize Meal, 253; Maize and Wheat, 327.

Parsons, W. J., Wingham, Manning River (Agents, Tate Brothers, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney). Maize, 327.

Pascoe, W., Bathurst. Coal, 169.

Peak, Maud, Fort-street Model Public School. Pupil's Work, 65.

Peate, Lawrence, George-street, Bathurst. Baking and Egg Powders, &c., 246; Self-raising Flour, 254.

Peel River Land & Mineral Company (Limited), Goonoo Goonoo, near Tamworth (Sydney Agents, Griffiths & Co.) Bale and Fleece Wool, 93.

Penfold, F. E., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, George-street, Sydney. Photographs, &c., of Steamers in Australian Trade, 249.

Penzer, Joseph, Yarrandale, Dubbo. Fleece Wool, 93.

Perigo Brothers, Bay-street, Glebe, Sydney. Golden Syrup, 252.

Permian Fossils, 165 ; Permian Rock specimens, 154.

Phillips, Miss, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Photographs illustrating Alluvial Gold Mining (Minister for Mines), 157.

Photography (Class 5), 21.

Photo-Mechanical Printing (Government Printer, Sydney), 37.

Photo-xylography, 38.

Pickles, Sauces, &c. (Class 92), 267.

Piguenit, W. C., Hunter's Hill, near Sydney. Oil Paintings, 14.

Pillar, J. W., Tenterfield. Silver, Tin, and Copper Ores, 170.

Piper & Co., Tamworth. Soap and Candles, 238.

Plantæ, Class (Exhibit of N.S.W. Fossils), 161, 165, *bis*.

Planter's Friend (Class 100), 320.

Pleistocene Fossils, 168.

Pliocene Fossils, 167.

Plumbers' Class Exhibits, Sydney Technical College, 62.

Pooley, G., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

Potter, Miss, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Pottery, &c., 81.

Power & Utley, Union Saw-mills, Dubbo. Timber grown in Dubbo district, 236.

Pownall & Co., 118, Clarence-street, Sydney. Etchings on Glass, 81.

Preserved Fish (Class 85), 259.

Preserved Fruits and Vegetables (Class 87), 262.

Preserved Meats, &c. (Class 82), 257.

Priddy & Co., C. F., 438, George-street, Sydney. Hats, Caps, &c., 98.

Pringle, James M., Balmoral House, George-street, Bathurst. Educational Appliances, 58.

Printing and Book-binding (Class 12), 68.

Pritchard, William, 19, Macquarie-place, Sydney. Architectural Drawings, 17.

Processes, Implements, and Machinery applied to Horticulture, &c. (Class 103), 329.

Proctor, Alice, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Products and Manufactures not otherwise specified (Class 63), 246.

Provisions not specified (Class 99), 318.

Pteropoda, Class, Exhibit of N.S.W. Fossils, 163.

Ptolemy, James, Belgrave, Macleay River (Agents, Ptolemy & Steenbhom, 63, Sussex-street, Sydney). Maize, 327.

Public Buildings, Photo. Views of, (Colonial Architect), 26.

Public School Exhibits, 65.

Public Works, Department of, Sydney. (See "Department of Public Works.")

R

RADFORD, FREDERICK, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, Tramways (Class 65), 248.

RANDWICK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Randwick. Photographs, 49.

Raw Products and Manufactures from Products not included in other sections (Section F), Committee, 6. Catalogue from 100.

REEVE, ANNIE, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

REEVE, GEORGE J., Short-street, Leichhardt, Sydney. Work written in Phonography, 58.

REID, FLORENCE LILIAN, Jerilderie Public School, Conargo, Jerilderie. Pupil's Work, 66.

Reptiles of New South Wales, 348, 359.

RICHARDS, THOMAS. (See "Government Printer.")

RICHARDSON, MABEL, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 65.

RICHARDSON & Co., JOHN, Armidale. Flour, 254.

RICKETTS, JOHN J., 171, Sussex-street, Sydney. Illumination, 55.

ROBERTSON, D. F., Brungle, near Tumut. Wheat, 327.

ROBERTSON, ELLEN, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

ROBERTSON, J. B. R., Oakhampton Park, West Maitland. Minerals, 170; Freestone, 244; Aboriginal Tomahawk, 347.

ROBERTSON, R. G. A., Wellington Vale, Deepwater. (Sydney Agents, Harrison, Jones, & Devlin.) Fleece Wool, 93.

ROBINSON, H. F., Tenterfield. Plumbago, 170.

ROBINSON, R., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

Rocks (Minister for Mines), 152, &c.

RODGERS, R., Cheddar, Bega District (shewn through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society). Cheese, 256.

Rolling Stock (Railway), 248.

ROSS, DR. ANDREW, M.D., M.P., Molong. Wheat, 327.

ROSS, JAMES, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62, 64.

ROUNSEVELL, P., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

ROWLEY, GEO. B., Survey Office, Sydney, per G. K. Clark, Land Agent. Station Map of New South Wales, 59.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Elizabeth-street north, Sydney. Journal of Proceedings, 78.

RUDDER, ENOCH W., West Kempsey, Macleay River. Geological Map, 59.

RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer, Sydney. Photographs, 50; rainfall maps, 59; scientific instruments, 74; scientific publications, 78.

RUSSELL, JOHN EDMUND MILLER, 111 Stanley-street, Sydney. "Bullion-bank," 80.

RYAN, MATILDA, Mathoura *via* Deniliquin. Fancy Work, 96.

RYCE, JAMES, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 60.

Rye (Class 100), 320.

S

SADDINGTON, J. L., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Salsolaceous Plants from Lachlan River District, 370.

SAUNDERS, ROBERT, Amy Terrace, Gibbs' Crescent, Pyrmont, near Sydney. Photographs, 50; Building Stone, 244.

SAYER, JAMES W., London Chartered Bank, Sydney. Oil Painting, 15.

Scenery of New South Wales (Class 1), Paintings and Drawings, 14; (Class 5), Photography, 21.

Scientific Instruments (Class 14), 75.

Scientific Reports and Publications (Class 15a), 74.

SCOTT, MARIAN, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

Sculptures, Die-Sinking, and Embossing (Class 2), 15.

Sedges (from Lachlan River District), 369.

Seeds for Agricultural Use (Class 100), 320.

Seeds of New South Wales Timber Trees (Minister for Mines' Collection), 218.

SEERY, MICHAEL, Yarrunga, near Burrawang. (Shown by the Burrawang Farmer's Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.) Butter, 256.

SEERY, THOMAS, Wild's Meadows, near Burrawang. (Shown by the Burrawang Farmer's Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.) Butter, 256.

Serpentines (Minister for Mines), 152.

Shale. (See Kerosene.)

Sheep (Ear-marks for). System of, 329.

SHEERIN & HENNESSY, City Chambers, 243, Pitt-street, Sydney. Architectural Drawing, 17.

Shells, Collection of Australian—(Mollusca)—(Dr. Cox, of Sydney,) 401.

Shoes, 239.

Show Cases, and Timbers therefor (Committee XI), 8.

Shrubs from Lachlan River District, 375.

Silk, Raw, Cocoon, and Thread (Class 51), 244.

Silurian (Upper) Fossils, Minister for Mines' Collection), 158.

Silver (Minister for Mines), 140.

Silver Ores, 100, 102, 104, 140.

Silver, Ornamental Work in, 83.

SIMON, H., Sydney Technical College, Student's Work, 64.

SIMONS, MAY, Windsor Public School, Pupil's Work, 67.

SIMPSON & Co., Glen Innes, Malt, 268.

SINGLETON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Singleton. Photographs, 50.

Skins of Native Animals, 96.

SLADE, WILLIAM, Lebanon Terrace, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney. Photographs, 51, 52.

SLOANE, ALEXANDER, Mulwala Station, Mulwala (Sydney Agents', Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia). Bale and Fleece Wool, 94.

SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River. Brooms, 82; Bracelets and Necklaces of Seeds, 236; Forest Products, 236; Beeswax, 238; Gums, 245; Wattle Bark, 246; Maize Meal, 254; Arrowroot, 254; Jams, 266; Honey, 267; Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Maize, 328.

SMITH, JAMES, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

SMITH, ROBERT BURDETT, M.P., 203, Macquarie-street North. Silver Minature Statue of Captain Cook, presented to exhibitor, 17.

SNODDON, ALEXANDER, Tumut. Tobacco Leaf, 245; Maize, 323.

SNODGRASS, STANLEY, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Soap, Tallow, Wax, and other Oleaginous Substances (Class 48), 238.

SOMERVILLE, J., Wingham, Manning River (Agents: Tate, Brothers, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney). Maize, 328.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM A., Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Sorghum saccharatum (Class 100). 320.

Soups, Preserved (Class 83), 259.

SPARKE, ALBERT, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools (Class 10), 60.

Spirits (Class 95), 315.

STANWAY, F., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

STEADMAN, G., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

STEEL, W., Morebringer, Albury District (shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat, 328.

STEFFANONI, SOPHIA, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

STEPHENS, MISS E. A., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Stereotyping, 73.

STOCKTON COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), Stockton on the North Shore, Newcastle. Coal, 170.

STOCKWELL, CHARLES EDWARD, Molong Public School. Pupil's Work, 67.

Stone Utensils, Pottery, Porcelain, and Earthenware, (Class 24), 81.

Streets of Sydney, illustrated by Photographs, 27.

STUART, THOMAS PETER ANDERSON, M.D., &c., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University of Sydney. Designs of New Medical School, Sydney University, 17.

Subterranean Photo. Views of Fish River Caves, 24.

SUCKLING, JOHN L., Barsham, Blandford (Sydney Agents, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) Bale Wool, 94.

Sugars, Syrups, &c. (Class 78), 252.

SUMMERS, JAMES, Tumut (shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society), Maize Meal, 254.

SUNNY CORNER SILVER-MINING CO., Mitchell. Silver Ore, 170.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES (P. F. Adams), Sydney. Maps, 59.

SUTHERLAND, HON. JOHN, 76, Abercrombie-street, Sydney. Ferro-Manganese Oxide, 170.

SUTTON & Co., A. W., 286, George-street, Sydney. Tobacco Leaf, 245.

SUTTOR, Hon. F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst. Fleece Wool, 94.

SWEET, W. S., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Sydney & Environs, Photo. Views of (Class 5), 121.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT, Sydney. Coins, Medals, &c., 85.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY—Office, Moore-street, Sydney; Factory, Rookwood. Preserved Meats, 257; Extract of Meat, 258; Preserved Soups, 259.

Sydney Morning Herald—the oldest and largest newspaper in Australia. History and progress, 68.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Sydney. Plans and drawings of Sydney Town Hall and Centennial Hall, 18.

Sydney new Water Supply System, illustrated by Photos., 45.

Sydney (Streets of), illustrated by Photographs, 27.

Syrups (Class 78), 252.

T

TAIT, FRANCIS, M.P. Gold and Silver Pyritous lode-stuff, 170.

Tallow, 238.

TAMWORTH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Tamworth. Photographs, 52.

Tanning and other Barks. Minister for Mines' Collection of Forest Products, 233.

TATE BROTHERS, 114 Sussex-street, Sydney (agents for John Donaldson, Wingham, Manning River). Cedar, 236.

TAYLOR, ELIZABETH, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

TAYLOR, KEZIAH, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

TAYLOR, MISS SARAH M., Myall Villa, Railway Terrace, Burwood. Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade, 266; Tomato Sauce, 267.

TAYLOR, SERENA, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Sydney. Specimens of work done by pupils, 60.

Telegraphy, Telephones, Heliographs, &c. (Class 66), 248.

TENTERFIELD MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Tenterfield. Photographs, 52.

Tertiary Rock specimens, 154; ditto Fossils, 167.

THOMAS JAMES, Mona, Bombala. Wheat, 328.

THOMPSON, BESSIE, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

THOMPSON, GEORGE A., Great Western Steam Tannery, Kelso. Assorted Leathers, 243; Wattle Bark, 246.

THORNE, GEORGE, Castle Hill, Parramatta. Silk Cocoons, Silkworms' Eggs, &c., 244.

Timbers (in commercial use and actual marketable value, (Class 46b), from 172.

Timbers (Indigenous) and other Forest Products (Class 46b), 172.

Tin (Minister for Mines), 134.

Tobacco (Class 60), 245.

TOBIN & SONS, A., Wingadee, Coonamble (Sydney Agents, Dalgetty & Co.), Fleece Wool, 95.

TOOTH, R. L., Island Factory, Kameruka, Bega District (shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society). Cheese, 256.

TOST & ROHU, 60, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney. Stuffed Australian Birds and Animals, 349.

TOUT, MAY, Windsor Public School. Pupil's Work, 67.

Toys (Class 22a), 80.

TRAILL BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis (Sydney Agents, Griffiths & Co.) Bale Wool, 95.

Trees, from Lachlan River District, 376.

Triassic Rock specimens, 154; Fossils, 166.

TRONIER, ETHEL, Glen Innes Public School. Pupil's Work, 66.

TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney. Watercolour Drawings of Australian Wild Flowers, 15; Embossing and Die-sinking, 15; Australian Wild Flowers in Chromo-lithography, 19.

TURNER, FREDERICK, Overseer, Hyde Park, Sydney. Indigenous Grasses, 436.

TURNER, MABEL, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

Turnery Exhibits, prepared from New South Wales Timbers (Minister for Mines' Collection), 231.

Tweeds (shown by Commissioner for New South Wales), 96.

U

UHDE, MARIA, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

Ultra-Basic (Rock Specimens), 153.

UMBERUMBERKA SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY, Silverton. Silver Ores, 170.

Upholstery, 80.

Upper Devonian Rock Specimens, 154.

Upper Silurian Rock Specimens, 154.

USHER, SARA, Public School, Wanganella. Fancy Work, 96.

UTZ, FREDERICK, Glen Innes. Flour, 254.

V

Vegetables, Preserved (Class 87), 262.

VICKERY & SONS, EBENEZER, 78, Pitt-street, Sydney. Coal, 170.

VINCENT, FLORENCE, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

Vinegar (Class 98), 318.

Vivian, Walter H., Manly, near Sydney. Sketches in Oil on Eucalypsut leaves, 15; Building Stones, 244.

Volckers, Henry A., Princes-street, Grafton. Seeds of Native Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers, 236.

W

Waddell, Miss Annie C., Town Head, Singleton. Fruits preserved in Syrup, 265; Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade, 266.

Wade & Co., John, Coorin Mills, Dungog. Maize Bran, 254; Corn Flour, 254; Rice Starch, 254; Maize, 328.

Walker, Henry, Tong Bong, Rylstone (Sydney Agents, Mort & Co.) Fleece Wool, 95; Coal, 171.

Walker, John E. P., Cooma and Goulburn. Saddlery, 243.

Wall, J. H., Brocklesby, Albury District (shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat, 328.

Wallerawang Coal-mining Company (Limited), Irondale Colliery, Piper's Flat, Hartley District. Coal, 172.

Walsh, Elliott, & Rennie, Offices, George and Market Streets, Sydney; Works, Botany and Sydney. Animal Oils, 238; Tallow, 239; Horns, Shank Bones, Hides, &c., 239; Leathers and Basils, 243; Preserved Meats, 258; Essence of Beef, Leibig's Extractum carnis, 259; Soups, 259; Preserved Vegetables, 265; Bonedust, 330.

Walsh, Samuel, Long Swamp, near Orange. Oats, 328.

Warboys, Thomas C., Spring Hill, near Orange. Collection of Apples, 265; Wheat and Oats, 329.

Wark, William, "The Ridge," Kurrajong Heights. Photographs, 52.

Water-colour Drawings, &c., 14.

Waterloo Public School, Gardener's Road, near Sydney. School Work, 67.

Waterman, J. E., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Water Supply Systems (new), for Sydney, 45; for Hunter River District, 47.

Watson & Young, Albury, Corowa, and Rutherglen. Aerated Waters, 317.

Watson, P. Fletcher, Director of Sketching Institute of N.S.W., 6 Foy's Chambers, Bond-street, Sydney. Water-colour Drawings, 15.

Watson, R. A., Circular Quay, Sydney. Auriferous Pyritous Quartz, 172.

Watt, Agnes, Fort-street Model Public School, Sydney. Pupil's Work, 66.

Wax, 238.

Wayland, James Edward, High-street, West Maitland. Confectionery, 265.

Webb, Frank Pigott, 111, Pitt-street, Sydney. Etchings on Glass, 81.

Weber, George, Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

West Maitland Municipal Council, West Maitland. Photographs, 53.

Wheat (Class 100), 320.

Wherat, E. R., Tenterfield. Colonial Timbers, 237.

Whitaker, T., Howlong, (Shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat, 329.

White, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee (Sydney Agents, P. N. Trebeck, Son, & Gair). Bale and Fleece Wool, 95.

White, J. F. & H., Belltrees, Scone (Sydney Agents, P. N. Trebeck, Son, & Gair). Fleece Wool, 95.

Whittingham Public School, Whittingham, Manning River. School Work, 67.

Whyte, Harry, Wickham Public School, near Newcastle. Pupil's Work, 67.

Wianamatta Series (Fossils of Jurassic (?) period), 166.

Wickham Public School, Wickham, near Newcastle. School Work, 67.

Wiesener, T. F., 334 George-street, Sydney. Microscope with appliances, 74.

Wilkinson, C. H., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 64.

Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton, and 354½, George-street, Sydney. Wines, 310.

Williams, Charles, 264, Crown-street, Sydney. Imitations of Woods and Marbles, 83.

Williams, David, Robertson, (shown by the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society). Butter, 256.

Williams, D. C., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 63.

Wilson, Affriatt S., Lawson, Blue Mountains. Tanned Snake-skins, 97.

Wilson, M. J., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 62.

Wilson, Hon. William, Goonambil, Corowa. (Sydney Agent, W. A. Cottee). Fleece Wool, 95.

Windsor Public School, Windsor. School Work, 67.

Wines (Class 94), 268, 447.

Wirrell, Thomas, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Wiseman's Creek Silver-mining Company, Wiseman's Creek. Copper Ore, 172.

Wolfram, (Minister for Mines), 151.

Wood-engraving—Timbers for. Minister for Mines' Collection, 220, 444.

Woodhouse, E. Bingham, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown. (Sydney Agents, Messrs. Mort & Co). Oil Paintings of Prize Cattle, 15 ; Fleece Wool, 95.

Wood-Paving—Blocks for, of Colonial Timbers, 178.

Wood, P. H., Yarranung Factory, Bega District (shown through the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society). Cheese, 257.

Woods & Co., John (Limited), 13, Bridge-street, Sydney. Letterpress Printing, 74.

Wool (Class 35a), 88, 444.

Wool Fabrics (Class 35b), 96.

Works of Art not specified (Class 6), 55. (See "Art.")

Wotherspoon, Edward, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Wotherspoon, Ernest, Goonellebah Public School, Lismore, Richmond River. Pupil's Work, 66.

Wren & Sons, H., Tarraganda, Bega (shown throuph the Bega Agricultural and Pastoral Society). Maize, Cheese, 257.

Y

YOUNG & LARK, Merchants, Moore-street, Sydney. Antimony Ores, &c., 172.
YOUNG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Young. Photographs, 54.
YOUNG, R., Sydney Technical College. Student's Work, 61.

Z

ZAHEL, L. J., Miller-street, St. Leonards, Sydney. Paintings on China, 56.
Zinc (Minister for Mines), 147.

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